"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow, followed by clearing Tuesday; colder at night; Wednesday fair; northwest gales, diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,143. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1915—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TRAFFIC BLOCKED, WIRES TORN DOWN BY GALE AND SNOW

Storm Rushing Up the Coast Suddenly Hits City, Causing Damage and Suffering.

FOG HALTS SHIPS IN BAY

Street Cleaning Commissioner Puts 14,000 to Work and Needs 25,000 More.

EMPIRE EXPRESS SNOWED IN

New York Central's Fast Train Caught In Drift Near Storm King.

The first severe snowstorm of the Winter swept along the eastern seacoast yesterday, interrupting train service, tearing down telegraph wires, and causing great inconvenience in towns and cities in its path. By night the storm had reached the point where the weather experts were referring to it as a "blizzard," and the Weather Bureau could not predict when the weather would be clear.

A storm warning issued by the Weather Bureau late last night said that there was a storm off Sandy Hook moving northeastward. There would be northwest gales this morning, it was reported, with more snow and colder. The average temperature yesterday was 34 degrees.

The New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads were almost completely crippled and the Empire State Express, which left Albany on time at 7 o'clock last evening, due to arrive here at 10:10 o'clock, was "lost." It had not been heard from at 1 o'clock this morning and was then supposed to be caught in a snow bank somewhere near Storm King. All wires were down on both the Central and New Haven.

New York City was hit especially hard, and at 6 o'clock last night the police were asked to send out a warning to the unemployed to be ready.

By 10 o'clock 14,000 men were at work on the streets, and Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherstone was rushing about town in his automobile trying to get more. Mr. Fetherston said that there should be 40,000 men ready to go to work, and that nothing like that number had registered so that they might be found in the event of just such an emergency.

The snowstorm came as something of a surprise to city officials and the Weather Bureau, but by 3 o'clock Forecaster Scarr had awakened to the fact that he had a real storm on his hands, and he at once got in touch with Mr. Fetherston, warning him that from five to six inches of snow might be expected by this morning. At that time the snow was falling steadily and the bay was covered as if by a blanket. Ships were crawling along under reduced speed, sounding their horns in warning. It was possible to see scarcely a dozen feet ahead.

Telegraph Wires Down.

By early in the evening reports began to come in that the telegraph and telephone wires connecting New York with other large cities in the storm area were in trouble. Montreal and Toronto were among the first cities to be cut off and the service with Boston was frequently interrupted. Finally the Washington, D. C., wires went down, and for a time dispatches were accepted only on the condition that they would be subject to delay. For one period press dispatches from Washington were sent by wire to Philadelphia and relayed from that city to New York by train. THE TIMES managed to keep a wire to Philadelphia open most of the night, but even that was interrupted from time to time.

Trouble was also experienced in keeping a wire open to Chicago and other Western points during the early evening. Investigation showed that the break was in the vicinity of New York, and that the wires near the Middle Western cities were working. Later the service to Trenton and other cities in New Jersey was interrupted and messages were handled by way of Philadelphia. While much inconvenience was caused it was said by the telegraph officials that no serious break had occurred, and that it would be possible to maintain the usual service as soon as the storm abated.

Central Lines Blocked.

The last train over the Central Lines to get to New York was the New York express, due here at 8 o'clock last night. It crawled in at 12:40 o'clock this morning. It reported a great snowdrift near Storm King. The Southwestern Limited went out at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Wolverine at 5 o'clock, the Lake Shore Limited at 5:30, and the Cleveland Limited at 6:40, but just where these trains were the Central officials could not tell. It was believed early this morning that they were stalled somewhere between New York and Albany. All of these trains, as well as a number of "locals" still unaccounted for early this morning, were filled. The passengers had been warned on boarding them that the railroad would not guarantee to get them through for many hours.

On the New Haven the conditions were even worse if possible. The last train to get in was the one due from Boston at 6:06 last night. It reached the Grand Central Station at 12:01 this morning. The electric service was reported out of order beyond Woodlawn, and this train was brought to that point under steam.

The trains due from Boston at 7:11, 8:32, 8:45, 10:04, 10:10, and 11 o'clock had not reached the Grand Central at 1:30 o'clock this morning and no word had been received from them. All of the telegraph wires were down. It was

Continued on Page 9.

REPORT VON PAPEN BOUND FOR MEXICO

Despite Request for Safe Conduct Back to Germany—Officials Not Informed of It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A report is current tonight that Captain Franz von Papen, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy, whose recall has been ordered by Emperor William after von Papen had been declared persona non grata to the United States, is about to set out for Mexico. The report further carried the intimation that this purpose on the part of von Papen would be persisted in although distasteful to the Washington Government.

Officials denied any knowledge of Captain von Papen's purpose. It was pointed out that Germany has asked the United States to obtain safe conducts for Captain von Papen and Captain Karl Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the embassy. Moreover, the British and French Governments have been asked by the State Department to grant safe conducts to the two German attachés. No response to this request has yet been received.

One official said that he had heard the report some time ago, but understood now that Captain von Papen desired to go back to Germany.

FAST TRAIN TOSSES CROWD AT STATION

Hurls Some Into Snowdrifts While Plow Picks Up Others—Two New Yorkers Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

OTISVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Erie train No. 2, the Buffalo to New York Express, plowed into a group of passengers at the local station this evening and hurled some of them into a snow bank. Others were caught up by the snow plow on the engine and rolled around so that they were extricated with difficulty.

Several persons were injured and taken to the St. Francis Hospital at Port Jervis. Among them are Dr. Robert J. Wilson of 549 Riverside Drive, New York City, Director of the Hospital Bureau of the New York Department of Health. He has severe bruises and is suffering from shock. Mrs. J. J. Crane, wife of the Superintendent of the New York City Tubercular Sanitarium, is suffering from a fractured leg and bruises; Mrs. Charles H. Moore of Otisville, with several ribs fractured; Mrs. Anna Moore of Otisville, with several ribs fractured; William Roberts of Otisville, with a fractured pelvis, and Jacob Hauber of Port Jervis, with a fractured leg.

The injured persons were passengers on train No. 179, which left New York City at 1:15 and was late in reaching here. Train No. 2 from Buffalo, due in New York at 7:16, was also late, owing to the snowstorm, and had a massive plow attached to the engine.

It is believed the snow thrown about by the plow blinded the engineer, who was trying to make up some of the lost time on a straight track. The passengers who were injured were crossing the tracks at the station when the train ran them down.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of Dr. Wilson, was thrown into the snow, but was not injured except for slight bruises. She is with her husband at St. Francis Hospital here.

Trainmen were busy for an hour digging out the injured persons who were buried in the snow heaps.

KING GEORGE BETTER, TAKES UP SOME DUTIES

His Physicians Note That He Must Take Stimulant Till Health Is Restored.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—King George, who suffered severe injuries by being thrown from his horse at the British front in France Oct. 28, has recovered sufficiently to take up affairs of state under certain restrictions. Respecting the King's condition, Sir Frederick Treves, Sergeant-surgeon to the King, and Sir Bertrand Dawson, physician extraordinary to his Majesty, have made the following statement:

"We are happy to report that the King has so far recovered from the grave accident of Oct. 28 as to be able to resume work with certain limitations.

"The King has lost seriously in weight, and, until a normal state of health is attained, it is essential that his Majesty should avoid any cause of fatigue.

"It has been necessary on medical grounds that the King should take a little stimulant daily during convalescence. As soon as the King's health is quite restored he will resume total abstinence, which he imposed upon himself for public reasons."

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY WRECKS A ZEPPELIN

Charred Bodies of the Crew Are Buried With Honor by Their Foes.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 13, (via London.)—Russian artillery destroyed a Zeppelin airship the night of Dec. 5, according to details which have just arrived here, near the station of Kalkun, on the Libau-Romin Railway.

The dirigible made its appearance from the direction of Novo Alexandrovsk, passing over the Russian positions and going toward Dvinsk. It was located by a powerful searchlight, and Russian artillery opened fire on it. The Zeppelin, however, then rose to a higher altitude and became lost in the clouds.

Presently the airship reappeared over Kalkun. Its motors had been stopped, which is usually the indication that bombs are about to be dropped. At that time the machine was directly over the railway station, and the artillery began shelling it. One of the shells made a hit, and the aircraft became enveloped in flames. Under the glare of the searchlights watchers saw it disappear in a cloud of smoke and heard a loud explosion.

What was left of the machine fell inside the Russian lines. The charred bodies of the German crew were extricated from the debris and buried. A cross was erected over their grave with the inscription: "Honor to the brave, though they were enemies."

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

ALLIES FALL BACK TO SALONIKI BASE, GREECE AIDING

Germans Assert Two British Divisions Were Nearly Annihilated in Retreat.

2 COMPANIES, BRITISH SAY

Greek Troops Said to be Preparing to Resist Any Incursion by Bulgars.

MANY MORE SERBS TAKEN

Twelve Modern Guns Buried at Ipek Discovered by the Teuton Invaders of Montenegro.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Dec. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Today the last yard of Serbian territory passed into the occupation of our enemies. The frontier towns of Gievgeli and Doiran are in the possession of the Bulgars and their allies. The Bulgarian flag was hoisted yesterday on the municipal buildings of Gievgeli.

Within a few miles of Greek territory the Bulgars, led by German officers, made desperate attempts to annihilate the Anglo-French rear guard, which escaped from their clutches, retiring down the Valley of the Vardar in order to occupy the first series of defensive positions already prepared.

To cover their withdrawal southwards, at the moment of telegraphing, they are engaged in what is chiefly artillery duel, the Allies holding the numerically superior enemy at bay.

In this action the Bulgar shells are falling on Greek territory.

All Greek civil and railway officials, as well as the Greek troops have been withdrawn from the immediately scene of hostilities, so creating a free zone for unhampered operations by the Allies.

If the Austro-Germans consent to leave the Bulgar allies on the other side of the frontier, well and good. Greece can only acquiesce in granting the central powers the same facilities she already has given the Allies.

If, flinging aside caution and prudence, the Austro-Germans decide to enter on an immediate campaign in Greek Macedonia and bring the Bulgar Army with them, then they unquestionably will have to reckon with the Greek Army and the Greek people.

Safe Under Guns of the Fleet.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.—The British and French troops have successfully carried out their retirement from Serbia across the Greek frontier, and by an arrangement with the Greek Government a clear road has been left for them to fall back on Saloniki, which is being organized as a base, and where the entire force will be safe under the guns of the fleet.

The German official report of yesterday claims that "approximately two British divisions were annihilated during the retirement, but this is considered here as exaggerated. Accounts from Athens and Saloniki say the retreat was carried out in an orderly manner without heavy losses. By the destruction of railway bridges and roads, and by stubborn rearguard actions, in one of which two companies of the Inniskilling regiment sacrificed themselves to save their comrades, the Bulgarians were kept at a fairly safe distance.

A force of 40,000 Bulgarians and an equal number of Austro-Germans is being concentrated between Monastir and the Greek frontier, according to a dispatch to The London Times from its Saloniki correspondent. This force is said to include a considerable number of cavalry troops.

The question now arises whether the Bulgarians and Austro-Germans intend to follow the British and French troops into Greece, and what action the Greek Government will take should they do so. The impression gained from dispatches emanating in Athens is that neither the Bulgarians nor the Turks, who also are reported to have arrived near the frontier, would be welcomed in Greece, and that therefore if it has been decided to follow the Entente Allies the task will be undertaken by Austrians and Germans.

The newspaper L'Opinion of Saloniki, according to a dispatch from that place, asserts that Bulgarian troops are preparing to cross the Greek frontier and that Greek troops are moving toward the threatened point, apparently with the object of disputing a Bulgarian invasion. On the other hand, this movement may be the withdrawal of the Greek troops from the path of the allied army. A Reuter telegram filed in Athens yesterday says:

"As a result of the agreement between the Greek General Staff and the allied Generals the division of the Greek Army which has been stationed at Langaza has been withdrawn to Serres, about fifty miles northeast of Saloniki. The zone between Saloniki and Doiran has been left free for movements of the allied troops.

"The allied military authorities today took over a portion of the Custom House at Saloniki.

British Commander Satisfied.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, Dec. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—General Mahon, commanding the British forces here, has spent several days on the allied front. He returned yesterday and expressed himself as very well satisfied with what he had seen. The General was present at the front during several violent attacks the Bulgars made on the allied lines, particularly the British. All reports go to show those attacks were extremely costly to the enemy. The retirement of the allied forces continues in perfect order.

TWO IRISH COMPANIES DIED TO SAVE ARMY

Inniskillings Without Cannon Kept Bulgars Back for Hours and Enabled Comrades to Retire.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.—How two companies of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and another of the Irish regiments forming the British divisions, which are making a fighting retirement from Serbia, sacrificed themselves to

Continued on Page 2.

Engineer Carries Turkish Officers to Death In Captured French Submarine Turquoise

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, Dec. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A story of an extraordinary exploit by a member of the crew of a captured French submarine reaches me through what I believe to be a trustworthy channel from Constantinople.

Some little time ago the French submarine Turquoise, as already stated in the European press, got into difficulties in the Sea of Marmora and was unable to avoid capture, her crew being taken prisoners. The submarine was placed on exhibition at Constantinople and visited by a number of members of the Turkish General Staff, accompanied by some Turkish engineers. The latter were asked to explain the working of the vessel to the officers, but their experience was insufficient and they were unable to do so. Then the officers, being greatly interested, sent a messenger to bring one of the French engineers, to whom the desire of the Turkish officers was explained.

The Frenchman saw he might have an opportunity of destroying the submarine, and left a note for his comrade prisoners, saying what he would do if he had a chance, bidding them good-bye and writing "Vive la patrie!" at the end of the note.

While on board the submarine the Frenchman managed to set the machinery going before it was noticed what he was doing. There must in all probability have been a struggle in the submarine as it sped away from shore, but at all events it was seen at some distance from the spot where it had been on exhibition, and then it was observed to sink.

The number of officers stated to be on board the lost vessel is six.

OUR FLAG STAYS ON THE PACIFIC

American International Corporation Buys Remainder of Pacific Mail Fleet.

TAKES OVER SEVEN VESSELS

To Promote Trade Between West Coast of the United States and South America.

The American International Corporation, the new foreign trade organization formed with $50,000,000 of capital to strengthen the position of the United States in world trade, is going into the shipping business. Announcement was made last night by Charles A. Stone, President of the company, of the purchase of ships still remaining under the flag of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The Pacific Mail is undergoing liquidation, and it was believed until yesterday that the last vessel flying the Stars and Stripes on the Pacific would be removed from that trade. Four of the larger steamers were sold recently to the International Mercantile Marine for $5,250,000 to be put into service on the Atlantic. The remainder of the fleet, consisting of seven smaller ships, was sold to the American International Corporation for $1,250,000.

As a result these vessels, which R. P. Schwerin, General Manager of the Pacific Mail, said could not be operated at a profit under oppressive requirements of the La Follette seamen's law, will continue to ply along their old routes under the same flag. It is expected that the present organization of the Pacific Mail will be retained under the new management. W. R. Grace & Co., who have been conspicuously successful in their operation of steamships, will direct the maritime operations of the American International Corporation.

The seven ships acquired are the Aztec, City of Para, Newport, Pennsylvania, Peru, San Jose, and San Juan. They have all been engaged in the coastwise trade, and will be used in connection with the development of trade between this country and Central and South America. W. R. Grace & Co. are already operating a line running from New York to San Francisco, which it is expected will be linked up in traffic arrangements with the former Pacific Mail boats.

With the sale of these seven vessels most of the assets of the Pacific Mail have been disposed of. There remains to the company a number of piers, lighters, tugs, and some real estate. As the piers and floating equipment will be needed by the American International Corporation, it is believed that a sale to it of the remaining assets will be agreed upon.

President Stone made the following announcement:

The American International Corporation has purchased the entire remaining fleet of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, consisting of seven steamships. In this it has secured the co-operation of W. R. Grace & Co. By this step the last fleet of vessels under the United States flag on the Pacific Ocean has been prevented from being broken up.

It has been known for some time that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company desired to dispose of all its vessels. Recently it sold to the International Mercantile Marine Corporation its four large transpacific steamships—the Manchuria, Mongolia, Siberia, and Korea. The remaining vessels, which have just been purchased, were engaged chiefly in the Central American trade. The breaking up of this fleet would have taken from the Central American ports on the west coast all shipping accommodations and would have practically shut off all trade relations between our Pacific ports and this part of Central America.

Since the organization of the American International Corporation appeals have been made to it to take up the situation, especially with a view of saving, if possible, the shipping service between Pacific ports and the west coast of Central America. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the business men of the coast, it was learned, have protested seriously against the breaking up of the fleet.

In order to maintain the shipping service with Central America, so that trade relations can be continued, the fleet has been acquired and will be kept intact, enabling a continuance of the service for the present. W. R. Grace & Co., who have had wide experience in shipping, will manage and direct the operation of the ships.

After the sale of the vessels the remaining assets of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will consist only of the cash paid for the vessels, certain miscellaneous property, and current accounts, which, it is understood, will probably be liquidated as soon as feasible.

Although the American International Corporation is just getting under way, it will be in receipt of $5,000,000 tomorrow, when the first installment of 10 per cent. is due on the capital stock. All of the shares have been subscribed for, and brokers are quoting them at a premium of $10. The market yesterday for the certificates, 10 per cent. paid, was 19½ bid, 20½ asked.

WOULD KNOW ABOUT JOFFRE

M. P. Asks If His Promotion Affects British Officers.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—In the House of Commons today Sir Edwin Andrew Cornwall expressed a desire for information as to whether the appointment of General Joffre as Commander in Chief of the French armies would necessitate any important changes in the higher commands of the British forces.

GETS NEW EVIDENCE OF WAR PLANT PLOTS

District Attorney Obtains the Records of Labor's National Peace Council.

GOMPERS COMING TO HELP

Other National Labor Leaders Also to Go Before Grand Jury—Tracing the Funds.

The Government yesterday got much additional evidence relative to the activities of Labor's National Peace Council, of which Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois was for a time the President, and of which ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler, also of Illinois, is the General Counsel. United States District Attorney Marshall has stated that he has evidence to prove that the council was financed by Franz von Rintelen, the German agent now in the Tower of London, through David Lamar, "the Wolf of Wall Street."

The new evidence consisted of all the books and papers of Labor's National Peace Council, which were voluntarily turned over to District Attorney Marshall by Louis P. Straube, the Secretary of the organization. The books and other documents are to be submitted to the Grand Jury. It is not denied by the Federal authorities that Straube has become a witness for the Government, and there is every reason to believe that at fewest five persons who were identified with the council will be indicted within ten days or two weeks. Two of these men are nationally prominent.

Form of Probable Indictment.

The indictment to be returned probably will be a blanket one, and is expected to recite the various strikes instigated by von Rintelen, acting through Laram, among them a strike that for a time threatened to tie up for weeks one of the largest munition plants in Connecticut. The Mexican activities of von Rintelen, it is understood, will not be referred to in this indictment.

Details of von Rintelen's Mexican plottings probably will come out at the trial of General Victoriano Huerta in the Federal Court in San Antonio, Texas, next month. The Government has the evidence that shows von Rintelen's connection with the conspiracy to involve this country and Mexico, and in that way stop the flow of ammunition to the Allies.

In the case of Labor's National Peace Council, a Government official has stated that Lamar was the brains of that part of the German conspiracy. Lamar is said to have got more than $300,000 from von Rintelen to be used in instigating strikes in munition plants. The books turned over to the District Attorney by Straube are said to shed much light on the disposition that was made of this money.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who has been one of the Government's ablest assistants in getting to the bottom of the munition plant plot, is expected to arrive in New York within two or three days for a conference with District Attorney Marshall. Mr. Gompers undoubtedly will go before the Grand Jury and tell what he knows about the activities of the council, as will also several other labor leaders of national prominence who have aided in laying bare the conspiracy.

Not All Implicated.

The Government is convinced that not all of the persons connected with the council were concerned in the von Rintelen conspiracy. Many of these men, it is stated, never handled a cent of the "crime" money, and were persuaded to join the organization so as to give it "standing" in labor circles. After von Rintelen left the United States, as he did early in August when the Government began to get results in its investigation of his activities, the council, according to Mr. Marshall, practically ceased to exist.

The exact sum of money that von Rintelen spent in his efforts to tie up ammunition manufacturing plants probably will never be made known. It is known to exceed $300,000, but there are those who are certain that the total was more than $1,000,000, practically all of which was handled through Lamar.

YUAN FEELS NO ELATION.

Urges Cabinet to Work to Better China's Condition.

PEKING, China, Dec. 13.—The Chinese Cabinet went to the Palace in a body today to congratulate President Yuan Shih-kai on his forthcoming accession to the throne. The President said condolences would be more in order, as he had assumed the gravest responsibilities for himself and his family.

The President discouraged any idea of holding entertainments or celebrating in other ways the re-establishment of the monarchy. He urged his Ministers redouble their efforts to better conditions in China.

The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, M. Obata, visited the Foreign Office today. He denied that he had discussed the pending change in form of government. The attitude of Japan is now the subject of greatest speculation at Peking.

VIENNA SEEKS TO AVOID RUPTURE OVER ANCONA, WASHINGTON HEARS; BERLIN ALSO WANTS AN ADJUSTMENT

Hartmann Takes the Pope's Peace Views to Berlin; Bourne Refuses Plea That He Approach England

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 13.—That Cardinal Hartmann of Cologne had an important mission to the Pope is thought here to be proved by several facts.

First of all, he left Rome at night of the same day on which the Consistory was held, while all the other foreign Cardinals were still here.

Moreover, on returning to Germany, instead of going to Cologne he went straight to Berlin and had a long conference with Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, supposedly reporting the result of his mission in Rome and informing the Chancellor as to the Pope's views on peace, giving details which could not be included in a Consistorial allocution, wherein only general lines are laid down.

It is believed that the Vatican has been trying to induce Archbishop Bourne of Westminster to be the bearer of a peace message to England, but he refuses to accept such a mission, plainly stating that Great Britain cannot give up fighting until the Allies' cause, which he holds represents right and civilization, prevails.

GERMANY OBJECTS TO OUR COURIERS

Doesn't Want Men Traveling Back and Forth from London to Berlin.

DUTCH MAILS MAY BE USED

For Messages Between Gerard and Page—London Suspects Desire to Hide Collapse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.—At the instance of the German Government, the couriers whom the American Embassies in Berlin and London have employed to carry diplomatic correspondence between Ambassador Gerard and Ambassador Page will no longer be utilized, and arrangements will be made whereby communications which are not urgent will be transmitted by mail and by a Dutch steamship company.

Originally the embassies employed four of these couriers; at present they have only two. Although there is no official authority for the statement, it is understood that the German Government dislikes the continual passing to and fro between Germany and England of any persons, even though they be beyond all suspicion.

No objection would be raised were one embassy to send to the other an occasional special messenger, but it is thought undesirable, as stated by the German authorities, that the same person or persons should be continually entering and leaving Germany. All the couriers employed by the embassies were American citizens.

In the light of this action of the Berlin authorities there is, perhaps, special significance in a dispatch from the Amsterdam correspondent of The London Chronicle, which says:

"There is accumulating in Holland almost enough evidence to warrant the belief that the great war machine over the frontier is in some of its parts very seriously out of order. For some weeks there has been progressive deterioration in the public services between Germany and Holland, and business relations have been delayed and confused, and in some cases abandoned altogether in consequence.

The recent stoppage in the supply of Cologne and Frankfort newspapers to Holland was but an item in a long series of similar breaks. For a fortnight past there has been what appears to be a complete breakdown in telegraphic and postal services. Telegrams from Germany of an obviously safe sort that have been passing between business houses for years are only now reaching Holland, although they were handed in to officials in Germany in the last days of November.

"More significant still is the case of letters. These are delayed for many days longer than hitherto, and, strange to say, they reach their addresses in Holland in many cases without bearing the least evidence of having been opened by the censor. It is suggested that the shortage of workers for the purposes of the censorship has led the authorities to adopt a plan of long delays in the hope that the information, if any, contained in the letters will have lost its value by the time it reaches its destination.

"In Holland, moreover, all travelers to and from Germany with whom I have recently spoken tell me that there seems to be a new, unusual, and unaccountable nervousness displayed by the officials with whom they have to deal when entering or leaving Germany.

"Certainly the searching measures are more rigorous and complete than ever. Even women of German birth who wish to travel from Holland, where they married and settled down, to visit relatives are subjected to search."

FIRE ON SPANISH LINER.

The Antonio Lopez, Laden with Ammunition, Damaged at Cristobal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 18.—An explosion occurred in the hold of the steamship Antonio Lopez at the Cristobal docks at 9 o'clock this morning. The fire that ensued did $10,000 damage.

The explosion was in a part of the vessel where a large quantity of ammunition, Mauser rifles, and signaling apparatus was stored. The firemen worked until 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon before the fire was got under control. The origin of the blaze is unknown.

The Antonio Lopez belonged to the Spanish Line and carries passengers and freight between Cadiz, New York, Havana, and West Indian ports. The last record of her in the Maritime Register is that she sailed from San Juan on Nov. 30, for Havana.

TO BUY OR BORROW OUR SECURITIES

Commons Passes Second Reading of Mobilization Bill After Explanation by McKenna.

WON'T SWAMP THIS MARKET

Securities to be Used Primarily for Collateral, but Sold Whenever Necessary.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—After an explanation by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, and a short debate, the House of Commons passed this evening the second reading of the bill empowering the Government to mobilize American and Canadian securities, by purchasing or borrowing them, to be used primarily as collateral for loans, or, in case of necessity, to be sold to meet Great Britain's liabilities in the United States.

The scheme is entirely voluntary, and the Chancellor made it clear that the Government had no intention of swamping the American market with securities, which would be unfair to holders here, as they were to be paid for their securities at the market price.

Mr. McKenna explained that the trade balance in favor of Great Britain had been exhausted by the huge demands made upon America for goods for England and her allies, and the amounts paid in interest on foreign securities held here, or earned by British shipping, were not sufficient to set this right. Consequently, in order to meet liabilities in the United States, the Government was obliged to go outside the ordinary course of trade and buy or borrow securities.

The Chancellor estimated that the American and Canadian securities held here were valued anywhere from £300,000,000 to £800,000,000 ($1,500,000,000 to $4,000,000,000,) and expressed the hope that they would be sufficient "to meet our liabilities and to maintain exchange in the United States for the period of the war."

General Approval of Bill.

The bill met general approval, although David Marshall Mason doubted whether the scheme would affect exchange, while Frederick H. Booth hoped that the Government would assist traders who had to meet liabilities in America, and that "these transactions would not lead to New York replacing London as the financial centre of the world."

Replying to a question from Sir George Younger as to whether the Government intended to confine itself to borrowing in America upon the securities it would acquire, Edwin S. Montagu, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, speaking for Chancellor McKenna, said that the Government certainly did not propose to confine itself to either borrowing or selling. Regard must be had for the position of affairs in America, and the Government proposed to do in every case what seemed most advantageous for the object in view.

Asked if securities to the amount of £100,000,000 ($500,000,000) were offered in the next fortnight would the Government purchase them, Chancellor McKenna said the Government would be prepared to do so, but he did not anticipate anything of the kind.

For such American securities as were purchased, Mr. McKenna said in outlining the plan, the Government would pay in five-year 5 per cent. Exchequer bonds. He said the Government was willing to buy such American dollar securities as were suitable at the middle American price of the day, without brokerage or commission.

Mr. McKenna was particular to make it clear that nothing would be done to harass the American market or injure American financial holdings here. He expressed confidence that there was available a sufficient amount of securities to maintain the equilibrium of exchange with New York.

Borrowings on Deposit.

The Chancellor said that if individual holders were not in a position to sell their securities, the Treasury would accept their holdings on deposit for two years. The lender would receive the interest accruing, plus one-half of 1 per cent. The Treasury would retain the right to sell securities thus deposited under certain contingencies, paying the middle New York price of the day and an additional 2½ per cent. on the value thus calculated.

In presenting the plan, Mr. McKenna began with a reference to the increase of British liabilities in the United States.

"The most inveterate pessimist would

Continued on Page 4.

ZWIEDINEK SEES LANSING

Wants to Know What Concessions Would Satisfy This Government.

MAY REPLY WITH AN "IF"

Any Attempt by Austria to Prolong Discussion Would Disappoint State Department.

OPTIMISM AS TO OUTCOME

Adjustment Predicted in Quarters Close to Embassies—Congress Back of President.

Reports Vienna Government Angry Over Ancona Note

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:

"Reports from Vienna say that the American note concerning the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona has caused intense anger in the Austrian Government, and a diplomatic rupture is considered probable. The question before Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, is only whether a rupture with the United States would not force Berlin to a like step. Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, has been summoned to Vienna to discuss the situation with the Government."

ZURICH, Dec. 13, (via London.)—A Vienna dispatch received here says that Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, presented the American Government's Ancona note to the Austrian Foreign Office Saturday. The dispatch adds that Austrian political circles consider the note as going much too far, but that the press is refraining from comment on it until a hint is received from official quarters that the subject may be discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Baron Erich Zwiedinek von Südenhorst, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, spent forty-five minutes at the State Department today in conference with Secretary Lansing over the Ancona case. The conference was held under an appointment sought by Baron Zwiedinek. At its close neither participant would comment on what took place. It was made plain in State Department circles, however, that nothing was discussed but the Ancona case. A report that Baron Zwiedinek had asked for his passports was officially denied and regret was expressed that such a rumor should gain currency.

It was indicated, however, that Austria's reply to the American note, which was delivered to the Foreign Office in Vienna last Friday, was looked for by State Department officials by the end of this week. Baron Zwiedinek attempted, it was understood, to gain informally for the information of his Government an understanding of what would satisfy the United States. The Chargé, it was said, did not indicate what the action of Austria-Hungary might be, explaining that he had not heard from the Foreign Office upon the subject.

Think Vienna Wants a Settlement.

Unofficial information has reached Washington, however, that the Vienna Government not only recognizes the gravity of the issue, but will endeavor to avoid a rupture with this Government, and that Berlin is endeavoring to persuade the Vienna Government to adjust the difficulty.

In quarters here close to the German and Austrian Embassies there is evident confidence that the Ancona issue will be satisfactorily adjusted, and that there will be no break in relations between the two countries. In a trustworthy diplomatic quarter the suggestion was made today that the Austro-Hungarian Government probably would respond to the American demands with an explanation that if the submarine commander who sank the Ancona shelled the vessel after it had stopped, following a chase by the submarine, he had exceeded his authority, and that on such a basis the Vienna Government would disavow the act, punish the commander, and make suitable reparation for the lives of Americans lost.

In the same quarter it was suggested that the Vienna Government might find it difficult to say that the submarine commander had disobeyed orders, because no orders had been issued covering the rule of conduct to be observed with respect to the treatment of merchant vessels after they had been stopped, but that, since there was nothing in the instructions given to Austrian submarine commanders that would permit them to make such an attack after a vessel had stopped, the act could be disavowed as having been made by an officer exceeding his instructions.

May Prolong Discussion.

Such an answer—that is, one qualified with an "if"—would be disappointing

to the United States Government. According to the unofficial information reaching Washington, it appears to be the idea that such a response by the Vienna Government would be calculated to open an opportunity for discussion between the two Governments over the facts and thus avert an actual break in relations. In any event, it is asserted in quarters close to the Embassies of the Teutonic Allies, the Austrian Government will not break relations with the United States and will endeavor to make a satisfactory answer to the American note, and if there is a rupture the responsibility will rest upon the United States.

Failure of the Austrian Government to get into communication with the commander of the submarine is expected to figure in the reply. Unofficial information from Vienna reaching Washington through diplomatic channels indicates that the Austrian Government has not been able to communicate with the commander of the submarine since his first report was submitted and that for this reason the Admiralty has not been able to ascertain whether the Ancona was shelled after the steamer had halted.

Members of Congress apparently were in accord today with the sharp tone of the Ancona note. Both Democrats and Republicans approved the tenor of the note and privately expressed the opinion that the Administration, no matter what the consequence, could count on the support of Congress.

Representative Flood, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, said there was no justification for any fear by Administration officials that Congress was not in sympathy with the State Department in its demands. Representative Frank W. Mondell, a Republican leader, said he believed sentiment in Congress was with the Administration.

"Since Mr. Lansing assumed charge of the State Department," he said, "his position in the various notes has not been subject to criticism. I have approved of the stand he has taken on the submarine issues, and I also approve of the British note. I trust, however, that in the case of the note to Great Britain the opportunity was not overlooked to convey to Great Britain through her diplomatic representative here that the United States was essentially in earnest in her position, and that there was no 'bluff' about the note."

VIEW NOTE WITH RESERVE.

Recalling Lusitania, Paris Press Doubts Drastic Ancona Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The comments of the Paris press on the American note to Austria on the Ancona are affected by the unsatisfactory state of the Lusitania negotiations, few journals echoing the praise of the note which the Matin accorded to the first cabled extracts. "The Débats says, curtly: "Rarely has a diplomatic communication been harsher; it is almost violent. We shall see whether, after being opened in such terms, the Ancona affair is still in six months as little advanced as that of the Lusitania today."

Liberté, more outspoken, says: "The note's tone wins our approval, but, we ask, what is the use, in the present juncture, of words however firm, unbacked by bayonets? The Germans guage the position accurately. One of their satiric papers depicts the arrival of President Wilson's hundredth note, heralded by Germany with music. Perhaps the sarcasm is a trifle heavy, but it is well deserved."

If Liberté expresses the viewpoint of the man in the street, the Temps gives the attitude of official circles, which appreciate President Wilson's difficulties. The Temps remarks the increased firmness of Austria, as compared with Germany, but ascribes it to growing American irritation over unlawful German acts in America, concluding: "The demand for the recall of the German Attachés shows the temper of the American people has changed. The general indications do not seem favorable for the success of any Austrian manoeuvres to gain time. Austria will have some difficulty in avoiding giving satisfaction to the Wilson demands."

FEARS AN END IN SMOKE.

Another London Paper Disposed to Await Further Ancona Action.

LONDON, Dec. 13. — The Evening Standard, reviewing the American note on the Ancona, is unwilling to believe "that America is prepared to exact a proper penalty for the outrage."

"The note is firm and definite," The Standard adds, "yet, in view of the fact that previous worse outrages ended in smoke, the public will prefer to wait before applauding the heroic stand Washington now makes for the laws of nations and humanity. We notice that President Wilson makes no inquiry as to the ownership of the submarine. It is probable that all these outrages are engineered from Berlin, but perhaps Dr. Wilson is too discreet to venture an inquiry. Now that the American Government is compelled to charge both Austria and Germany with inhumane, barbarous conduct, is it too much to hope that they will cease their efforts to make this country relax its sea grip?"

The Westminster Gazette says: "There is no weakness or hesitation in the note, which is more consonant with the position of the United States in the world than have been the messages in other cases of wanton outrage."

APPROVE ANCONA NOTE.

Gary Believes Austria Will Comply —Properly Worded, Says Griggs.

Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, said yesterday: "The Ancona note is excellent. I believe the Austrian Government with reasonable promptness will comply with the demands of the United States."

Horace White, who was Chairman of Governor Hughes's Committee on Speculation in Securities and Commodities, said: "I think the note is exactly right."

John W. Griggs, ex-United States Attorney General: "I approve entirely of the President's note. It is worded in the proper language and is not too severe or too peremptory. It indicates a purpose on the part of the Administration to get satisfaction for a wanton outrage."

Maurice Leon, lawyer: "The note is irreproachable as a note. The question, however, is whether the time for notes did not pass some time ago. This new note assumes that the Captain of the submarine exceeded his instructions after the Austrian Government had published the Admiralty report to which the note refers, in which the submarine Captain's conduct is expressly approved. What is the use of indulging in such fictions? I suppose if we obtain a disavowal from Austria of the sort which we got from Germany concerning the Arabic, the next German submarine which will kill American passengers will be flying either the Turkish or the Bulgarian flag."

THINKS AUSTRIA WILL YIELD.

Central Powers Too Anxious to Win, Says German Herold.

Discussing the American note to Austria on the Ancona, the German Herold of this city says this morning:

"We have no doubt that the Ancona matter will be adjusted to the satisfaction of the American Government. The Central Powers have but one aim, which is to win this war. From this purpose they will not be swerved by any side issue, as, for instance, a diplomatic rupture with the United States would be. As the Frankfurter Zeitung said when Germany yielded in the Arabic matter: 'Nothing shall make us lose sight of the main issue; everything else must be subordinate to our determination to win.' The intimate relations existing between the German and the Austrian Government make it practically certain that this view will prevail.

"Of course, the semi-official opinion expressed in Washington that 'the Vienna Foreign Office values too highly the friendship of the United States,' &c., is nonsensical. Friendship between nations is like a note which goes to protest as soon as presented for payment. As soon as a nation attempts to realize on it, friendship vanishes. Besides, with America as the actual base of the Allies, violent protestations of friendship from the Central Powers at this time might sound hypocritical. And whatever their failings may be, Germany and Austria have never been accused of cant and hypocrisy."

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 13.—"That the President likes to take an overbearing attitude in his dealings with the Central Powers is nothing new," says the German paper Waechter and Anzeiger, of this city. "Nevertheless, the wording of the Ancona note will create much amazement. Many certainly hoped the President's diplomatic style might have improved. It ill becomes a Government which takes submissively every kick by the British boot, and the contrast between this meekness and the manner in which quarrels are picked with the Central Powers is what makes so disagreeable an impression. He who cringes before the heel of the dangerous and at the same time hollers insults against those trying to go on in peace with him makes a sore spectacle of himself indeed."

TANKER COMMUNIPAW SAFE.

Dispatches Confusing, and One Speaks of Casualties on Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—More fragmentary information reached the State Department in official cablegrams today regarding the alleged submarine attack on the Standard Oil tank ship Communipaw off the Tripolitan coast last week, and while the data were confusing, out of it all the conclusion was reached that the vessel, whatever may have happened, was safe at Alexandria, Egypt.

One of the messages received today came from Ambassador Page at Rome. It said the Communipaw arrived at Alexandria on Dec. 5, discharged its oil cargo, and sailed on Dec. 7, and that the master of the vessel reported that he had been stopped by a submarine of unknown nationality on Dec. 3, but had been permitted to proceed. A second message was received by Secretary Lansing from Wilbur Keblenger, American Consul at Malta, saying that on Dec. 13 the Communipaw arrived safely at Alexandria, and that the casualties were unknown, but would be reported "by Alexandria."

These messages were very unsatisfactory, but one interpretation placed on them was that the Communipaw sailed from Alexandria on Dec. 7, was attacked, and returned to Alexandria.

BRITISH WIN CRATER BLOWING UP GERMANS

Also Bombard the Foe Near Ypres —Fight With Grenades on the Somme.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Mine explosions and gunfire at different points are the chief features of the fighting on the western front, as chronicled in official reports.

Field Marshal Sir John French sends this communication from the British front:

Last night we blew up a mine in front of Givenchy and occupied the crater. Today there was considerable activity at various points on the front.

We bombarded the enemy's positions east of Ypres and in the neighborhood of Frelinghien and shelled with heavy howitzers an enemy mine shaft north of La Bassée Canal.

In the neighborhood of the Somme there was some fighting with trench mortars and rifle grenades. The weather today was bright and cold.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office says:

In the Champagne, to the south of the knoll at Le Mesnil, the Germans exploded a mine before one of our trenches. We occupied the crater.

There were no important developments on the rest of the front.

The German Army Headquarters communication said there was nothing to report.

ATTACKS CARSON GROUP.

London Writer Says They Still Favor Conscription, Careless of Peril.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says this morning:

"It is now plain that a group of conservatives with Carson at their head is out for mischief. Some of them want conscription; others want a new Government.

"Lord Derby's success will probably make conscription unnecessary, but those Conservatives, who are for compulsory military service at all hazards, do not realize what sleeping lions they will arouse. If the working classes are to be conscripted for military service overseas, then at the same time the wealth of the richer classes must also be conscripted for national purposes, otherwise there will be trouble.

"When the workingman is required to offer his life on the altar of his country's need, shall not the rich man be required to offer his wealth? At least one member of the present Cabinet holds that the one sacrifice is a complement of the other."

ITALIANS HOOT THE KAISER.

Deputies' Demonstration at the Mention of Cavell and Ancona Cases.

ROME, Dec. 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Carlo Altobelli, Socialist member for Naples, delivered an address in which he strongly denounced the execution of Miss Edith Cavell and the sinking of the steamers Lusitania, Ancona, Firenze, and Boania. When the name of Emperor William was mentioned in the speech the entire chamber hooted.

STORMS HOLD BACK FORD'S PEACE SHIP

Vessel Will Not Reach Port Until Late in the Week, Christiania Reports.

DISCORD AMONG VOYAGERS

Break Over Denunciation of Wilson's Preparedness Plan—Ford Appeals to Europe's Rulers.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.—The Morning Post's Christiania correspondent says that the steamship Oscar II., with Henry Ford and his peace party on board, which had been expected to arrive in Christiania today, is reported to have been delayed by storms, and probably will not reach port until Thursday or Friday.

ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP OSCAR II., (by Wireless via Steamship Noordam, Dec. 13.)—A resolution condemning President Wilson's preparedness policy brought a protest from some of the prominent members of Henry Ford's peace party last night when it was presented for adoption. The resolution was drawn up by the Rev. Jenkins L. Jones and the Rev. Charles F. Aked and others, who asked that it be signed by all the members of the party as their platform.

More than a dozen members, including S. S. McClure of New York and Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, refused to sign on the ground that the resolution was unpatriotic. Some of them even threatened to leave the party after it reached Europe if the proposed platform was put through. Its supporters said that the opponents of the resolution failed to understand the spirit of Mr. Ford's invitation.

Ford Appeals to Rulers.

The following appeal to the rulers of Europe was sent out by wireless today, addressed individually to each reigning monarch:

"Sir: We come in this time of trouble, not to add to your burdens, but to help lift them; not to consider which nations are most to blame for the disaster that has befallen Europe, but to end the strife; not to intrude ourselves upon your national life and national ideas, but rather with an earnest desire to understand them and a heartfelt wish to aid in realizing them.

"The love of country, for which every day tens of thousands of lives are sacrificed, is the same in every land. Your nation, like the people of all the other belligerent countries, is fighting for its national existence and its best national traditions, and so there can be no irreconcilable differences. Such common ideals surely must afford a basis upon which to establish a magnanimous and honorable peace. The men and women of your country and of all the warring countries have proved their loyalty.

"Enough blood has been shed, enough agony endured, and enough destruction wrought. The time has come to stop the bloodshed, to save the people from further slaughter, and the civilization of the world from anarchy and ruin. Has not war been tried enough in sixteen months of fighting? Is it not proven that war cannot solve the problem, but that it leads only to a loss and misery? Must lives be crushed and wives and mothers bereaved before we recognize that Europe is bleeding to death and that the grievous wound must be stanched?

Explains Peace Mission.

"The rising desire of the people in neutral nations to convert a barren disinterestedness into active good-will has prompted the citizens of the United States of America to sail for Europe on the steamship Oscar II. with the serious purpose of joining with citizens of the European neutral nations in an organized effort to help restore peace upon an honorable and just basis, to facilitate direct negotiations between you and the other warring nations.

"We neutrals are about to join in a conference which shall without delay frame and submit simultaneously to you and all the other belligerent nations proposals as a basis for discussion leading to the final settlement. Therefore we do earnestly entreat you and the rulers of all the other warring nations to declare an immediate truce.

"Let the armies stand still where they are. Then let the negotiations proceed so that the soldiers may be delivered from another bitter Winter in the trenches and sent back to their labors and their firesides. As there is no other way to end the war except by mediation and discussion, why waste one more precious human life? For the sake of humanity, "HENRY FORD."

WILL PRAY FOR PEACE.

Bishop Appoints Day for New Jersey Episcopalians.

TRENTON, Dec. 13.—The Right Rev. Paul Matthews, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey, announced today that he had appointed next Friday as a day of special fasting and humiliation and the Sunday following as a day of intercession for peace. In a letter to the clergy the Bishop says:

"Now, for more than a year, the world has been plunged into the worst war in history. We cannot say that it has not touched us. As one of the family of nations, we must share in the weal or woe of the world.

"A generous response has gone, and is going, out from the heart of America to meet the dreadful need of the destitute and the wounded. Those who have given time, labor, or money to this cause have done well. But there seems, nevertheless, to be an appalling indifference and apathy even on the part of Christian people.

"Our prayers for peace are not as constant or as insistent as they should be. The newspapers are full of war news. Why do we not as Christians besiege Heaven with our prayers for peace? Are we not neglecting the mightiest force in the world and therefore in danger of losing it because we do not believe in it?

"I feel that we ought to keep a special day of fasting and prayer as individuals and also observe a special day of intercession for the peace of the world before we come to celebrate our Christmas."

TURKEY AWAITS ADVANCES.

Will Consider Peace Proposals, but Will Make None.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (via London.)—A Constantinople dispatch to the Zeitung am Mittag says that Halil Bey, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, echoing the German Imperial Chancellor's Reichstag speech, said in an interview on Sunday that peace overtures from Turkey "are absolutely out of the question."

The Minister added: "If others approach us with peace proposals we will consider them."

STOPS FORD'S LIFE STORY.

Peace Advocate's Wife Delays Publication of Biography.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Henry Ford today forced the publishers of a Detroit newspaper to postpone a widely heralded serial publication of the story of her husband's life. The announcement was made that the Ford family did not desire the publication at this time.

Mr. Ford prior to his departure on the Oscar II. had not seen the proofs of the articles which were written from his personal dictation. Mrs. Ford's objections were, however, based on other grounds. From friends of the Ford family comes the statement that she wished her husband back safe and sound before the first installment should appear.

FOR CENTRAL BUREAU TO HANDLE ALL FOOD

Reichstag Also Favors Other Measures to Insure Adequate Supplies to People.

BERLIN, Dec 13, (via London, Tuesday, Dec. 14.)—Continuing the consideration of the problem of the food supply, the Reichstag today adopted a long series of resolutions in which the wishes of the Reichstag were made known to the Government.

Among the resolutions, which fill half a column in small type in the afternoon newspapers, the most important is one proposing the creation of a central bureau, in which the Reichstag is to be represented, for the control of food supplies.

Other resolutions requested furloughs for soldiers, engaged in farming in normal times; the encouragement of the importation of fodder, the development of new sorts of fodder, and an equitable distribution of fodder, and other measures to increase the supplies of meat, milk, and butter.

The Socialists proposed a resolution that holders of stocks of potatoes who neglected to report them before Dec. 1 should be allowed to charge only 70 per cent. of the maximum price.

The debate on the meat problem the Government's representative said that the Government thought the introduction of meat cards similar to bread cards. He said that 80,000 cattle had been sent to pasture in Belgium last Spring and that a similar number would be sent there next year.

CECIL WILL AID THE PRESS.

Says the Relaxed Censorship Is Not Intended as a Trap.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Explaining the suspension of the consorship by the Press Bureau, in so far as foreign affairs are concerned, Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons tonight said that it was considered by the Foreign Office that when the change was initiated that, while once it laid down under the provisions of the Defense of the Realm act broad rules as to what ought or ought not to be done in the public interests, it was really better that those who were skilled in presentation of the news to the public should be left free to carry out those rules for themselves. This proceeding, Sir Robert explained, had nothing to do with what the naval and military authorities might think necessary.

There was no intention on the part of the Government to trap or trip papers, or to vent its indignation against any particular paper by criminal proceedings, the Under Secretary said, and he said that if the Foreign Office could give assistance to the press as to the dangers to be guarded against it would be glad to render it. He recognized the difficulty, he said, of distinguishing between military matters and foreign news, but thought that there ought to be no practical difficulty, because all doubtful matters could be submitted to the censors as hitherto.

ALLIES FALL BACK TO SALONIKI BASE

Continued from Page 1.

cover the retreat of their comrades is told by the wounded who have reached British headquarters in Macedonia.

The British, according to the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company in a dispatch from the British headquarters, were outnumbered ten to one by the Bulgarians, who were well supplied with guns and machine guns. Last Monday morning they were awakened by a heavy bombardment by the Bulgarians, who poured a hail of shot and shell on them. Splintering rocks intensified the effect of their fire.

The Bulgarian infantry then advanced to the attack in massed formation and were punished severely, but the scarcity of British guns did not permit them to take proper toll of the advancing Bulgars. The British emptied their rifles rapidly into the crush and tried to stem the tide with bayonets, but were overborne by sheer weight of numbers, and the position was lost. Similarly, the second line was lost, and the British fell back on the third line of defenses.

Two companies of Inniskillings, however, held on to the ridge known as Kevis Crest and kept back the Bulgarians the whole morning, although they were supported only by rifle fire. Hardly a man escaped, but their stand impressed and delayed the Bulgars thus giving the British much needed time to complete defensive dispositions in the third line, where the Bulgars were finally held up for four days.

The Bulgarians, the correspondent adds, having suffered heavily, had since attempted no strong offensive up to Sunday.

BERLIN REPORTS ADVANCE.

Says "Two British Divisions" Were Annihilated in Their Retreat.

LONDON, Dec. 13. — Today's Berlin War Office statement follows:

The situation on the Montenegrin front has not materially changed. More than 900 prisoners were brought in yesterday by the army group of General von Koeveas. At Ipek twelve modern guns which the Serbians had buried were captured. Behind our front more than 1,000 straggling Serbians were taken prisoner during the last few days.

In Macedonia the army of General Todoroff captured the villages of Doiran and Gievgell. No Englishman or Frenchman is now at liberty on Macedonian soil.

Approximately two British divisions have been annihilated in these engagements.

The Austrian official report says:

In northeast Montenegro at Koritzo we made 800 prisoners.

Our airmen have successfully dropped bombs on the enemy's camp at Berane.

KING GIVES ASSURANCES.

Constantine's Talk to Allied Envoys Regarded as Satisfactory.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.—The King of Greece in the course of an audience accorded the members of the diplomatic body at Athens on Saturday gave personal assurances which are regarded as satisfactory. This information is conveyed in a dispatch from Athens to Reuter's Telegram Company.

The statement of King Constantine to The Associated Press that the landing of allied troops in Greece was made without his assent was quoted in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, and Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was invited to reconcile it with Lord Lansdowne's statement that it was at the instance of the Greek Premier that Great Britain sent troops for Serbia by way of Saloniki.

Lord Robert confirmed Lord Lansdowne's statement as "perfectly accurate," but declined to discuss the relations between the King of Greece and his Ministers, as that, he said, was a purely domestic affair.

"Are you aware," Sir Arthur Markham asked Foreign Secretary Grey, "that the neutral press has stated repeatedly that the Allies, by sending troops through Greece, violated Greek neutrality in the same way that Germany violated Belgian neutrality, and will the Government take steps to make it known in neutral countries that Greece requested the Allies to send troops?"

Lord Robert Cecil replied for the Foreign Secretary, saying:

"I am aware such statements have been made, but they have been adequately ridiculed and contradicted."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, Dec. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.—The conference between Colonel Phallis, representing the Greek Government, and General Sarrail and English and Serbian Generals continued yesterday. It is stated that the deliberations have reached a conclusion, though the Athens Cabinet has still to deliberate certain points. It is believed that on numerous points concessions have been made satisfying the demands of the Quadruple Entente. The Greek representatives take farewell of General Sarrail this evening.

MISERY OF SERBS IN SERBIA.

Native Money at Half Value—Teuton Merchants Overrun Country.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following under Sunday's date:

"Members of the Diplomatic Corps here describe the situation in Serbia, as learned from reliable sources. There is the greatest desolation over the entire territory occupied by the Germans and Bulgarians.

"The Bulgarian, Austrian, and German soldiers and merchants refuse to take Serbian money except at a discount of 50 per cent. or more, in spite of posters officially declaring that Serbian paper money and coins retain their face value. Austrian, Bulgarian, and German merchants already are overrunning the country, and boasting that Serbia never again will be a free nation. Their procedure is increasing the misery of the Serbians left in the country, which is becoming indescribable."

Allies Aiding Serbian Refugees.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The allied Governments have taken steps to provide for the needs of the Serbian refugees as far as possible.

"Ample supplies of food and clothing and facilities for shelter are being provided at the most likely points, in co-operation with the Serbian Relief Committee," said Lord Robert Cecil, Under Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons today. "There are great difficulties to be surmounted, and in certain areas it is not known what the extent of the influx of refugees will be. However, I believe the numbers to be provided for will not be so large as at first supposed."

Sultan Expects Peace Soon.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following: "Constantinople reports say that Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, the new German Ambassador to Turkey, was received with great solemnity by the Sultan on the occasion of the presentation of his credentials. The Sultan expressed certainty that the armies of the Germanic allies which recently conquered free passage from the West to the East would soon completely vanquish their enemies and collect the fruits of an honorable peace, thus crowning their triumph."

FOES FIND SERBIAN CROWN.

Crown Jewels Also Discovered at Nish, Berlin Hears.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—A special dispatch received here from Nish says the Overseas Agency reports that the hidden Serbian Crown jewels have been found in the houses of former Serbian Ministers.

It is said that the Serbian Crown also has been found.

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Our collection is notable both for variety and exquisite artistry of its designs.

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Movements of finest Swiss workmanship, made to our specifications.

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Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

SAFE FOR THE SKIN

POSLAM SOAP

Excels in purity and wholesomeness. A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Try it one month.

At All Druggists', 25 cents and 15 cents.

American Dock Co., Tompkinsville, S. I.
F. W. Moffett, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

The majority of the terminal and dock developments in the Port of New York have used Turner service.

Bush Terminal Company.....14 building
New York Dock Company... 6 building
Hoboken Land & Impr't Co.. 4 building
American Dock Company.... 4 building
Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal Company..... 2 building
B. & O. R. R. Terminal.... 1 building

60% were repeat orders.

TURNER Construction Co

BARE GERMAN FRAUD IN 'PARISIAN' STYLES

Police Make Raid on Firm of Worldwide Fame in the French Capital.

VAST CAMPAIGN PLANNED

Cheap Teuton Imitations Palmed Off as French—Many American Women Deceived.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A sensation has been caused in Paris political circles, according to a member of the French Chamber of Deputies now visiting London, by a disovery that a certain dressmaking firm which of recent years has been hugely advertised throughout the world was originated and financed by Germany. The object aimed at was to drive a wedge into Parisian pre-eminence in women's fashions, with a view toward eventual transference of that leadership to Berlin, and meanwhile providing markets for fabrics made in Germany but palmed off upon the unsuspecting world as genuine French goods.

A raid made by the Parisian police resulted in the discovery of a plan of campaign on a vast scale. Production of cheap imitations of exclusive French designs already was in operation. Many American women, according to my informant, whose official position precludes publication of his name, have paid extravagant prices for "creations" of this well-advertised "Parisian" firm, in the belief that they have been wearing exclusive French goods, whereas in reality the materials have been base imitations made in Germany.

Under French laws, fabrics imported from Germany had to be described as of German manufacture by a stamp on the border. A device whereby this difficulty was overcome was to make a double-sized border of lisiere on the fabric. The stamp was upon the outer edge of this lisière, and after arrival of the materials at the Paris headquarters of the firm in question the outer border was carefully removed and all traces of the origin of the fabric thereby destroyed.

A peculiar feature of the affair is that the firm in question professed to be the newest expression of French dressmaking, but was no so much in Paris as in New York and London. Its nominal head paid visits to both New York and London, and, thanks to remarkable skill in advertising, got his firm well into the limelight. He used to deliver lectures on the supremacy of Parisian fashions and the beauty of French-made silks and velvets. The distinctive styles he invented were generally denounced by French artists, and had much less vogue in Paris than they had in New York and London.

TRADE BLACK LIST IN NEUTRAL LANDS

Britain to Prohibit Nationals from Dealing With Firms Aiding Her Foes.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.—The Government proposed to form a "blacklist" of enemy traders in neutral countries with whom British firms will be prohibited from trading, said Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in moving in the House of Commons today the second reading of the bill which he presented in the House on Dec. 8, designed to restrict trading with possible hostile interests.

The list, he continued, would not necessarily be confined to persons of German nationality, but would include such as were by the nature of their business substantially enemy firms and could safely be cut off from British intercourse without serious injury to British trade.

In South America, said the Under Secretary, there were a number of German firms at present assisting Great Britain's enemy, and trade with these firms by British firms would be rendered illegal by the bill.

The Solicitor General explained that the purpose of the bill was to forge another weapon with which to cripple the enemy.

The bill was read a second time.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—"The object of all these agreements with neutral countries is reduction of all German trade, while preserving to neutrals their legitimate rights," said Premier Asquith in the House of Commons today in response to a question from Sir John Lonsdale.

Sir John insinuated that recent agreements made by the Foreign Office with neutrals made it possible for goods essential to Germany to pass into that country through neutral nations. The Premier contended the agreements involved no change of policy, and did not indicate a failure of the British blockade.

BRITISH WIN IN SINAI.

Scouting Force Defeats a Band of Arabs, Killing 35.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The defeat of an Arab band in an engagement with a British reconnoitring party in the Sinai Peninsula is announced in an official statement issued in Cairo, says a Reuter dispatch from that city today, which transmits the statement as follows:

"A band of 300 hostile Arabs was routed on Saturday by a British reconnoitring force in the vicinity of Matrah, on the Sinai Peninsula. The Arabs, thirty-five of whom were killed and seven captured, were driven eastward. The British casualties were sixteen killed and three officers and fifteen men wounded."

HELD AS A GERMAN SPY.

Native Pennsylvania Youth Detained in England, Our Consul Says.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Dec. 13.—According to a cablegram received by the County Commissioners here today from the American Consul in Liverpool, George Phaon Heiberger, aged 18, a native of Lehigh County, is being detained in England under the suspicion of being a German spy.

Heiberger two years ago enlisted in the American Navy. Since then he had not been heard from.

CURBS MAGYAR PACIFISTS.

Premier Snubs 500,000 Petitioners Complaining of Food Prices.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.—The desire of the Hungarian people, particularly the Opposition Party, to discuss peace has been suppressed with a strong hand by the Hungarian Premier, according to The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent, and all discussions on the economic situation have likewise been banned by Count Tisza, who has acknowledged that prices are lower in Germany than in Hungary, and that various mistakes have been made in Hungary's economic management, but has stated that matters cannot now be helped by debate.

Count Tisza, continues the correspondent, has been the recipient of many protests from workers in armament and munitions factories against the denial of their right to vote. It is feared in Budapest that if the Premier persists in his attitude the workers who are not under military law will put up a serious fight for the rights of their excluded comrades.

The Morning Post yesterday printed a letter from Budapest which said that more than half a million people had signed a memorandum to be presented to the Hungarian Premier in Parliament by a deputation representing all classes of the population, complaining of the high prices of food.

The memorandum asserts that prices are much higher in Hungary than in Germany. It says that the coming Winter threatens to overwhelm the population by starvation, and urges the impossibility of going on under present conditions much longer.

BRITISH CASUALTIES FEWER.

507 Among Officers in Three Weeks Ended Nov. 29.

LONDON, Nov. 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Officers' casualty lists for the three weeks ended yesterday are very much smaller than for some weeks past, and indicate the comparative lull in operations at the Dardanelles and on the western front. The losses would have been still smaller if some casualties in operations in Mesopotamia and elsewhere had not been included.

In the three weeks the British army lost 183 officers killed or dying from wounds, 307 were wounded, and 17 missing—a total of 507. With the deduction of 12 from the wounded total and 36 from the missing, the men having since died and been included in the total of killed, the losses to date since the beginning of the war are 6,572 killed, 12,880 wounded, 1,733 missing—a total of 21,171.

Principal losses in the last three weeks were in the Royal Field Artillery, with 6 killed, 22 wounded; Canadians, 2 killed, 21 wounded; Lancashire, 14 killed, 8 wounded; Australians, 5 killed, 16 wounded; Yorkshires, 16 killed, 12 wounded. The Royal Flying Corps has been more unfortunate than somewhat earlier, losses in the three weeks among officers having been 4 killed, 6 wounded, and 10 missing.

Brig. Gen. Knatchbull is reported wounded, and three Lieutenant Colonels have been killed.

CENTRES ZEPPELIN DEFENSE

British War Office Takes Charge of Anti-Aircraft Corps.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The anti-aircraft corps in London is under the sole control of the War Office, and Rear Admiral Sir Percy Scott is no longer in charge. This announcement was made in the House of Commons today by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War.

Mr. Tennant explained that the defense of London from aerial attacks heretofore had been a responsibility divided between the Admiralty and the War Office. This, he said, had been the basis of many criticisms.

Sir Percy Scott was appointed commander of the aerial defenses of London last September. At that time the English authorities were being criticised severely because no measures had been taken to deal adequately with the raids of Zeppelins, which attacked the city repeatedly and escaped unscathed. In October Sir Percy said the defenses against aircraft had been greatly improved.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER IN TIRES

Germans Reported to be Making the Artificial Article.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—(By Wireless to Sayville)—Automobile tires of artificial rubber are now being made in Germany, the Overseas News Agency says. In his address to the Reichstag last week Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg said German inventors had discovered a method of producing synthetic rubber.

"The Frankfurter Zeitung now announces that at almost the same hour that the Chancellor's statement was made," the news agency says, "a factory succeeded in working this rubber into tires which will wear for a year."

GERMANS STUDY ALLIES' GAS BOMBS

Show Keen Interest in Those Falling in Their Lines, Hoping to Better Them.

WHAT ALLIED GAINS COST

American with Kaiser's Troops Tells of Fearful Slaughter by German Machine Guns.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 10.—Here is a piece made from odds and ends of fact and impressions collected on the front.

On the lawn in front of a French villa occupied by a German General and his staff lay an English gas bomb that had exploded three days before. Beside it lay another gas bomb that had fallen without exploding. Both had been brought in from a near-by field where they had originally fallen. Around the unexploded bomb soldiers walked with a circumspection that amounted to deference. Over the second they bent as over a posy and sniffed at it appreciatively.

The General, bareheaded and with both hands thrust deep into his coat pockets, came down the steps of the villa and out on to the lawn. He had been through a good deal for a week, his task being to help hold the English back at a crucial point. Now the strain was over and he was in a mood to take an interest in the lighter side of life—such as the contents of gas bombs.

"Pretty soon," he said, scrupulously transferring the German gender to his labored English, "pretty soon we open her and study what is inside. For some days we have been too busy."

The remark was characteristic of a German's solicitude to analyze what hurt him. Having found out just what it was and why and how it hurt, he mutters "Die Schweinerei!" and sets about making something that will make the original means of devastation seem a nursery toy.

At the invitation of the officers quartered in the villa I conscientiously smelled the fragments of the gas bomb that had exploded three days before, with the result that I have no desire to smell one that is any fresher. Manifestly you may break, you may shatter the gas bomb if you will, but the scent of what it once held will cling to it still.

It is not that the odor was so much nauseating as overpowering. In other words, it was not so much a foul smell as an effective smell. It sent a shudder of weakness over the whole body and that sensation was accompanied by intense prickling. A sore feeling remained in the nose and throat for an hour, and a kind of subconsciousness of the odor lasted much longer than that.

The English and French have paid a heavy price for the slight gains the offensive won them. Their losses are appalling, and by all accounts the heaviest losses were inflicted by the German machine guns. All along the line I hear from prisoners reports of "eighteen left out of 200"—"we went in 200 strong and came out with fifty living"—"I and my comrade there are the only ones left of our squad"—and so on. It is terrible. One French battalion (which means at least 1,000 men) lost all but four of its officers and all but 108 men. One French regiment was annihilated, the commander himself saying that 2,000 men fell on the field. The rest were taken prisoners.

One day a German officer came in with the report that in a space of 1,500 yards broad and 200 yards deep where an attack had been thrown back 1,100 lay dead.

The number of wounded is equally overwhelming. One afternoon I was riding through a French town where the streets are steep and irregular and I passed a prefecture or some other Government building which stood perhaps twenty feet below the roadway. Thus I was able to look down into the courtyard of the building—a court, I should think, that was seventy-five feet long and fifty feet wide. What I saw there was startling. The place was packed with French prisoners, but not a soldier's cap nor a hair of any man's head was visible, only an expanse of white bandages. It was as if a heavy snow had covered every head.

(Copyright, 1915, by The Chicago Tribune.)

Berlin-Sofia Telephone Working.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Direct communication by telephone between Berlin and Sofia has been opened. The first conversation by way of Nish, Orsova and Budapest, was held by the Bulgarian and German War Ministers.

CHECK TURKS ON THE TIGRIS

British Repulse Them at Kut-el-Amara—Reinforcements Coming.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Turkish attacks on the British Mesopotamian army at Kut-el-Amara have been repulsed, it was announced in an official statement tonight. British reinforcements are being pushed forward.

The statement is as follows:

General Townshend reports that the enemy shelled his position all day on Dec. 9th, when the enemy made desultory attacks from all sides. On the 10th, the enemy again heavily bombarded Kut-el-Amara and developed an attack against the north front position which, however, was not pressed.

On Dec. 11 the bombardment was renewed, and two attacks were made on the north front which were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. Since then there has been less activity.

The attitude of the Arabs is reported as satisfactory.

Reinforcements are being pushed forward.

When asked regarding the German wireless reports of the treacherous attitude toward the British of supposedly friendly Arab tribes in the recent fighting in Mesopotamia, J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, said in the House of Commons today:

"I have every reason to believe the reports are quite untrue."

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (via Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Turkish official communication of Dec. 12, as received here, says:

Shekh Said, East of Kut-el-Amara, was occupied on the enemy's retreat by Turkish troops. Turkish artillery near Kut-el-Amara sank several enemy pontoons.

HOW TURKS LOST GUNBOATS

Russians Drove Two to Port and Wrecked Them with Shell Fire.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 13, (via London.)—"Details have been received of the destruction of two Turkish gunboats near the Island of Kefken, in the Black Sea, about sixty miles east of the entrance to the Bosporus, by three Russian torpedo boats, under command of Captain Count Troubetskoi. The announcement of the sinking of the vessels was contained in the Russian official communication of last Saturday.

The torpedo boats were watching the coal shipping region along the Turkish coast when they sighted two Turkish gunboats of the Eurak Reis, (Boruk Reis?) and Malatia type, which are respectively of 502 and 210 tons displacement. The Russians failed in attempts to cut off the gunboats at sea, and they gained the shelter of the island and opened fire upon the torpedo boats, which replied.

After a battle of an hour the gunboats were disabled and also had been set on fire by Russian shells. An explosion on board the ship of the Malatia type led to the belief that she carried mines. The other gunboat lowered her flag before the end of the battle. A Turkish submarine arrived off the island while the fighting was going on, but was put to flight by the Russian fire.

The Russians suffered no damage in the battle and proceeded to the estuary of the Sakaria River, a short distance eastward, where they sank a coal-laden Turkish ship.

BLIZZARD IN GALLIPOLI.

Turks Suffer More from the Weather Than Australians.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Winter in the Dardanelles is proving to be a severe test for the Australians and Turks alike. Reuter's correspondent at this front reports that the first blizzard of early December found the Turks entirely unprepared. It was necessary for them to evacuate several positions, as the trenches were flooded.

The bodies of several Turkish soldiers, as well as a number of dead mules, were washed down into the allied trenches. Prisoners taken by the Australians were poorly clad and, the correspondent says, it was reported that the Turkish troops were on half rations pending an improvement in their communications.

The Colonial troops, including the Maoris from New Zealand, withstood the cold, although many of them had never seen snow before. The British authorities believe that owing to their hardy physique and excellent equipment the Colonials will get through the Winter in satisfactory condition.

Turkish activities recently have been comparatively unimportant. Such attacks as have been made have not been pushed. Severe weather is expected through January and February.

NOT TO CUT PAY OF M. P.'S.

Government Will Not Propose All-Round Reduction, Asquith Says.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Government does not intend to propose an all-round reduction in Ministerial and Parliamentary salaries, Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons this afternoon.

ADVERTISEMENT.

White Rock WATER

Blends incomparably with all liquors

POPULAR PICTURES.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains a gallery of photographs from the fighting fronts and pictures of home events. Best illustrated weekly—10 cents—$5.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Milo —the Egyptian Cigarette of Quality

What better Christmas gift *could* there be than a box of—say—100 of these *perfect* cigarettes.

25 cents for 10

Cork Tip and Plain End

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Will Hold TO-DAY, Tuesday, Their

Annual December Sale of

Women's and Misses'

Furs of Quality & Fashion

At Greatly Reduced Prices

The furs concerned in this sale are of a highly distinctive and unusual type, fashioned of the choicest and most carefully selected matched pelts. Included are coats, scarfs, muffs and novelties that emphasize the most exclusive style features. The occasion is an advantageous one for the selection of luxurious, ideal Christmas gifts.

Hudson Seal Coats	Bordered Hudson Seal Coats
(Dyed Muskrat)	*(Dyed Muskrat)*
55.00	**95.00**
40 inch long flare or slightly fitted models. Handsomely lined with silk.	Natural skunk border, collar and cuffs; 40 inch long flare model.

Trimmed Caracul Coats.	*Full flare model, natural skunk collar*	58.00
Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats.	*Full flare model, natural skunk collar*	75.00
Trimmed Caracul Coats.	*45 inch long flare model, natural skunk collar*	85.00
Bordered Caracul Coats.	*Natural skunk border, collar and cuffs*	95.00
Bordered Hudson Seal Coats.	*Natural skunk border, collar and cuffs. Belted model*	120.00
Bordered Persian Lamb Coats.	*Fox border, collar and cuffs. 45 inch long model*	145.00
Bordered Hudson Seal Coats.	*Two stripe natural skunk border, 6 inches wide; skunk funnel collar*	155.00
Model Hudson Seal Coats.	*Borders and collars of natural skunk*	195.00
Moire Caracul Coats.	*Reproductions of imported models, trimmed with contrasting fur*	195.00

Baby Caracul, Mink, Leopard & Mole Coats

Baby Caracul Coats. 350.00 to 750.00 *Trimmed with contrasting furs.*

Mink Coats. 450.00 to 750.00 *Dark, handsomely marked pelts.*

Scotch Mole Coats. 165.00 to 395.00 *Trimmed with contrasting furs.*

Leopard Coats. 125.00 to 225.00 *Trimmed with contrasting furs.*

Fur Scarfs, Muffs & Sets

Scarfs.			*Muffs.*	
6.50	9.50	Raccoon	9.50	12.50
8.50	10.00	Hudson Seal	14.50	18.50
10.00	14.50	Beaver	15.00	19.50
10.00	14.50	Natural Skunk	15.00	22.50
12.50		Mole		22.50
22.50		Pointed Fox		27.50
16.50		Battleship Gray Fox		19.50
14.50	19.50	Natural Lynx	22.50	25.00
14.50		Kitt Fox		18.50
		Dyed Blue Fox Sets		85.00
		Cross Fox Sets		65.00
		Natural Fisher Sets		95.00
		Silver Cross Fox Sets	95.00 125.00	175.00
		Genuine Blue Fox Sets	150.00 195.00	225.00
		Genuine Silver Fox Sets	450.00 to	2,500.00

J. Frost Conducts The Opening Overture

THE Metropolitan Winter Season was launched brilliantly yesterday with J. Frost as Conductor. Wind instruments were used exclusively. A large audience of register-huggers looked on.

$20, $25, $30, $35 for Stein-Bloch *Frost-Proof Overcoats* in specially loomed fabrics, uniting the most warmth with the least weight.

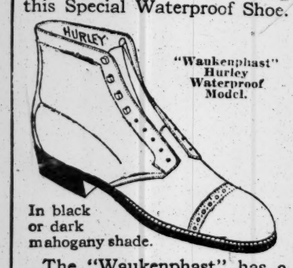
Close Fitting or Loose Draping Coats; Single or Double Breasted; Solid Color or Multi-Color, all radiating the *Mode of Manhattan.*

Are we doing *all* the *Glove* Business in town? Must be our *Tan Cape* at **$1.15.**

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

HURLEY SHOES
"NONE SO GOOD"

You need fear no rain, puddles or slush when wearing this Special Waterproof Shoe.



"Waukenphast" Hurley Waterproof Model.

In black or dark mahogany shade.

The "Waukenphast" has a bellows tongue, preventing water from leaping through eyelets. A cork filling between outer and inner sole and viscalized bottom, a double prevention from dampness.

Hurley Shoes are made in all the newest models and in all leathers.

$5 to $8

HURLEY SHOES
1434 Broadway 1857 Broadway
1177 Broadway 7 Astor House
198 Broadway Broadway
89-41 Cortlandt St.
Factory—Rockland, Mass.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

Weber and Heilbroner

Direct attention to a special offering suitable for a Holiday Gift—a Blanket House Robe for men, with slippers to match, packed in a presentation box—priced at

$5.00

A large assortment of other handsome House Robes for men, at prices up to $45.00.

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave

The Christmas Gift That Will Go the Furthest

WHEN we broke a rule to put the "Neverbreak" Wardrobe Trunk in stock—because it was a fit encasement for Weber and Heilbroner clothes—we had Christmas in mind.

* *

To select an acceptable gift for the up-to-the-moment New York man or woman is frequently puzzling.

* *

Here is a gift—for $15—which will rank in the appreciation of the recipient with a $100 present.

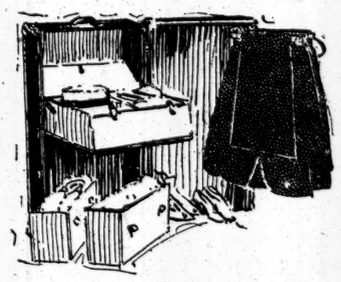
* *

It has that smart appearance of being the correct thing—a trunk of the plainest, richest, exterior elegance—the sort of trunk that commands respect in the hotel or on the taxicab.

* *

Holds enough for a man and wife on a short trip—or for either on a long journey.

Accommodates six suits or twelve dresses, with hats, linens, lingerie, haberdashery, boots—ample drawer space.



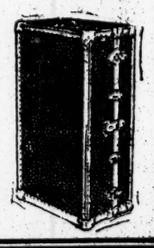
"Neverbreak" Wardrobe Trunk No. 100. Price, $15.

Strong veneer construction, covered with vulcanized fibre. No $35 or $50 trunk will better serve your purpose.

Guaranteed for five years—registered against loss.

* *

No Christmas gift will go further—nothing else at the price will be so well selected.



Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.

VON RINTELEN SPOKE OF WAR HERE IN 1906

Declared Germany Would Crush France if Latter Sided with England.

MOROCCAN CRISIS THEN ON

Kaiser's Agent Thought His Country Would Have Our Sympathy—Free Sea Cry Old.

Franz von Rintelen, the German secret service agent who came to this country last April for the alleged purpose of instigating strikes in munition factories and causing complications between this country and Mexico, was in New York ten years ago during the Moroccan controversy that nearly plunged Europe into war, with the nations lining up about as they are at present. At that time von Rintelen had an office in a William Street office building, and was supposed to be one of the American representatives of either the Deutches Bank, or the Disconto Gesellschaft of Berlin.

Von Rintelen landed in New York, it was said yesterday, at about the time that the Moroccan crisis was at its most critical stage and when war clouds hovered over all Europe. The visitor, who is a reputed intimate of the Kaiser and Prince Henry of Prussia, told an acquaintance that a war was looming up and that if France sided with England Germany would crush France and compel the French people to bear the expense of the struggle by contributing to Germany an indemnity in territory as well as money.

The man to whom von Rintelen unbosomed himself met the German at a housewarming in Fifth Avenue, in the latter part of February, 1906, when the Algeciras Conference, called to discuss the Moroccan situation, was in session. The man who told the story of von Rintelen's visit to New York is close to French official agencies in this country and is a warm friend of Ambassador Jusserand. The housewarming was at one of the finest homes in Fifth Avenue, not many blocks distant from the present home of Andrew Carnegie.

Met at Banker's Home.

"It was nearly ten years ago," said the man yesterday, "when I was introduced to Franz von Rintelen, who is now held a prisoner in London by the British authorities, and who is known to have come to this country a few months ago to stir up trouble that would damage the cause of the Allies and help that of Germany and Austria-Hungary. I met him at a housewarming of a prominent New York banker. The affair was an event of the season, and among the artists who appeared were Kubelik and the late Mme. Nordica.

"When I was introduced to von Rintelen he took me for a Frenchman and addressed me in French. As I subsequently learned, he had no idea that I was an American citizen. The Algeciras conference was then in session, and the European situation was, as you will remember, critical. Our conversation finally drifted to the European crisis, von Rintelen himself bringing up the subject. He was very bitter against England, and asked me if England and France were going to line up together in the event of a war. I did not give him any satisfaction on that score, for the very good reason that I was not in a position to give it.

"Von Rintelen said that, so far as France was concerned, France would have to choose between England and Germany. If she decided to side with Germany everything would be good and well, he said; but if she sided with England it would be the work of Germany to make France pay the cost of any war that might ensue, and the indemnity Germany would force from France would include territory as well as money.

"When he finished his utterance about what Germany would do to France I replied that, speaking unofficially, I was quite certain France could not be bulldozed by Germany or any other nation concerning her national friendships. I added that if Germany was intent on forcing a war in Europe, as seemed to be the case at that time, I thought Germany would be wise in considering a long time what such a step would mean. I said I was sure that if such a war did break out Germany would find the whole civilized world lined up either actively or sympathetically against her.

Expected American Sympathy.

"When I told von Rintelen I was speaking as an American citizen he appeared greatly surprised. He then switched to the American attitude toward Germany in the event of war, and said that he thought the United States would sympathize with Germany, since, as he put it, 'Germany would be fighting to put an end to British domination of the world's commerce.' You see the story about the 'freedom of the seas' is an old one so far as Germany is concerned.

"Von Rintelen proceeded to denounce England in bitters terms, using the same arguments that we have heard so many times of late from partisans of the Teutonic cause. He gave me his card, and I wrote his address in an old address book which I still have. I have never seen him from that day to this, and had forgotten my meeting with him until the stories of his intrigues and plots in this country came out a few weeks ago."

A TIMES reporter saw the old address book with von Rintelen's name and address in it, and the files of THE TIMES show that the reception referred to by the man who told the story was one of the social events of February, 1906.

"A question that might be asked Count von Bernstorff," the man added, "would be this: 'Is it not true that one of the rules of the German Secret Service, a rule that is known in every Chancellory in Europe, is that when a German secret service agent is found out, the proper Government authorities must without fail repudiate that agent and whatever activities he is supposed to have been engaged in?' I can assure you that it is a rule that is never broken by the German authorities."

PLEAD IN SHIP BOMB PLOTS.

Five Rearraigned on Charge of Murder Conspiracy.

Robert Fay, Max Breitung, Dr. Herbert Kienzle, Walter Scholz, and Engelbert Bronkhorst, who were indicted several weeks ago for conspiring to destroy munition-laden ships at sea by means of mines and bombs, were rearraigned before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal District Court yesterday to plead to five new indictments found last week, which charge them with conspiring to murder the crews and passengers of those ships, in addition to the conspiracy to destroy the ships and their cargoes. Paul Daeche, the fifth man under indictment, was not arraigned for the reason that he was still in the jurisdiction of New Jersy, where he is fighting extradition proceedings.

Bronkhorst was the first called on to plead. In a voice that could be heard in the corridors of the Federal Building, he pleaded:

"Not guilty, absolutely not guilty."

Henry W. Unger, attorney for Fay and Scholz, refused to permit them to plead. He contended that the original indictments were practically annulled by the superseding indictments charging the same and more serious offenses. Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox made a motion that the clerk of the court be directed to enter a plea of not guilty for the defendants. Judge Mayer so ordered.

Max Breitung, who is a nephew of Edward N. Breitung, the banker and ship owner, and Dr Kienzle, whose father is one of Germany's famous clock manufacturers, also pleaded not guilty.

Benno Loewy, counsel for Dr. Kienzle and Bronkhorst, gave notice that he intended to move within five days for the appointment of a commission to go to Europe and take testimony. Judge Mayer said he would entertain the motion.

Kienzle and Breitung are at liberty in bail of $25,000 each. The other prisoners are in the Tombs in default of bail in the same amount.

Before the cases of the accused munition ship plotters were called Mr. Knox, with the permission of Judge Mayer, adjourned the case of Andrew D. Meloy, who is indicted for conspiracy to obtain a fraudulent passport, until the February term of the court. Meloy is alleged to have been concerned in the von Rintelen plots to stir up trouble in Mexico and is said to have confessed all that he knows about the German agent and his activities in this country. It is considered doubtful if he ever goes to trial on the passport charge because of his assistance to the Government in exposing von Rintelen's activities.

INDICT BARON VON BRINCKEN.

Woman and C. C. Crowley Also Accused of Conspiracy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken, an attaché of the German consulate here; C. C. Crowley, a detective employed by the consulate, and Margaret Cornell, who was in Crowley's employ, were indicted today by the Grand Jury on two counts each.

The first count charges conspiracy to interfere with and destroy commerce between the several States of the Union and the United States and foreign countries. The second charges use of the mails to incite arson, assassination, and murder.

Bail was fixed at $5,000 on each count in the indictments. Counsel for the defendants, all of whom had been arrested, promised to appear in court tomorrow.

Baron von Brincken and Crowley were previously charged in Commissioner's warrants with conspiracy to interfere with and destroy commerce. They have been at liberty on $10,000 bail. The statute on which the second count was based was discovered by Mrs. A. A. Adams, who at the time of her appointment was said to be the only woman Deputy United States District Attorney.

The overt acts set forth in the indictments were not disclosed tonight. It was charged at the time of Crowley's arrest, on Nov. 26, that he was a directing agent in German plots to destroy by fire and dynamite ships bearing munitions to Great Britain, France, and Russia. An explosion of a barge of dynamite in Seattle Harbor last May was charged to him by Government agents.

Crowley's operations, the Government charges, extended throughout the United States. That he consulted frequently with superiors in New York and the vicinity is also alleged. Louis J. Smith, who was brought here from Detroit, was said to have been implicated with Crowley, but a warrant against him was not served. He testified against Crowley before the Grand Jury.

The investigation has only begun, according to John W. Preston, Federal District Attorney. Federal agents said the Government was in possession of the most vital data yet obtained in statements said to have been made by J. H. Van Koolbergen. Van Koolbergen, a San Francisco engineer, was reported to be in custody in Western Canada, and it was thought he would be brought here to testify.

Federal agents said they had connected alleged Pacific Coast conspirators with forty explosions.

SHIP'S WIRELESS SEALED.

Interned German Vessel Believed to Have Been Sending Secret Messages

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—The wireless apparatus on the German steamer Bulgaria of the Hamburg-American Line, interned in the harbor here, was sealed by a United States naval officer from Washington late today.

It is known that a naval wireless expert has been in the neighborhood of the ship for several days making observations. Local officials of the Government admitted that charges had been made that messages were received and sent recently from the ship, but would not further discuss the matter.

The Bulgaria was interned early in the war along with the North German Lloyd steamers Rhein and Neckar, which are lying off Locust Point. The officers and part of the crew of the Bulgaria still make their home on the ship.

RETICENT ON SAFE CONDUCT.

Cecil Asks Notice on Question About Boy-Ed and von Papen.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Replying today to a question regarding four persons to whom safe conduct from the United States had been granted by the Entente Allies, Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told his questioner in the House of Commons that in the case of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German Colonial Secretary, it was considered to the interest of the Allies not to prevent his leaving the United States, while in the case of Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, the United States had asked for a safe conduct which Great Britain did not feel justified in refusing.

In the third case the man received a safe conduct from Germany to the United States and back, and in the fourth case from Germany to the United States and back at the request of the American Government to enable the men to give testimony in a criminal case.

Sir Edwin Andrew Cornwall, who asked the question, requested information as to whether safe conducts would be given to Captains von Papen and Boy-Ed, the German Naval and Military Aids, respectively, whose recall from Washington the United States had requested, but the Parliamentary Under Secretary did not reply, asking for a notice on the question.

TO HALT MUNITIONS TRADE.

Senator Kenyon Would Forbid Passenger Ships Carrying War Supplies

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Kenyon of Iowa, radical Republican, introduced two measures today relating to the war. One was a bill to forbid the issue of clearance papers to vessels carrying munitions of war if passengers were to be carried in the same ships. The other was a resolution, declaring it the sense of the Senate that revenues for extraordinary defenses should be raised by taxes on the manufacture of arms and munitions.

The preamble to Mr. Kenyon's resolution referred to the President's message as indicating that the Administration favored "an elaborate plan of national defense." It went on to say that the welfare of the United States had been imperilled by the manufacture of large quantities of munitions for export, and that the preparedness program, if necessary, was made necessary by the friction arising with foreign nations because of American shipments.

A few manufacturers, the preamble added, had made tremendous profits "without profit to the country at large," and "prosperity based on the profit in making instrumentalities to kill people cannot be a lasting or satisfactory prosperity."

"The profit of the few," says the resolution, "has imperilled the many," and "justice requires that those making the huge profits of said munitions of war shall pay the expense of preparedness made necessary by their gain."

THE DANTE ALIGHIERI SAFE.

Italian Steamer Had Been Reported Sunk by a Submarine.

The steamer Dante Alighieri of the Trans-Atlantica Italiana has not been torpedoed and is safe in an Italian port, according to a cable message received yesterday by the line's local agents from the home office at Genoa.

On Dec. 10 a London dispatch stated that the Italian steamer Dante Alighieri had been sunk, but the message did not explain whether the torpedoed vessel was the passenger steamer or the freighter of the same name.

THE CAROLINA HERE; PROTEST DEFERRED

Capt. Foss Reports to Owners How the Descartes Took His German Steward.

NEW YORKER NEAR CAPTURE

No Solid Shot, but Only Signal Gun, Fired—Report from Coamo, Also Stopped, Awaited.

The New York and Porto Rico liner Carolina, which was held up as she was leaving San Juan on Dec. 8 by the French cruiser Descartes, which took off her German chief steward, arrived here yesterday. The vessel was stopped by a single shot at 6 o'clock in the evening of Dec. 8, when she had just passed outside the three-mile limit. There was much excitement among her passengers, and some of them said the cruiser had fired a solid shot close to the vessel's bow. Captain J. O. Foss of the Carolina said that he had not been fired on, but that one of the small-calibre guns on the Descartes had been fired as a signal for him to pay attention to the international signals flying and stop.

Captain Foss lost no time in stopping, and even before the Carolina lost headway a boat darted from the Descartes's side and headed for his craft. When the small boat ran alongside the naval officers clambered on board and began at once an examination of the passengers and ship's papers. They acted as if they had had advance information regarding both. One of the first persons they called for was Karl Schade, the steward. They questioned him briefly, and then ordered him into the small boat bobbing alongside.

In an examination of the passenger list the examining officer halted at the name of Charles T. Pfaltz, Mr. Pfaltz lives at 512 West 122d Street and is in the electric light globe business in East Seventeenth Street. He has lived in the United States for more than twenty years, and has been a citizen most of that time. The French officer politely questioned Mr. Pfaltz and his wife, and the American had a narrow escape from folowing the steward into the small boat. The officer, on seeing Mr. Pfaltz's passport, seemed undecided how to act.

After the examination the officers returned to the cruiser, which had edged in until she was within 500 yards of the Carolina. The passengers were just getting over the excitement of the visit when the small boat returned. This time Mr. Pfaltz was again called before the officers and again his American credentials were examined. He was asked whether he had become a citizen since the beginning of the war. He replied that he had not. The officer asked for proof of that fact, but Mr. Pfaltz could not give it. It seemed likely that he would be taken off when he was asked how old he was.

"Fifty-five," he replied.

That satisfied the French officers. The small boat left and within a few minutes the cruiser signaled for the Carolina to proceed on her way. The vessel had been detained about an hour.

Captain Foss was not inclined to discuss the incident, especially in view of the fact that it may be the subject of international negotiations. The French officers acted with the greatest politeness, and assured the excited passengers that there was no occasion for alarm. Mr. Pfaltz thought they had obtained their information about the passengers and crew of the Carolina from the French Consul at San Juan. He said that during his stay in Porto Rico he had called on the French Consul and had talked his business over with him. He recollected also that a few days before the Carolina sailed a tug left the harbor, presumably to get into touch with the Descartes. Mr. Pfaltz believed that information was carried from the Consulate to the cruiser by the tug.

Franklin D. Mooney, President of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, gave out a statement at the company's offices to the effect that he would make no protest in regard to the Descartes having taken off Schade "til he heard from Captain T. R. D. Barbour of the Coamo, also of the New York and Porto Rico Line, which is now in San Juan.

"I have heard," said Mr. Mooney, "that the cruiser Descartes also boarded the Coamo and took off two of the men. I shall wait until I have the facts in that case and then submit both to the Government at the same time."

Captain Foss went to the office of Mr. Mooney as soon as his ship had docked. Following a conference Mr. Mooney announced his decision to wait.

508 SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS

And Berlin Estimates Their Total Tonnage at 917,819.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—German and Austro-Hungarian submarines to date have sunk 508 ships, according to a news dispatch from Berlin.

The total tonnage of the vessels sunk is given as 917,819.

WILL BUY OR BORROW OUR SECURITIES

Continued from Page 1.

not dispute our capacity to meet these obligations, provided our assets were made liquid and we were given time," he continued. "We have immense resources. But, despite the large amounts being earned by shipping and paid in dividends and interest, these sums are insufficient to restore the balance of trade, which is now against us. In order to meet our liabilities in the United States we are obliged to go outside the ordinary course of trade.

"I have conferred with insurance and trust companies which are large holders of the desired securities," he went on. "They fully approve the plan. Purchase seems the simplest and best course where the holder of American or Canadian securities is in a position to sell outright."

In the case of unquoted or unlisted securities or of any whose current quotation might not be regarded as representative of the true value, the Chancellor explained, the price would be fixed by agreement with the person offering them. The New York dollar price would be reckoned in sterling on the basis of the exchange rate of the day.

An Absolute Necessity.

Anticipating criticism of the scheme as being too generous, Mr. McKenna said:

"The offer to give British credit in exchange for American securities at current market prices can only be justified by the absolute necessity for mobilizing our American securities in order to make them of the utmost value to the nation as a whole. While American securities today have a good price, British securities, owing not to any failure of credit, but to our having such large demands to meet, are comparatively low."

Mr. McKenna turned to the details of the provisions for borrowing securities.

"The Treasury will accept such securities on deposit, subject to the right of purchase," he said. "The securities will be transferred to the Treasury for two years from the date of transfer, and the lender will receive all interest, plus one-half of 1 per cent. calculated on the face value of the securities. The Treasury will sell the securities at any time on a request from the depositor, and pay the proceeds in sterling at the exchange rate of the day, or the lender may make his own arrangements for the sale on condition that the proceeds are remitted to England through the Treasury agent in New York.

"The Treasury reserves the right, if it thinks it necessary, to sell all or any such securities after notifying the depositor. In that case the Treasury will pay the quoted New York middle price plus 2½ per cent. At the end of the two-year period the securities, if unsold, will be returned to the depositor in exchange for the Treasury certificates. Arrangements will be made for dealing on the Stock Exchange in Treasury certificates."

Explaining the necessity for the proviso regarding the emergency sale of deposited securities, Mr. McKenna said:

"Unless a condition of that sort existed, the Treasury might find itself in a very awkward position. These securities might be used by institutions here as collateral for borrowing in the United States, but if the lender knew that the borrower could not realize on his securities the borrower might find himself in great difficulty with the lender. It is really essential to put the two parties to the bargain on the same footing."

In closing the Chancellor declared impressively: "I look upon the acceptance of my proposals as a matter of urgency."

Frederick H. Booth said he hoped when the Government was in possession of "this enormous roll of American securities" it would come to the aid of private traders. If not, there would be a considerable holding back in Lancashire unless the cotton manufacturers knew how they were to meet their American liabilities.

Mr. McKenna, early in the day, told the House that he anticipated no difficulty in raising on voluntary terms such loans as the State might require. This was his reply to a request that he take steps to put an end to rumors that a compulsory loan might be necessary.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.—The Times in an editorial today considers the terms of Chancellor McKenna's securities-mobilization scheme as tempting to holders of securities and says it ought to result in a very large response. The newspaper, however, urges the advisability of bringing the plan under the notice of private holders of securities all over the country, and especially of trustees, so that they, as well as the big financial institutions, may avail themselves of it.

MOBILIZATION FAVORED HERE.

Best Security for Future Loans, New York Bankers Hold.

For months New York bankers have been hoping that as a step toward stabilizing the exchange situation, the British authorities would mobilize American securities to be used as collateral against a loan in this country. It was urged upon the Anglo-French Commission that the best kind of security for a credit here would be stocks and bonds sold abroad by American corporations. Until recently there appeared to be no way to induce British holders to surrender their securities, which have assumed an enhanced value with the progress of the war abroad. It has been suggested that a special tax might be laid against foreign issues in order to bring them to the aid of the British Treasury.

It was said by leading New York financiers yesterday that no advices had been received regarding the steps now being taken to collect "Americans," but that the movement appeared to be for the purpose of offering them as collateral for an additional banking credit, when one should be needed.

COMMENDED IN GERMANY.

An Ex-Vice Consul at Frankfort Praises McClellan's Article.

In a full-page article, headed "An American on Germany," in the Berliner Boersen-Zeitung of Nov. 11, Simon W. Hanauer, former United States Vice Consul in Frankfort-on-the-Main, and at present a resident of that city, quotes almost the entire article by Professor George B. McClellan which appeared in THE SUNDAY TIMES some weeks ago, as showing that the German side of the war is receiving better representation in the American press than formerly. Mr. Hanauer in his introduction directs attention to the fact that as Mr. McClellan is not of German origin and as his article has been published in "one of the most respectable newspapers of the United States" it is all the more convincing.

Mr. Hanauer says that after the outbreak of the war "the position of our fellow-citizens of German origin was a sad and pitiable one, indeed. Later highly esteemed Americans came to the front in the press, in public meetings, and also in the legislative halls and testified that the terrible pictures that had been painted of Germany were nothing but wicked humbug and that the Germans were not the Huns and barbarians they had been represented as being by their opponents.

"The fogs have now lifted, and during the last few months many of our fellow-citizens have entirely changed their opinions about Germany and her opponents. The temper of many has become more moderate, and it will not be long before public opinion—that is, the overwhelming majority of our fellow-citizens—will adopt the view that it was not German militarism and war spirit that caused the world war."

RUSSIAN SCOUTS' SUCCESS.

They Destroy One of von Hindenburg's Advanced Posts.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 13, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

In the western front there is no change in the situation. In the region west of Lake Boginskoie a detachment of our scouts, having outflanked the enemy, dislodged a half company of Germans at the point of the bayonet from the village of Voynsuny, capturing an officer and some soldiers and a machine gun.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (via London.)—The War Office has issued this bulletin on the Eastern operations:

Army Group of Field Marshall von Hindenburg—There have been minor engagements by advanced posts with enemy reconnoitring patrols at various points. In these the Russians succeeded in destroying a weak German post.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—A fruitless attack against our positions near Vulka, [about thirty miles north of Pinsk,] south of Lake Vygonovskoye, cost the Russians 100 men.

Army Group of General von Linsingen—There is nothing to report from this army group.

VIENNA, Dec. 13, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

Russian Front—There is nothing important to report.

THE PINEGROVE IS SUNK.

British Steamer Destroyed by a Submarine—Her Crew Saved.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The British steamship Pinegrove has been sunk. Her crew was saved.

The Pinegrove, 2,847 tons and 312 feet long, was built in 1896 and owned in Glasgow.

DR. HAISELDEN ON TRIAL.

Charged with Advertising Himself in Bollinger Baby Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Dr. Harry J. Haiselden was placed on trial before the Ethical Committee of the Chicago Medical Society today on charges of violating the ethics of his profession by using it to advertise himself illegitimately. The charges grew out of a published history of the case of the Bollinger baby, whom Dr. Haiselden permitted to die without an operation because the child would always be a defective. The history appeared under the doctor's signature.

The committee will meet again tomorrow and probably will report its findings to the council of the society, which has a session later in the day. The committee conducted its hearing with the greatest secrecy, but it was learned from two members that a recommendation probably would be made that Dr. Haiselden be expelled from the society. The council will review the committee's report and its findings will be final.

Dr. Haiselden told the committee that he had received no money for writing the history of the case and had not got pay from a moving picture concern which used him as a subject in its pictorial weekly. He asserted that the publicity the case had received had been of great benefit to the cause of eugenics.

TAFT COMES OUT FOR A STRONG NAVY

Ex-President Says Reasonable Preparedness Will Strengthen the United States.

TO HAVE VOICE IN PEACE

Tells Congregational Club That Arbitration with Great Britain Is a Habit with Us.

Ex-President Taft declared last night before the Congregational Club at a dinner at the Hotel Martinique, that the United States had virtually entered the European war.

The subject of Mr. Taft's speech was "Toward International Government." The Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Carnegie Church Peace Union, and President of the Congregational Club, presided.

"We are now in this war," said Mr. Taft. "That is, the world is in it. We supposed when the war began that we were so isolated that we might escape. We hardly get up in the morning that we do not see that we have declared an ultimatum against some country. Our rights, our neutral rights are being violated by both sides, England and Germany. The only difference between Germany and England in these violations of those rights is that the one has sacrificed life while England has only sacrificed property, and the latter can be recompensed by settlement and arbitration. Lives cannot be repaid in that way."

Mr. Taft briefly outlined the four planks of the platform upon which the International League to Enforce Peace is making its fight, and said:

"Now, it is not true that I am the leader of this movement. It is only true that when they have such a movement I am useful as a figurehead. You see, Presidents and ex-Presidents make very good figureheads, and if you reason by exclusion you find that I am the only ex-President that could have headed such a league.

"I don't think that we can abolish war as long as men are men, and nations are made of men; and I think that nations are usually worse than men. But I think that when war ends some better method of settling international disputes will be brought about. One thing that the war should do is to bring about a condition in the minds of men that would make them unwilling to make such horrible sacrifices again.

Referring to the arbitration of the Alabama and the Newfoundland fisheries claims with Great Britain, he said:

"Now, those two arbitrations have done more, in my judgment, to make arbitration a habit with the American people as to their differences with England than any other one thing. It is when you understand that it is a game in which you have got to play fair and abide the judgment of the umpire that arbitration becomes a real thing. The great body of the people have no thought of war now when differences arise with Great Britain.

"If we have a navy reasonably adapted to our defense and an army such as would be used for reasonable preparation, and I am not strongly in favor of a very large army, I think we might strengthen our present regular force and perhaps strengthen the militia, but if we have a strong navy I think we are in a position for reasonable preparedness. And if we have that we will be in a position to make our contribution to any campaigns that are needed for the purpose to carrying these out.

"The time for peace is coming, and we are bound to have a word in the final outcome, because the nations at war cannot go through such straits without calling us in. We may be hated in some quarters, but these temporary hatreds are not very important. They cannot leave out a nation as strong as we are, and we shall have a voice. We cannot help having a voice in the settlement of international relations in which we shall be an important influence."

DR. HILL FOR ARMAMENT.

Ex-Ambassador and Others Speak at Dinner Given for Peary.

The United States must have an army and navy worthy of the confidence and admiration of the people if this country's words and rights are to be respected, according to Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, who spoke on "National Defense" last night at a dinner given by the Economic Club of New York at the Hotel Astor for Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary. Reasonable means of defense, governed by a pacific policy, would make for peace, said Dr. Hill, in spite of all that might be said against armament as provocative of war. More than 500 persons were present and they applauded the arguments for defense.

"It is evident that no policy can be made effective by the mere employment of fine phrases," said Dr. Hill. "To say that we shall hold any one accountable and not be able to do it is a stultification of the national honor. It is never desirable to make a prodigal use of menaces, but it is derisory to speak of accountability without means of enforcement."

Admiral Peary advocated the adoption by this country of the Swiss system of military training, which he said would enable New York State alone to put quickly into the field 1,000,000 men.

William R. Willcox, President of the Economic Club, presided, and the other speakers were Andrew D. White, President of the first Peace Conference at The Hague; Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, and Oswald G. Villard.

ARTILLERY AFTER RECRUITS.

National Guard Asks Employers to Encourage Enlistments.

The Second Field Artillery, with headquarters at 171 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, has sent to hundreds of employers a letter, asking them to permit their employes to become members of the National Guard. An illustrated folder, inclosed with the letter, shows many attractive features of training in the field service. The letter says:

"Every individual capable of service owes a duty to himself and his country to serve an enlistment in the National Guard, so if the time ever comes to take the field he will be able to render effective service. Those not available for duty can render effective service by encouraging their employes to serve."

The drill season begins in October and ends in April. Drills are held in the evening so as not to interfere with business. They are suspended in Summer, except one day's pistol practice and ten days' field service.

WAR PRISONERS MAY ENTER.

Washington Ruling Favors German Refugees from Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Though the law officers of the department are at odds over the legal aspects of the question, Assistant Secretary of Labor Post has ruled that prisoners of war escaping to the United States from Canada may be admitted.

Under this ruling, which has been the subject of two or more appeals to Secretary Wilson, many Austrians and Germans imprisoned in Canada and loosely guarded at working camps in different parts of the country have been admitted at ports of entry along the border when they have managed to escape Canadian sentries.

Prisoners of war in Canada are, for the most part, Germans and Austrians, who were in the country when the war began, though some contingents have been sent to Canada for safe keeping from the trenches in Flanders. Most of these get a chance to earn their own living by lumbering.

PUTS THE ONUS ON BRITAIN.

German Press Agency Says Peace Now Depends on Her.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"The leading English newspapers comment on Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's speech before the Reichstag in very haughty fashion," says the Overseas News Agency. "They reject the Chancellor's declaration that Germany is always ready to discuss sensible peace conditions. The Chancellor could expect no other answer, since he himself described accurately the state of mind which obtains in enemy countries, and rightly added, as is shown by the utterances of the English press, that this attitude was the greatest obstacle to peace.

"Responsibility for continuation of the war will fall on England's shoulders. The utterances of the newspapers prove England is ready to accept this responsibility. However, the English press and public seem to feel uncomfortable on this point, since the passages in the Chancellor's speech referring to the question of responsibility were not published in full. In France some passages were omitted."

The news agency denies that presentation of the peace interpellation was inspired by the Government, saying the Socialists introduced it on their own initiative.

ITALIAN GAIN NEAR GORIZIA.

An Austrian Trench Captured Under Cover of a Fog.

ROME, Dec. 13, (via London, Tuesday, Dec. 14.)—The official communication of the War Office today says:

On the Isonzo front and in the Carso the enemy yesterday displayed great artillery activity. Toward nightfall his infantry delivered attacks in the direction of Oslavia and Selz, but the attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

On the southern slope of the Calvario height, west of Gorizia, our detachments, favored by fog, captured an enemy's trench, taking some thirty rifles and much other material which was abandoned by the fleeing enemy.

VIENNA, Dec. 13, (via London.)—The War Office has issued the following report on the fighting on the Italian front:

In Tyrol the Italian artillery bombarded our positions at Riva, Rovereto and on the Col di Lana. Attacks by Italian infantry northeast of Oslavia were repulsed.

In Giudicaria the Italian infantry is approaching our positions. The fighting continues.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Italian forces have again been attacking the heights near Oslavia, on the Gorizia front, but the assault was immediately checked, it is asserted in the official statement issued today by the Austrian Headquarters Staff, received here from Vienna.

Italian artillery has shelled Lardaro and positions near Riva, Rovereto, and the Col di Lana.

An Italian infantry attack on the heights east of the valley in the Giudicaria district was repulsed.

WANT A COMMITTEE FOR INSANE ACTOR

Hawley Chapman's Friends Plan Appeal to Courts in His Behalf.

THOUGHT TO BE WEALTHY

Princeton Graduate, Confined 23 Years, Is Asserted to be Entitled to Greater Comforts.

Friends of Hawley Chapman, an actor, who was committed twenty-three years ago as an insane person to Dr. Harrison's Sanitarium at Whitestone, L. I., have been investigating his case with a view of applying to the court for the appointment of a committee of his person and estate.

They intimate that the income allowed him from his property by the court more than two decades ago is insufficient to provide for him in a proper manner. His friends are not sure of the value of his estate, which is estimated at $300,000 to $500,000. Under a court order the Title Guarantee and Trust Company administers the estate as trustee.

Chapman was a student at Princeton University when he went on the stage, playing a small part in Joseph Jefferson's company. Later he appeared with Edwin Booth. He married Cora B. Clifford, an actress.

During the first mental trouble and illness of Chapman, in 1891, his trained nurse, Herbert Searvant, invaded Mrs. Chapman's room and shot her twice with a revolver. She had discharged the nurse, but permitted him to return when he told her he would commit suicide, she testified in court after her recovery. Mrs. Chapman said the shooting followed her resentment when the nurse tried to force his attentions on her. Searvant was convicted of felonious assault by a jury in the old Sessions Court in Brooklyn, and was sent to Sing Sing for ten years by Judge Moore.

At that time the Chapmans were living in their own home at 38 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. On Jan. 26, 1892, five days after the conviction of the nurse, Mrs. Chapman caused the arrest of her husband on a charge that he had threatened to kill her. She asked for an inquiry into his mental condition by physicians of the Kings County Department of Charities.

Two physicians from that department, Drs. O'Connell and Metcalf, decided he was not insane, but recommended that he be sent to an inebriate retreat.

John A. Anderson, attorney for Mrs. Chapman, had Chapman taken before Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, where a jury decided he was insane.

Mrs. John Ellis of Montclair, N. J., protested against the attempt to commit Chapman, and insisted that he had been cruelly treated. It could not be ascertained yesterday whether Mrs. Ellis was one of the friends who have now interposed in his behalf.

It was said yesterday that Chapman had been receiving an income from his property of about $22 weekly and that he had a private room at the asylum. It was said his friends had a special attendant and additional comforts provided for him.

At the sanitarium yesterday it was said Chapman was in excellent physical health, but that his mental condition had not improved. His wife has not visited him for some time, because her visits appeared to disturb him.

Chapman, who is now 58 years old, tried once to have William Muldoon care for him by a system of outdoor training. He inherited his estate from his father, George M. Chapman, who was a fur dealer here, and in a business he originally established in Albany, N. Y. The estate included realty here.

Five years ago Mrs. Chapman bought a farm five miles from New Milford, Conn., where she has since resided.

Seek Mrs. Meeker's Stolen Jewels.

Detectives of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau of Brooklyn yesterday searched the Bedford district for burglars who entered the home of Mrs. H. M. Meeker at 101 Hancock Street on Saturday night and stole jewelry valued at $1,000. In the list of missing property was several diamond ring. One ring, set with sixteen small diamonds, was especially cherished by Mrs. Meeker because it was a gift from her friends in the Chiropean Society in recognition for her services as President of the organization.

WARNS TAMPICO OIL MEN.

Consul Bevan Advises Them of a Threatening Carranza Decree.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Important action by the Mexican Government in the matter of oil leases has been called to the attention of this Government by Consul Bevan at Tampico. He says that there are more than 250 oil companies operating in the Tampico region, many of which have obtained leases and have representatives scattered over the United States selling stock to raise funds to drill wells and begin pumping operations. These companies, Mr. Bevan fears, may fail to learn of the peril to which they are exposed by a recent decision of the Carranza Government carrying out a former decree issued early in the year.

This requires all companies to file with the Department of Petroleum of the Mexican Government necessary data as to their business. Companies which fail to comply with the decree within two months will not be recognized by the Mexican Government as having any legal existence. They are asked to file a statement of their corporation names, of their incorporators' place of business, amount of capital, the number of lots under lease or purchase, the names of persons from whom they obtained their leases, and a great variety of information as to wells, pipe lines, and pumping stations and all shipments.

GIFTS REACH WHITE HOUSE.

Many Donors Unknown to President Sending Wedding Presents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Wedding presents are beginning to arrive at the White House, but no statement concerning their character or the identity of the givers is obtainable. Many of the gifts are from persons unknown to the President or Mrs. Galt, who have sent them from various motives. In every instance where the giver is unknown to the President or Mrs. Galt, and the value of the present is not excessive, the disposition of the White House is to accept it. Presents of considerable value sent by persons who have no acquaintance with the President or his fiancée are being returned, it is said. So are presents offered by persons who have been seeking favors from the President.

The rule of the White House in this and previous Administrations has been to decline gifts that are of great value where the givers are unknown. A slight exception, however, is made to this rule at the present time. It is said to be the feeling at the White House that such an exception is proper with reference to wedding presents to the President and Mrs. Galt, because many persons are sending such gifts with no underlying purpose, and it might injure their feelings to have them rejected.

No photographs of Mrs. Galt in her wedding dress will be taken for the newspapers. There is decided objection on the part of Mrs. Galt to publicity of this sort. The President also will not have any wedding photographs taken.

Against "Joe" Cassidy's Parole.

Friends of Joseph Cassidy and William Willett fear that the stand taken by District Attorney Cropsey of Brooklyn may prevent their release on parole. The men were each sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined $1,000 for trading in a judiciary nomination. In a communication to the Parole Board, Mr. Cropsey contended that the prisoners should not be considered for parole at the expiration of their terms next month unless they had paid the fines imposed.

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J. W. FOSTER ARGUES AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Letter Read by His Daughter, Mrs. Lansing, at "Antis'" Convention.

INVOKES STATE RIGHTS

Says It Would Be Unjust to Force the "Anthony Amendment" on Anti-Suffrage States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The National Woman's Suffrage Association and the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage are holding conventions in Washington, both opening sessions taking place today. The "antis" adopted resolutions condemning the suffragists for denouncing President Wilson. The suffragists held a preliminary meeting and tomorrow will elect a successor to the Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who has announced her intention of retiring from the office of President. The indications are that Mrs. Medill McCormick will be elected to succeed her. On Wednesday both suffragists and anti-suffragists will appear before committees of the Senate and the House to make arguments for and against the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution granting women the right to vote.

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage listened at today's session to the reading of a letter from John W. Foster, former Secretary of State, giving his reasons for being opposed to "votes for women." The letter was read by his daughter, Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the present Secretary of State.

In the letter, which was addressed to Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge President of the association, Mr. Foster said in part:

"It is not necessary to enter upon an examination of the arguments advanced in favor of female suffrage to decide upon the merits of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution. The founders of our Government, in framing the Constitution which was to govern the people of the new republic, decided that the electoral franchise was one of the privileges which it was proper to be reserved to the States of the Union, and for more than a century our experience in government has demonstrated the wisdom of that decision. Our President, who has been a life-long student of our history and Constitution at practice, has wisely declared that the question of female suffrage is one which should be left to the several States to determine.

"Aside from the question of a radical change in our constitutional system, a brief consideration must decide in favor of reserving the question of female suffrage to the action of each State to determine for itself. In the recent election four of the important States of our Union, after a thorough canvass of the question, voted by a decided majority against female suffrage, and yet it is now proposed by means of a constitutional amendment to compel these States to accept what they have so emphatically rejected. The unwisdom and injustice of such a policy is made more clear if we examine other phases of this franchise question.

"Femaie suffrage is not the only electoral franchise, the granting of which is a present question before the people of the several States. It involves the question of race, of labor, of immigration, of literacy, or property. California would deem its sovereign rights invaded and outraged if the Asiatic immigrants should be admitted to the right to vote. There is a vast population of negroes, mainly resident in the Southern States, who, as the result of our great civil war, are made citizens, but a number of these States have by legal enactment or otherwise kept these millions of people from the polls.

"A number of States grant to immigrants from foreign countries the right to vote before they have completed their American citizenship. It would hardly be regarded as just to the other States to compel them by means of a Federal amendment to grant the same right to unnaturalized foreigners residing within their limits. A literacy test restricting the right to vote exists in several of the States; likewise in some of them a property qualification is prescribed."

GIRL HELD AFTER 5 THEFTS.

Edna Newblatt Said to Have Property Stolen in Judson Memorial.

Edna Newblatt, 22 years old, who is said to have registered under other names at various times at the Harriet Judson Memorial Building, 50 Nevins Street, Brooklyn, in September and October, was arraigned in the Adams Street Court yesterday on a charge of having in her possession property stolen from the room of Ruth Stone, who lives at the institution. She pleaded not guilty and, in default of $1,000 bail, was committed to the Raymond Street Jail for examination today.

Five robberies in the rooms of guests in the Harriet Judson Memorial Building were reported to the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau in two months. All of the thefts were committed during the night. The last one occurred on Oct. 30. The following morning Miss Stone reported to the police that her camera and other property, which she valued at $125, were missing.

The police made no report of the robberies until they learned about Miss Newblatt. She is said to have posed as an Adelphi College student, and each time she registered at the Memorial Building she is said to have given a different name and an out of town residence. Her last visit is said to have been on Oct. 29, and she is said to have registered as Dorothy Evans of Washing, D. C. The police found she boarded at 1,910 Voorhees Avenue, Brooklyn.

100 NEEDIEST CASES FIND MANY FRIENDS

Five Already Provided for in Full and First Day's Gifts Exceed $1,500.

OLD COUPLE'S RENT PAID

Several Offer Aid to Mother Who Nearly Loses Sight Working for Family.

Quick and generous responses yesterday indicated how deeply the hearts of the charitable were moved by descriptions of the one hundred neediest cases, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday. Full provision has already been made for five of the one hundred cases.

At the State Charities Aid Association the holiday relief work is in charge of Mrs. Louise Lockwood Thurber, who already is known in the association offices as "The Christmas Lady." The association had reported thirty of the one hundred cases, and "the Christmas Lady" was radiant over the warm and sympathetic interest already manifested by checks that came in the mail.

"It makes me glad," she said, "to know there are so many generous-hearted persons, eager to give real Christmas joy to those in cheerless poverty and actual want. The first contribution that came in the morning mail made me wonder if Santa Claus this year was a woman, for the letter was from a New York woman, and offered $200 for the entire relief of two of our cases. But, after that letter there came several subscriptions from men, and what does it matter whether Santa Claus is a man or a woman, so long as the Christmas gift arrives in a time of need and with the kind and warm good wishes of the giver?"

Offers were also made to take entire charge of three other cases. One offer that came by telephone early in the morning to the office of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, was from a man who "asked the privilege" of contributing the $150 needed for the woman described in Case 2. The woman is in danger of going blind within three months, her eyes having been injured by overwork in trying to support her sick husband and four children. The $150 will maintain the family for three months, at the end of which time the husband is expected to be able to work. And, the doctor says, the rest will restore the mother's failing evesight.

The next case for which provision was offered was the first of the one hundred. In that case, also in the charge of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $75 is needed to give two month's rest and care to a mother, who has been the breadwinner for a family of four children since her husband became insane and was taken to an asylum six months ago.

The fifth case, No. 12 in THE TIMES list, for which full relief was offered was that of the feeble old man and wife, who now, for the first time in their lives, have found that the husband's earnings are insufficient to keep them. They needed $6.50 a month for rent for a year, the Charity Organization Society reported. Some one has given the money and the old couple's home in two rear tenement rooms is assured to them.

B. B. Burritt, General Director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, was enthusiastic yesterday. He expressed confidence in the generosity and goodness of heart of the city's people.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES, in making public presentation of these cases, really is establishing a charitable institution of great value at this Christmas season," Mr. Burritt said. "The public realizes it, too, I'm sure, for the responses we have had by mail and telephone on the first day exceed by several hundred dollars the first day's contributions of a year ago.

"Of the thirty-six cases which our association has in charge of, the one of the woman threatened with blindness appears to have aroused the greatest popular sympathy. Several additional contributions were received for her by mail after the first generous offer to take entire care of her needs. We intend to ask those who sent money for her if they will not be willing for us to use their contributions to help others not yet provided for."

Total contributions for the day exceeded $1,500. Of this amount the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor received, up to last evening, $999. The Charity Organization Society received $112.50, and the State Charities Aid Association, whose receipts were not accurately tabulated, received about $400. A check from a contributor who wished his name withheld was received by THE NEW YORK TIMES to be used for any one of the one hundred cases in which it would do the most good.

LIST OF 100 NEEDIEST CASES.

Summary of the Conditions Which Call for Relief at Once.

The following is a summary of the one hundred neediest cases, which were described in the supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, Dec. 12:

1. A sick mother, supporting three children, whose father suddenly went insane, needs $75.

2. Mrs. C., penniless and going blind, needs $150 to keep herself and four children alive until her husband recovers from illness.

3. Rebel R., 14 years old, receiving $4 a weke, needs help to support family of five.

4. "Jackie," who has spinal meningitis, may recover if $25 is found for his care during convalescence.

5. A Frenchwoman and two children, arriving here to find her husband, a teacher, in a hospital, needs $75 to keep her family together.

6. "Old Julia" needs $40 to help keep her crippled grandchild whose father died and whose mother deserted him.

7. Mrs. C., deserted by her husband, needs aid in supporting three children.

8. Max H. went insane and cut his throat, leaving, without means, his wife and seven children, only one being old enough to work.

9. Mr. S., dying of consumption, has a wife and five little ones dependent on him.

10. Daisy, a young and devoted mother, needs $75 so that she can start well with hor baby, who is deserted.

11. Carmello, 13 years old, needs care to fight off consumption so that he can go to work next year to help his mother support two younger children.

12. Mr. and Mrs. X., a very aged couple, could support themselves another year with the help of $78.

13. Ann, a little girl deserted by both parents, can only recover from St. Vitus dance and get a place with a good family if she is aided.

14. Money is needed for the care of Angelo, 13 years, so that at 14 he may help his mother, who has been supporting a blind husband and young family.

15. Until her widow's pension begins, this mother of ten children needs $90 a month.

16. Charlotte, 8 years old and alone in the world, may grow up a strong young woman if money is provided for regular clinical treatment.

17. Mrs. L., 77 years old, who works for herself and invalid daughter, needs $60 for six months, during which the daughter may recover.

18. Fifty dollars will buy new braces to correct tho deformed feet of Philip, 4 years old. His mother does all she can for the family, but cannot buy the braces.

19. One hundred dollars will tide over a mother and five children till their father, whose position is being kept for him, will be out of the hospital.

20. Twenty dollars a month is needed temporarily so that a man and his wife, both too ill to earn much, can support their five small boys.

21. William, whose legs were cut off, was educated in hospitals and crippled schools and will be self-supporting if $130 is found for artificial limbs.

22. Mrs. L.'s oldest son can go to work in six months, but now she needs help because her third child, Clara, is ill.

23. $150 is needed for Mrs. S., who alone is supporting five children and her husband, who is dying of heart failure.

24. $100 is needed by grandparents who will care for five children while their mother, who has supported them, undergoes an operation.

25. Help is needed to pay for a plaster cast and care for Robert B., 14 years, whose father is dead and mother intemperate.

26. A mother of five children needs help till her husband recovers from pneumonia.

27. To prevent permanent embitterment and possible insanity, Lydia, 6 years old, whose parents were cruel, must meet with personal kindness.

28. Dan M., who is in a plaster cast because of the strain of heavy lifting, needs $30 to tide over himself, his wife, and child.

29. The two oldest children of Mrs. C., a widow, whose strength is exhausted, could work if they were better nourished.

30. $36 is needed by Mrs. C., who makes artificial flowers, to support a crippled husband and three children.

31. Mrs. H., a widow, who is consumptive, needs $200 for herself and three daughters, one of whom is blind and another consumptive.

32. A widow, who must undergo an operation to save her life, has three children and no money.

33. Mr. and Mrs. Rodman four years ago adopted an unfortunate six-year-old boy, and now, because of illness, they need $50 to keep the adopted boy and their own children.

34. Sixteen-year-old Hetty needs a little money for her brother until he becomes old enough a few months from now to work.

35. Help is needed for six months by a mother and eldest daughter before they will be able to support themselves and three young children.

36. $12 a month will enable a widow, who earns $3 a week in a factory, to keep her two children.

37. James, a reliable, industrious boy of 15 years, will become self-supporting if $100 is given for his care and treatment by an oculist.

38. Nellie R., through overwork and disease, and her mother, through old age, have lost most of their earning power, but a little help will enable them to remain together.

39. Mrs. Fromm, a fine knitter, needs money or the right kind of work to support herself and a sick child.

40. Three orphan girls can continue to live happily with their grandmother if $9 a month is provided for a year, when the eldest girl can work.

41. A wheeled chair costing $60 would enable Mrs. B., now hopelessly crippled, to support his wife and child by making door mats.

42. For six months, $20 a month is needed by a mother and five children, slowly recovering from typhoid fever, of which the father died.

43. A few months of rest and fresh air, which $25 will procure, will be the making of Lucy Hobbs, 14 years old, whose nerrves are unstrung because of cruel treatment.

44. Substantial food through the Winter will save a widow who has not enough help for her three children.

45. Mr. A., suddenly stricken blind, needs $72 for his wife and six children while he learns a new trade.

46. Mrs. A., an alien and ineligible to State aid, earns $4 a week, but needs $25 a month more for her four children.

47. $5 is needed by two aged sisters, whose work earns only enough for the rent.

48. Jerry, an orphan, reared by poor neighbors, can work at the end of this school year, but needs help in the meantime.

49. Mr. S., a newsstand keeper, almost blind, needs $50 for his wife and three children, because of illness.

50. Mrs. B. is trying to find light clerical work, so that she can support her two little children, whose father is in an insane asylum. In the meantime she needs charity.

51. $50 a month is need for the present by a family in which the father is crippled, the mother busy with sick children, and only one of the seven children old enough to work.

52. Mrs. Webster is rearing a daughter and a boy adopted years ago before her husband died. She is working, but needs help.

53. Two months' rest in the country, costing $25, is needed by Mamie, 13 years old, suffering from lack of nourishment and a life of hardship.

54. $35 a month through the Winter is needed to keep starvation and disease away from a mother and five children while the father and one child are under treatment at Otisville for tuberculosis.

55. Mrs. P., a seamstress, whose husband is dying, needs $75 for three months while she is recovering from eye trouble. She has two children.

56. A mother who must undergo an operation needs assistance or must part from her 3-year-old daughter, Rose Marie.

57. If $15 a month were given her to take the place of help which formerly came from Galicia, Mrs. B. and her three daughters could manage.

58. A woman whose husband is dying, works hard, but needs $15 extra for her three children dependent on her.

59. A widow and four children, living in a basement, and facing starvation, need $35 a month for eleven months, when the oldest boy can work.

60. A mother, working as domestic, who has a little saved, needs $15 for the support of her child while she undergoes an operation.

61. The only income of a widow and seven children is the $7 a week earned by the oldest daughter. The family needs $24 a month more during the Winter.

62. A deserted mother with a delicate child needs $25 more than she can earn in order to give the child surroundings necessary for its health.

63. A father, who has lost an arm, and a boy of 12 selling papers cannot support a family of seven, and $40, some clothing, and milk for the baby are needed.

64. With two older boys being treated for consumption, and the youngest earning $5 a week, a mother needs $12 a month for the family.

65. $150 will carry out a plan to send Rose, 13, to a trade school, so that at fourteen she can help her six younger sisters.

66. $2.50 a week will give fresh air and good food to Ludwig, 7 years old, and weak after a battle with tuberculosis.

67. Mrs. A., a hard worker, does not make enough for herself and four children in Winter, but $150 will maintain the family till the eldest daughter can work.

68. Money for the board and clothes of Rosalie, 12 years, is needed, unless somebody adopts this child, who is exceptionally attractive, in spite of bad environment.

69. A woman, who is in a hospital herself and whose husband is dying, needs $150 to care for her two children until she can return to work.

70. $125 will save David, 15, from tuberculosis and keep him while he takes special training in a commercial school.

71. A mother earning $6 a week needs help to keep her four children until her husband returns from a sanatorium.

72. A deserted woman who is a hunchback wants light housework in order that she may support herself and a daughter, 8 years old.

73. Left with three young children to support, Mrs. B. worked such long hours at needlework that she broke down, and is now in a convalescent home, her means entirely gone.

74. A mother who supported seven children for three years is now in broken health and needs help of $100 till she can work again and her oldest son can earn more.

75. Three children, whose father and mother are ill, need $150 until the father recovers.

76. Two weeks or more of real care and life in the country will enable Alice Mallory, 10 years, to work. Otherwise she must become a dependent.

77. $9 a month for six months will support a mother and two children, with the aid of the small wages the woman is now making.

78. While she masters dressmaking, her husband having suffered a mental breakdown, a mother and her children need $150.

79. Mrs. K.'s husband died suddenly of apoplexy and $300 is needed before she and the four children can become self-supporting.

80. Mrs. T., whose husband has contracted tuberculosis, needs $75 to supplement her own efforts to support herself and two children.

81. Help of $100 is needed now by Mrs. T., who has found work which will enable her to support her four children.

82. Mrs. G., a laundress left with eight children, needs help till her older boys reach working age.

83. There is no State aid for Sylvia, a betrayed girl of 15 years, who is striving desperately to keep her baby.

84. Mrs. A., deserted, needs $150 for the care of her four children till she is strong enough to work again.

85. Teddy, a neglected child, who was thought deaf and dumb, was really suffering from cruelty, and good treatment restored him. Money is needed to continue special treatment, however.

86. Mrs. D., earning $3 a week, needs a fund of $125 for her family of four until she is stronger.

87. With the youngest of three children only a few weeks old and the father crippled with rheumatism, this family needs $35 to keep it from destitution.

88. One hundred dollars is needed by a family of six destitute because the father's foot was crushed in an elevator and a son later badly hurt by a motor truck.

89. A mother, 73 years old, who is doing the work of a janitress, to take care of her son, who has undergone three operations, needs $25.

90. Charity is needed for Mrs. H., mother of seven children, for one year, when the oldest will have reached working age.

91. $100 will save children threatened by tuberculosis, who are supported only by their mother's earnings.

92. A woman, who works as a janitress and laundres to support her sick husband and four children, needs aid at the rate of $14 a month.

93. To support herself and a child, Mrs. Paisley, suddenly left a widow, hopes to get employment as a secretary, her one accomplishment being a beautiful, classic handwriting.

94. This man cannot earn enough for his invalid wife and four children and needs a small amount of help.

95. Connie, 15 years old, just discharged from a tuberculosis sanitarium, needs money for clothes and rest in the country.

96. $25 is needed by a sick mother, with two children, to supplement the help she receives from relatives.

97. $40 a month through the Winter is needed by Mrs. M., left penniless, with daughters.

98. A home in some Catholic family is sought for Agnes Lane, a bright girl of 13, who is not physically strong, and who is alone in the world.

99. Mrs. J., who has four little children and a husband seriously ill, needs $75 to keep the family.

100. $75 would make it possible for Mrs. W., a widow, now caring for an infant child, to take back her other two children, whom she will soon be able to support.

Coal Handlers on Piers Strike.

The piers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company at Port Avenue and Front Street, Elizabeth, where coal is transferred from cars to barges to be taken to New York City and other ports, were idle yesterday. Fifty laborers struck for higher wages. The men have been getting 21 cents an hour for a ten-hour day. They now demand 25. There was no disorder.

CHARGES JAPANESE STIR REVOLT IN INDIA

German Press Asserts a Secret Office in Singapore Incites the Natives.

AWAITING ZEPPELIN SIGNAL

Natives of Afghanistan Ready to Destroy British, According to Staats Zeitung.

Unrest in India is being promoted by Japan, in pursuit of her policy of Asia for the Asiatics, according to the latest issues of the German press. The Staats Zeitung of this city, however, quotes "an Afghan Khan just arrived in New York" as saying that the natives of Afghanistan are merely waiting for the arrival of a Zeppelin to give them the signal to rise and sweep away the last vestige of British dominion.

The charge against Japan is based on an article from the Handelsblad of Soerabaya, Java, in the Dutch East Indies, which has been widely republished in Germany, and reads, in part, as follows:

"Many events preceded the interning of the British-Indian exile, Abdul Salam, in Kupang. Immediately following the Durbar, in which he seemed to have taken a prominent part, Abdul Salam fled to Japan in the steerage. He reached Yokohama and started for the interior. The thoroughness of the Japanese secret service is illustrated by the fact that the fugitive was arrested at the first station outside of Yokohama.

"He was closely interrogated, and when it became known that he was a revolutionist and en enemy of the English besides, he was not molested any more. Later he came to the Dutch East Indies as the agent of a Japanese importing house and availed himself of the opportunity to have revolutionary circulars printed in India and distributed by his agents in British territory.

"The English learned of this, and on the request of the British Consul he was arrested. In the meantime it became evident that he was purely a political offender. Abdul Salam promised to give up all propaganda in India and to take up his residence in any spot designated by the Government. The warship —— was then assigned to take him away in secret.

"It is worthy of note that the British Consul refused to give him a passport on which he might have been able to go to America. The English Government was very anxious to make him a prisoner, in which case he probably would have been executed.

"He appears to be peculiarly intimate with the officials of the Government of the Dutch East Indies. For instance, he has been furnished with plenty of statistical and other data on India, from which he is now engaged in compiling a book for a high Government official, comparing the Dutch with the British Indies.

"According to the exile, the headquarters of the Japanese secret service for British India, the Dutch Indies, and the Philippines are in Singapore. He was in touch with this head bureau, which seems to have branches all over India, but he declared that the inhabitants of British India, as well as those of the Dutch Indies, have no love for the Japanese, and would willingly support England against Japan.

"He asserts that the recent outbreak in Singapore was not instigated by Germany, but by Japan, which seems like a canard. He says Japan hoped that England would not be able to quell the revolt, and that she would have a chance to help 'hold' Singapore for the British."

The Dutch newspaper quotes Abdul Salam to the effect that the outbreaks in different parts of British India were much more serious than had been reported, that 100,000 white British troops were distributed throughout India and that the war had set progress in British India back a hundred years.

The expulsion of the Germans from India which was reported as imminent last September has been delayed to the beginning of the year, according to a dispatch to the German Evangelical Missionary Aid Society of Berlin from Basle which says the German women interned in Bombay have been so informed by the Colonel in whose charge they are.

COLD ROOM MADE VERDICT.

Juryman Says He Was Too Sick to Do Justice in $20,000 Suit.

Samuel M. Fleischman, a lawyer, filed papers in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday asking that a verdict returned a week ago in the suit of Paul W. Horbach against William J. Arkell be set aside on the ground that it was reached without fair and sufficient consideration. The suit was to have affirmed a judgment for $20,000, obtained against the defendant, which Arkell claimed was no longer binding because of bankruptcy proceedings instituted in Carson City, Nev. The verdict was against the plaintiff.

Mr. Fleischman, in behalf of Horbach, said in his papers that Peter Friess, one of the jurors, had told him in the presence of another lawyer and another juror, that the first vote stood nine to three for the plaintiff, and the next vote stood eight to four for the defendant.

The records show that at 5 o'clock last Monday afternoon the jury sent word to the court that they could not agree, and they were instructed to return a sealed verdict in the morning. Mr. Fleischman says Juror Friess told him after the verdict:

"I knew you were right and that you would get the verdict, but it was so cold in that room that I was getting sick, and it was so full of smoke I couldn't stand it any longer. We wanted to disagree, but we couldn't. I did not want to be there all night and so when it came 7 o'clock I just gave in."

Argument on the motion for a new trial will be heard by Justice Platzek tomorrow.

SCIAMA & CO. PAY $111,000.

Civil Suit for Customs Frauds Ends —Criminal Actions Go On.

A settlement has been effected by the Federal Government of the civil suit brought against Sciama & Co., feather importers of 57 East Eighth Street, in the Federal District Court for the undervaluation of merchandise introduced into the commerce of the country. The New York firm is a branch of the Société Anonyme of Paris, and it was stated that these firms had imported irregularly goods of the American value of $2,501,168. The suit was to recover the full value.

With the authority of the Treasury Department, Assistant District Attorney Frank E. Carstarphen agreed yesterday to accept the compromise offered by Eli Neumann, counsel for Sciama & Co., under which the firm will pay $111,000 in settlement of the Government's claims. Judge Learned Hand assented yesterday to the discontinuance of the action.

George Silva, Secretary-Treasurer of Sciama & Co., and Henry Blumenfeld-Sciama, head of the Société Anonyme of Paris, were indicted for conspiracy to defraud the United States, and Charles I. Stager, for twenty years a Customs examiner, was indicted for accepting bribes to furnish Sciama & Co. with information which enabled the firm to undersell its competitors. On April 1 Stager was convicted, and it is expected that Silva will apear in the District Court today and plead to the indictment.

Blumenfeld1Sciama is now in Paris. A second indictment was found against him and Silva last week on the charge of conspiring to defraud the United States by making false returns to the Collector of Internal Revenue so as to avoid the full payment of taxes for the last five years. Evidence to justify these indictments was found in the investigation of the customs fraud.

VILLA WREAKS SPITE ON AMERICAN PROPERTY

Americans Fear Massacre in Chihuahua—Those in Madera Have Fled.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 13.—Villa has become a bandit again, and is wreaking his vengeance on American property wherever he finds it. On his arrival in Chihuahua City he made a demand upon all of the American and other foreign stores for food and money, and when any refused he looted their places of business and took whatever he wished, wrecking many of the stores. Learning from his brother in Juarez today that Carranza had received permission to move troops from Agua Prieta through Douglas and Columbus, New Mexico, to Palomas, and on to Juarez, Villa declared that he would destroy American property wherever it was found, and that no American life would be safe in his territory. His feeling for the United States grows more bitter, and it is feared that a massacre of Americans may occur at any time in Chihuahua State or city.

The departure of the Americans from Madera narrowly averted a wholesale killing, as Villa pursued them for miles with his cavalry. There are some Americans in Chihuahua City, and when Obregon begins his offensive movement against Juarez and Chihuahua it is feared that Villa will kill all of them.

Americans arriving from Madera say Villa looted and destroyed all the American homes and many of the stores there. At the big Pearson Syndicate Mills, which represent an investment of $5,000,000, guards are being maintained for fear Villa's soldiers will attempt to burn the plant.

Troops are being moved from Agua Prieta tonight toward Douglas on the way to Palomas and Juarez. Palomas is only eighty-three miles from Juarez, and it would require only three days for the Carranza troops to reach the town across the river. The Villa troops are beginning intrenchment work, and Villa is sending a part of the garrison to Juarez to defend it against Carranza troops. He may take command in person if the attack on Juarez becomes a reality.

7-FOOT HEALTH LIBRARY.

City Officials Prepare List of Books for Use of Public.

Following the plan of President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, the New York City Department of Health and the New York Public Library have prepared a seven-foot bookshelf composed of books on health topics, which they think every New Yorker should read. The Health Department's Bureau of Public Health Education issued an eight-page pamphlet yesterday giving the titles of the publications and their authors.

Seventy-two books are embraced in the list. According to Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education, the volumes, which may all be obtained through branches of the New York Public Library, will just fill a seven-foot shelf.

Health, disease, food, care of the sick, first aid, and the care of babies are some of the subjects treated. Arrangements have been made by Dr. Bolduan to distribute the list to pupils in the high schools. The full list of books may be obtained by writing to the Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education of the Department of Health in this city.

PREDICTED HOPEWELL FIRE.

William Guerin Says Town Was in Daily Conflagration Danger.

At the City Club last evening William Guerin, former Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau, spoke before the Fire Prevention Club on "The Danger of Conflagration in New York and Other Big Cities." The club is composed of insurance officials, fire engineers, and others in allied interests.

Chief Guerin emphasized the importance to New York of better fire and building laws and cited the recent destruction in Hopewell, Va., in his argument. He was called upon to investigate conditions in that city last August, and in his report he told the officials that every time the sun rose in the city unburned a miracle had been performed. "If a fire every breaks out, the name of the city will be Hopeless," he said he told the officials.

The speaker said that each year $250,000,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire, while an equal amount was spent for protection. He believed a solution of part of the problem lay in holding the individual responsible for careless fires.

MAYOR MITCHEL AT WORK.

Sees Early Solution of West Side Track Problem.

Mayor Mitchel returned to the City Hall yesterday after being away just four weeks, recovering from an operation for appendicitis. About ten days of that time he spent in Atlantic City. The Mayor said he was in good physical condition, and he looked it. Asked about the west side track situation, the Mayor said he expected to see a solution of the matter in the near future.

"How near?" he was asked.

"Right away," he replied. "Mr. Place of the New York Central has told the Controller and others that he would like to come to a settlement, and it is on that I base my hope for an early solution."

The Mayor will send a message to the Aldermen today on the cuts of $90,400 they made in the 1916 budget. He would not discuss the message or hint if he intended to veto the recommendations made or allow some of the cuts to stand. The Mayor also will appoint eleven school commissioners to take the place of nine members whose terms have expired and to fill two vacancies.

Marie Dodo Wed to Actor.

Announcements were received here yesterday of the marriage of Marie Doro, one of the most popular of the younger American stars, to Elliott Dexter, an actor who appeared with Miss Doro in the revival of "Diplomacy" at the Empire last year. Mr. and Mrs. Dexter were married about six weeks ago, before their departure for California to act for motion pictures. They are now in the Triangle Film Corporation.

CITY BUILT WRONG FOR SAFE STREETS

Commissioner Woods Asserts It Ought to Have More North and South Avenues.

ALSO HAS OTHER WORRIES

Forum of Safety First Society Hears Problems of Traffic Told by Men of Several States.

Despite the dangers of street travel last night an encouraging number of persons made their way to the Biltmore Hotel to attend this season's first forum of the Safety First Society of New York. Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, presided, and Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, the first speaker, told of the traffic troubles of his department and what had been and would be done to remove them.

Commissioner Woods said New York would never have smoothly flowing and safe traffic until more north and south avenues were opened.

"One of the troubles with this city," he said, "is that it was built wrong. In the early days the city builders could not conceive of the future growth of north and south traffic. Getting from river to river seemed the thing of prime importance to them; so, while we have crosstown streets at an average of 200 feet apart, our north and south avenues are at an average of 600 feet apart."

The Commissioner also pointed out that the erection of tall buildings really meant the building of city upon city with the original street space unchanged. The substitution of large, heavy, swiftly moving motor trucks for comparatively small, light, and slowly moving horse-drawn wagons aggravated the situation, he said.

Mr. Woods then took up the question upon which he has continued a campaign for some time—the education of persons afoot. He said that a law forbidding persons to cross streets in midblock and requiring them to keep on the sidewalks until the proper time for crossing streets would not be as effective as a campaign of education along these lines.

"Our investigations show," he said, "that more accidents have been due to the carelessness of pedestrians than to anything else."

But Commissioner Woods also had criticism for the drivers of vehicles, and said that a bill would be introduced at the next session of the Legislature that would require every driver of a vehicle to have a license that could be revoked by the Police Commissioner whenever its holder was found unfit to have it.

The Commissioner strongly advocated the opening of roofs of houses and back yards as playgrounds for children who now had to play in the streets.

John Gillespie, Police Commissioner of Detroit, Mich., said he came to New York to learn and not to teach, and he had learned, he added, something about New York taxicab drivers in a ride from his hotel to the Biltmore.

"I'm mighty glad," he said, "that we haven't many taxi drivers in Detroit like those you have here."

Commissioner Gillespie said that because of the number of automobile factories in Detroit he had a greater traffic problem with automobiles than most cities, and he had found that the responsibility for accidents involving automobiles and persons afoot nearly always rested with the automobile drivers. He cited the fact that every fatal accident that had occurred in Detroit this year had taken place at some point not directly under the observation of a traffic policeman.

"This shows," he said, "that if the motorists were as careful when not under the eye of the law as when a policeman is looking at them there would be very few accidents."

Other speakers were Lawrence G. Brooks, Secretary of the Highway Safety League of Boston; Charles M. Talbert, Director of Streets of St. Louis, and Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks of Manhattan.

The annual meeting of the Safety First Federation of America was held yesterday morning at the federation's headquarters, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street. Affiliated organizations representing twenty cities, eighteen States, the District of Columbia, and the Dominion of Canada had delegates at the meeting.

These officers were elected:

President, Darwin P. Kingsley, New York; First Vice President, Harold W. Newman, New Orleans; Second Vice President, Charles M. Talbert, St. Louis; Third Vice President, John Gillespie, Detroit; Fourth Vice President, Dr. Gardner T. Swarts, Providence; Treasurer, Charles L. Bernheimer, New York; Executive Secretary, Frederick H. Elliott, New York.

Baltimore was chosen as the place of the 1916 convention. There will be sessions of the federation today at which will be considered the adoption of a standard code of traffic regulations.

WOMAN ON TRIAL FOR ARSON

Mrs. Merrill Charged with Setting Her Home Afire.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Marion C. Merrill, who with her husband, Jack Merrill, were prominent formerly in Montclair, was placed on trial before Judge William M. Seufert and a jury in Hackensack this morning on a charge of arson. Mrs. Merrill is a woman of refinement and intelligence.

The evidence thus far produced tends to show that fires in two separate parts of her home in Hasbrouck Heights were discovered within two minutes after she left in an automobile for Montclair in the evening on Sept. 11. Mrs. Merrill was arrested in Montclair, at the home of Bernard J. Richardson of 293 Clairmont Avenue, early the following morning. She spent only a few hours in the Hackensack Jail before being released under $3,000 bail.

Councilman Robert J. Geddes, who went to the house as soon as the alarm was turned in, testified that conditions in the Merrill home were so suspicious that he ordered the police to take charge and send word to Prosecutor Huckin's office. He said he found that eight distinct fires had been started in different parts of the house and that kerosene oil had been used extensively. Candles and bundles of excelsior were found together.

Two other friends of Mrs. Merrill testified to circumstances that were not favorable to her.

The case will be continued tomorrow.

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The mixture sack suits we have
Reduced to
$25
From $38, $35, $32, $30 & $28
afford an economic opportunity to test the merit and value of our clothes.

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The pleasure of living lies in using good things *moderately*.

It is thus with eating, with drinking, with playing, with working, with *everything*.

And it is for the man who knows well the benefits of moderation that we make a wonderfully mild and mellow Whiskey and put it in Non-Refillable Bottles—*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

BECK FOR A WAR ASSIZE.

Hopes Vons Who Slaughtered Belgians Will Be Convicted and Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—J. M. Beck of New York, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States, addressing the Women's Canadian Club here on Saturday, said:

"I hope that when the war is over there will be an international assize, and I hope you will invite some citizens from neutral countries to sit in that assize. I hope the von Bissings and all the other vons who have by formal proclamation authorized the slaughter of the innocent in order to coerce the armies of a people will be tried and, being convicted after they have been given the fair trial denied to Miss Cavell, I hope they will be put up against the very wall she was and shot."

$50,000 FOR WOMEN'S HOME.

Julius Rosenwald Makes Gift to the Chicago Woman's Club.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—A gift of $50,000 by Julius Rosenwald, on the condition that $500,000 be raised, has given a definite start to the campaign of the Chicago Woman's Club for an adequate home. The acceptance of the gift was announced today.

Under the terms of Mr. Rosenwald's offer the organization must first obtain 250 life members. The life membership fee is $1,000. Mr. Rosenwald proposes to be one of five persons to give another $250,000 to double the amount raised by the life membership.

PAN-AMERICAN ENVOYS HERE

Costa Rica and Guatemala Delegates to Scientific Congress.

The delegates from Costa Rica and Guatemala to the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, to be held in Washington beginning Dec. 27, arrived yesterday on the steamships Tenadores and Sixola. The Tenadores had to fight her way into port all day yesterday through the storm, and she did not reach her pier until nightfall, six hours late.

In the Costa Rican party were Luis Felipe Gonzalez, brother of the President of Costa Rica, Minister of Public Instruction; the Misses Maria Julia Gonzalez and Maria Ester Gonzalez, sisters of the President, and their companion, Miss Flora Field; Roberto Brenes Mesen, former Minister to Washington from Costa Rica, and Mrs. Brenes Mesen; Dr. Luis Anderson, a delegate, and Mrs. Anderson; Dr. Eduardo J. Pinto, a delegate, and his two daughters, Lillian and Berta.

The Guatemala delegates are Arturo Batres, Dr. Rodolfo, and Dr. José Mates. The delegates were welcomed by Señor Don Manuel Castro, Minister of Costa Rica in this country; Francisco Montero, the Costan Rican Consul General in this city; John C. Breckenridge, representing Secretary of State Lansing; Dr. Goldsmith from the Carnegie Institute, and Lieutenant A. L. Loustalot, U. S. A.

Bell Bars Movie "Virtue."

Commissioner of Licenses Bell refused to issue a license to Daly's Theatre for the exhibition of a feature motion picture called "Virtue" yesterday until certain parts of the picture which he considered indecent were deleted. Commissioner Bell took this action after the picture had been exhibited to him at a special showing in the theatre during the afternoon.

Helen Clarke
Sings Today and Tomorrow
With Her Re-created Voice

Come to the Edison Shop and witness this interesting test today.

Mi

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

"Good Sledding"

It's good sledding in Wall Street—and it's good sledding on the hills.

Wall Street has lots of Christmas gifts that everybody wants.

We have every Christmas gift Wall Street wants.

It's time to be picking them out, while the picking is at its best.

Swiss Snow Sports Brought to America

The Abercrombie & Fitch store is not only Christmas headquarters—it is the Winter Capitol of Sports.

The one place in America where you will find proper equipment for bob-sleighing, ski-ing and skating, from a sportsman's point of view.

The imported "Mars" Swiss bobsled, shown above, with wheel steering device as strong as that of an expensive motor car—runner-shoes of Sheffield steel—double brakes of hand-wrought iron.

Capable of 53 1-5 seconds to the mile, on a three-curve run. Capacity, six to eight passengers.

Price, complete, $200.

The "Simplex" imported Swiss bobsled, built the same way—a perfect Alpine coasting machine—for four to six passengers, capable of 56 seconds to the mile; price, $150.

The imported Swiss "Luge" coasting sled, $4.75 to $6.

Tuxedo racers, $6.

American-made coasting sleds, $2.50 up.

Curling Stones from Scotland, made of polished granite, $25, $30 and $36 a pair.

Most complete assortment of skates and skating shoes available.

Toboggans, $3.50 to $12.

Norwegian and American Skis, complete with harness, $4 to $14.50.

Sporting Costumes for Snow and Ice

Exclusive things, never before seen in this country—an assortment of Winter Sport clothes for women and men that is educational.

Swiss "Engladine" suits, impervious to wind and snow, in the Swiss colorings.

Combination suits of leather coat and Engladine skirt, for skating and coasting.

The correct outfits for ski-ing and bob-sleighing, from cap to boots.

Materials and models found only in this house.

Gifts Worth While

Such an assortment of cellarettes as was never before seen in New York.

From a sportsman's cellarette, with humidor compartments, for $58, to the combined cellarette, cigar humidor and game chest shown above, at $330.

Swiss warbler Snuff Box, with handsomely carved singing bird, $135.

Carved Ivory Chessmen, $535.

Other sets of Chessmen, $5 up.

Solid Ivory Dominoes, $30.

Lang Shot Guns, up to $650.

Other Shot Guns, $15 up.

De Luxe Fishing Outfit, $50.

Sporting Stop Watch, split seconds, $70.

Split-second Calendar Watch, repeater, solid gold, $700.

Military Wrist Watch, $5.

Folding Poker Tables for eight players, $42.

Noiseless Backgammon Board, $20.

Poker Chips, $1.75 to $250 a set.

Write for "The Christmas Trail," our Book of Christmas Gifts.

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MAYOR ASKS REPEAL OF MANDATORY ACTS

Tells Brown Committee City Money Is Wasted by Laws Passed at Albany.

CITES TEACHERS' SALARIES

Senate Leader Brown Opposed to Giving New York Power to Fix Its Own Payroll.

Mayor Mitchel, a witness before the Brown Committee, created by the Republican Legislature to investigate the finances of New York City, at its opening session yesterday told how millions had been added to the annual payroll of the city by mandatory legislation. The Mayor asked for relief, preferably in the form of home rule by Constitutional proviso that would vest in the Board of Estimate the power to fix salaries and regulate the number of city employes.

Senate leader Elon R. Brown, Chairman of the committee, told the Mayor bluntly that he was opposed to such a drastic remedy, but signified his willingness to aid in other directions.

The committee met in the Board of Estimate room at the City Hall. President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen and Controller Prendergast sat with the Mayor throughout the session.

"Mr. Mayor," said Senator Brown, "the committee would like to ascertain from you what mandatory legislation there has been enacted which seems to interfere with the proper administration of New York City and would like to take the matter up item by item rather than in general."

Mayor Mitchel replied that he was having prepared an answer to that question item by item. He said the principal objection to mandatory salary legislation was that it deprived the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen of an opportunity to determine the amount of the city budget and how the money was to be expended.

$5,000,000 More for Teachers.

"The first specific bill that I want to call your attention to," said Mayor Mitchel, "is the so-called Teachers' Equal Salary bill. This bill became a law in 1911, after it had been presented to preceding Legislatures and failed of enactment. It came to the Mayor for approval while the 1912 budget was being prepared. A majority of the members of the Board of Estimate asked the Mayor to veto it. He signed it. The request was repeated to the Governor, but it was signed by him, too.

"It added $3,850,000 to the budget of that year, and the additional burden today, incurred through the enactment of that law, is in round numbers $5,000,000 over and above what we would have to pay if it had not been passed. At the very time when this bill became law a committee of the Board of Estimate was investigating teachers' salaries, and I do not say the board would not have made some increases where increases ought to have been made in the interest of justice and equalization, but they would not have been anything like the present amount."

"Is it your idea that vesting the veto power in the Mayor instead of in the Board of Estimate leads to extravagance?" asked Chairman Brown.

"No," said the Mayor.

"You would not then advocate that the veto power be transferred to the Estimate Board?"

"No," said the Mayor, "I would advocate another thing—that you leave the fixation of every single salary paid out of the City Treasury with the Board of Estimate."

"Do you think that this law should be repealed?" asked Senator Brown.

"Yes, I do, in effect," said the Mayor.

"You said that you are in favor of having this act repealed; isn't this act merely one of a number that should be repealed?" asked Senator Robert F. Wagner, minority leader of the upper house, and a member of the Brown Committee.

"It is one of a great number which I believe should be repealed in an omnibus act conferring the powers that I have outlined on the city authorities."

Waste in County Charges.

At this point the inquiry turned to the efects of mandatory legislation, affecting the various county administrations in New York City on the city budget. Reading from a report made by Commissioner of Acounts Leonard M. Wallstein, Mayor Mitchel told the committee that out of $7,033,716 appropriated for county purposes in the 1915 budget, $4,858,773, or 69.1 per cent. was due to mandatory legislation. Out of the appropriations made for salaries in county offices, $4,576,985 were mandatory charges. This constituted 78.78 per cent. of the total county payroll, the Mayor said.

"Even where the salaries are a matter of discretion with the city authorities," continued the Mayor, "the functions to be performed by the official involved are in most cases so closely prescribed as to make the disbursements to cover them a mandate to the city authorities from the Legislature. I might say also that in this field there has been no end of burdensome legislation providing for salary increases, far beyond the value of the services rendered to the city."

The Mayor, reading from the report of Commissioner Wallstein, cited scores of incidents to bear out his assertion. It was shown by his testimony that the lawmakers had meddled in such minute matters as the salaries of cooks and office boys in outlying boroughs.

As an example of the ill effect of meddlesome legislation, Mayor Mitchel mentioned the statutory provision that civil prisoners must be kept in the custody of the Sheriffs of the various counties. His figures showed that in New York County at least, the civil prisoners might be boarded at high-class hotels for less money than it costs to keep them in Ludlow Street Jail.

"The salary cost alone for the custody of civil prisoners last year was $95,000," said the Mayor, "and there were only 167 civil prisoners in all. In New York County the per diem cost of a civil prisoner to the taxpayers was $8.49. In Bronx it was $5.20. In Kings it was $3.21."

The Mayor ventured the opinion that the city authorities should have the right to fix the salaries of county employes, except the elective officers, whose salaries, he thought, ought to be fixed by statute as they are now, and to prescribe the services they should perform for the money they draw from the city treasury. The Mayor insisted that in making this statement he had in mind courts, District Attorneys' offices and the offices of the County Clerks.

Would Have One Big County.

"You do not insist that matters relating to the administration of justice, distinctly a State function, should be wholly in the hands of the municipalities?" asked Senator Brown.

"I do not think the city authorities should have anything to do with questions of jurisdiction, but they certainly should have the right to fix the salaries of court attendants and other court employes," said the Mayor. "We could save approximately $2,000,000 annually on such items if we had the right to regulate the number of employes and fix their salaries, functions now assumed by the Legislature."

Senator Brown suggested that in the last analysis the salaries of county officials and the cost of county government within the city were paid, not by the city, but by the taxpayers in the respective counties.

The Mayor said this was true, that while it all came out of the city treasury the tax rate was different in the different counties.

"But," said the Mayor, "there is no reason why there should be any county lines within the city. They are artificial, wholly so. I can see no reason why New York City should not be one county instead of five. If you would enact a law consolidating the counties in the city it would be a great help both from an administrative and an economic point of view. If you did this we could save a great deal more than $2,000,000."

"Your remedy," said Senator Brown, "would be to give the city authorities power to fix all county charges?"

"That is it precisely," said the Mayor.

"But don't you think it would be better in logic to have the charges fixed by the borough administrations, borough and county lines being identical?" asked Senator Brown. "The services rendered by these county officials are not to the city and are not paid for by the city."

"If you did that you would create five little cities where there now is one," said the Mayor. "The rule I urge in this matter has worked well in regard to local improvements which are under the control of the Board of Estimate. The people of the city are accustomed to look to the Board of Estimate as the body of central responsibility."

Here Senator Wagner turned the attention of Mayor Mitchel to the cost to the city of maintaining the Public Service Commission for the First District. Only the salaries of the Commissioners and the Secretary of the commission are paid by the State.

P. S. Commission Payroll.

Statistics consulted by the Mayor showed that the cost of the commission in 1910 was $1,163,810. In that year the commission had 719 employes. In this year's budget provision has been made for 2,207 employes, and the appropriation is $3,901,000.

"That is imposed by mandatory legislation and the Board of Estimate has nothing to say over this tremendous payroll?" asked Senator Wagner.

"Nothing except the ordinary financial audit and to pay the bills when presented," said the Mayor.

"And that is the biggest mandatory item the city is called upon to meet?"

"That, the teachers' salaries, and the county charges," was the reply.

"But isn't this public service charge on the city one to defray the cost of what is purely a State function?" asked the Senator.

"No, I do not so consider it," said the Mayor. "About $600,000 is purely for regulation, and that I regard as a charge which the State ought to assume. The rest is for supervision of construction, and I think it is properly a city charge. But the Board of Estimate should have something to say regarding the size of salaries and the number of employes."

The Mayor interrupted his testimony to read from an amendment to the county law enacted in 1911, under which Boards of Supervisors in rural counties exercise practically all the powers the Mayor asked for the Board of Estimate.

"I should like to see something like that given to us," said the Mayor.

"Oh," broke in Sheriff-elect Alfred E. Smith, who is a member of the committee, "that wouldn't be any good. That only stood for one year or so. This year the Legislature went to work and fixed the salary of an engineer, a cook, and a laundress in Rensselaer County."

A Clash on Home Rule.

"Well, I shouldn't want anything as ephemeral as that," said the Mayor. "I would like to see it crystallized into some sort of constitutional home rule provision."

"I want to tell you right now that I am opposed to that," said Senator Brown rather bluntly. "I quite agree with you that local authorities should have ample local powers, and I am here to help you get it, but I do not think the State should be barred from intervening when functions merely delegated to localities are not properly performed."

"Well," Mayor Mitchel explained, "I am not urging the sort of constitutional home rule that would interfere with the sovereignty of the State, but I think the city should have the right to manage its own affairs in accordance with its own peculiarly developed local experience."

Mayor Mitchel cited many instances where anti-home rule legislation had caused great inequalities in the salaries of officers and employes performing virtually the same sort of service.

"And the inequality is due to overpayment of the persons receiving the higher salaries rather than underpayment to those who receive the lower figure," said the Mayor.

"Is there any reason to suppose that it would be more economical to vest in the Board of Estimate power to segregate budget items for the Board of Education?" asked Assemblyman W. W. Law of Westchester, a member of the committee.

"Indeed there is," said the Mayor with great emphasis. "The Board of Education is in the habit of coming down here and asking for millions more than it wants in order to have a big margin to trade on. All the economies effected here in recent years are due to segregated budgets. If the handling of the funds was left to the departments there would be no unexpended balances turned back at the end of a fiscal year. If the educational budget is to be kept down to absolute requirements, the Board of Estimate ought to have power to segregate educational budget items."

"Would you say there is extravagance in the Educational Department?" asked Assemblyman Nathan D. Shapiro of Brooklyn.

"I would," said the Mayor. He cited some expenditures for janitorial services and repairs, but said he hesitated to comment on expenditures in the purely pedagogical branch because of lack of detailed and precise information. Controller Prendergast came to the rescue.

Blames Education Board.

"The Board of Estimate Committee on Education found fifty-one high school teachers drawing salaries in excess of the number needed," said the Controller. "The report of the committee was challenged by the High School Teachers' Association. This body made an independent investigation and found sixty-three more than needed. When you multiply the rather large salary paid to a high school teacher by either 51 or 63 you are bound to arrive at interesting and significant figures."

Controller Prendergast also told of the result of an investigation which had disclosed a balance on the salary appropriation for the Department of Education in one year of $790,000, due to the death or resignation of teachers and the substitution of teachers with lower pay.

"There never was any return for this large unexpended balance until we made the investigation," said the Controller. "That is what the uncontrolled, unsegregated budget means."

At this point the investigation was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning. The Mayor will then resume the witness stand.

The members of the committee are Senators E. R. Brown, George Cromwell, C. W. Wicks, and C. C. Lockwood, Republicans, and T. H. Cullen and R. F. Wagner, Democrats; Assemblymen N. D. Perlman, N. D. Shapiro, W. J. Maier, W. W. Law, Jr., and H. E. H. Brereton, Republicans, and A. E. Smith, Democrat. Senators Wagner, Cullen, Lockwood and Cromwell and Assemblymen Perlman, Smith and Shapiro are from districts in New York City.

RUSE USED TO FIND WOOD WITNESSES

Senator Thompson Summons Office Boys and Their Employers Suddenly Appear.

CHARGE OF CONTEMPT MADE

Service Commissioner's Brother Continues to Refuse to Answer Some Questions.

Baffled in his attempt to find important witnesses connected with railway signal companies who might shed some light upon the business dealings of Public Service Commissioner Robert C. Wood, Senator Thompson, Chairman of the legislative committee investigating the commission, adopted a new method yesterday and sent his subpoena servers after two office boys. The ruse worked, and within a few minutes the officials he was after communicated with Chairman Thompson, and they will testify today.

One sought-for witness was Herman H. Westinghouse of 165 Broadway, in the same building the committee is holding its sessions. He is a Director of the Union Switch and Signal Company of Swissvale, Penn., and is also President of the Westinghouse Traction Brake Company. Subpoena servers reported to the committee yesterday that they could not find Mr. Westinghouse, who is the only Director of the Union Switch and Signal Company living in New York. The other Directors live in Chicago, and the President, William D. Updegraff, does not live in New York.

"Go and get the office boy," Senator Thompson directed, but before the office boy could be brought to the committee's rooms Mr. Westinghouse appeared and said he was willing to be witness. Senator Thompson then went after the officials of the Federal Signal and any of these officials a subpoena servers reported that they could not find any of these officials, a subpoena for the office boy of the company, a lad of fourteen, was issued. Ten minutes later the President of the company, Alfred H. Renshaw, appeared.

Pleased with Office Boy Ruse.

"It shows that the devious ways of witnesses who dodge subpoena servers down here in New York can be circumvented," commented Senator Thompson. "The success in getting John J. Mackin, Mr. McCall's attendant, here by subpoenaing his wife, taught us a thing or two. The office boy plan works very well."

Senator Thompson is very anxious to find Sidney J. Johnson, former Vice President of the Union Switch and Signal Company, who is now sales manager for the General Railway Signal Company of Rochester. It was Mr. Johnson who introduced Robert C. Wood to President Prouty of the Rochester concern and enabled the latter to obtain $1,500 in commissions for arranging a deal whereby the Rochester concern sold signal supplies to the Kansas City, Clay County & St. Joseph Railroad.

The committee, according to Chairman Thompson, is in the trail of a $58,000 fund that was used in connection with railways operating in New York City and various signal equipment supply companies. Among those who are expected to testify along this line today are President W. W. Salmon of the General Railway Signal Company, and Thomas W. Finucane of Rochester, a stockholder in the concern. Mr. Finucane is Democratic leader of Rochester.

The committee was completely baffled yesterday in its attempt to get information from P. Erskine Wood regarding loans made by his brother, Commissioner Robert C. Wood. The former was a witness before the committee twice during the day but refused flatly to give this information on the ground that the committee had no right to inquire into his private affairs, especially to matters relating to the time before his brother went on the Public Service Commission. He said he was advised by his counsel, John B. Stanchfield, to take this attitude. Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee, said later that he had laid a foundation for the bringing of contempt proceedings at once against Mr. Wood.

Tells of $10,000 Loan.

When P. E. Wood, who is in the stock and bond business, was first called he said he did not know of the loan made by his mother to his brother until he read of it in the newspapers, although it was brought out that he witnessed his mother's handwriting on checks amounting to $2,000 made out to her by Robert C. Wood after the latter became Commissioner. He also told of receiving checks from his brother which he turned over to his uncle, R. R. Colgate and his brother-in-law, Beekman Winthrop, a banker, in payment of a loan of $10,000, refusing to answer any question regarding these loans, but returned later in the day and made this statement:

"I know of no loans made to my brother, Robert C. Wood, since he was appointed a Public Service Commissioner, or within a month of his appointment. My loan to him was made in January or February, 1914, or the latter part of December, 1913. My uncle and brother-in-law loaned him money about the same time. The loan made by my mother was even before that, I understand."

When he was first on the stand Wood had told how he and William C. Banks bought the Northwestern Construction Company from his brother when he was made a commissioner.

"Did you receive checks from your brother after that?" he was asked.

"Yes, usually $450 at a time. I turned them over to my uncle, R. R. Colgate, and my brother-in-law, Beekman Elmthrop, as they directed This was to liquidate a debt of my brother's of $10,000."

"How did they direct you to turn them over?"

"I refuse to answer the question," replied Mr. Wood, "because it is neither legal nor pertinent; it is immaterial and beyond the province of this committee's investigation, and it relates solely to my own private business."

To Make Contempt Charge.

Mr. Wood said he had seen his mother during the morning and that she was ill in bed. He did not think she could possibly appear before the committee, but promised to see his mother's physician, Dr. William K. Draper, and find out if his mother could be questioned at home.

"I must say to you," said Mr. Lewis, "that the reluctance of yourself and your brother to disclose the nature of the loans made to him by your uncle and your brother-in-law, all of which, according to the testimony of your brother, were made subsequent to the offer of his appointment to the office of Public Service Commissioner, has operated on the minds of the committee in such a way as to demand an explanation of the purposes of the loans and the disposition of the money. I have, without question, brought about a record upon which the courts will direct you to answer or punish you for contempt."

Mr. Wood made no reply, but hurried away to consult his attorney. His brother-in-law, Beekman Winthrop, banker and dealer in securities at 40 Wall Street, was then called. He was asked if R. C. Wood had borrowed any money from him.

"Yes," replied Mr. Winthrop. "Either in the latter part of 1913 or the first part of 1914. He borrowed a sum and then I guaranteed the payment of a certain amount, if necessary, in conjunction with his uncle, R. R. Colgate. The two sums amounted to between $10,000 and $15,000."

"Has the amount ben paid?"

"What amount did you advance in cash?"

"Originally it was $1,500, which represented the share of Mr. Colgate and myself. What I mean is that part of that was returned to me by Mr. Colgate. P. Erskine Wood was handling the matter. In other words, he was to call on us for amounts to pay Robert C. Wood in his business."

"Has the amount been paid?"

"It has been paid."

Mr. Winthrop frankly admitted that he had gone over his testimony during the morning at the office of John B. Stanchfield, where Robert C. Wood and his brother, P. Erskine Wood, were also in consultation.

The committee is preparing charges to be filed with Governor Whitman against both Commissioner Wood and Commissioner George V. S. Williams. Williams will be charged with incompetence and neglect of duty, and the charges will refer to the opinion he rendered allowing the Kings County Lighting Company to charge 95 cents per 1,000 feet for gas. The evidence so far shows that Commissioner Williams placed an appraisal of $3,050,000 on the company's plant and allowed it a return of 7½ per cent. on its investment.

WOULD ENDOW TUSKEGEE.

Trustees Propose $2,000,000 Fund to Honor Booker Washington.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 13.—The creation of a $2,000,000 Booker T. Washington memorial endowment for the Tuskegee Institute was authorized today by the institute's Trustees, who announced that $450,000 already had been pledged, some of it contingent upon raising the remainder.

The task of selecting a successor to Dr. Washington as President of the school was referred to a sub-committee made up of Seth Low, New York, Chairman of the board; W. W. Campell, Tuskegee; Victor Tulane, Montgomery, Ala.; Frank Trumbull, New York, and Edgar A. Bancroft, Chicago.

Reports that the Trustees were deadlocked, the Alabama members favoring Emmett J. Scott, for eighteen years private secretary to Dr. Washington and now Secretary of the Institute, and the New York and Chicago members supporting Major R. R. Moton, commandant of the Hampton Institute, were denied tonight in a statement signed by Seth Low, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, and four other members of the board. A statement issued by the board after its meeting said:

"The gap at present existing between the ordinary income of the institute and its annual outgo is approximately $150,000. It is not desired to close this gap so completely as to make the Institute independent of the interest and support of the living, but it is desired to reduce this gap to manageable proportions. The Trustees, therefore, propose to invite subscriptions to the Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund of $2,000,000 for the continuance of the Institute and of the work for the negro race which centres there. It is hoped and expected that $250,000 of this sum will be given by negroes, out of which fund a suitable memorial for Booker T. Washington will be erected in the grounds of the institute."

STRIKE IN WAR PLANTS.

1,500 Iron Molders and Coremakers Walk Out of Pittsburgh Factories.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13.—Many thousands of dollars worth of war munition and other contracts were tied up here today by the strike of about 1,500 iron molders and coremakers, which has affected between sixty and seventy foundries.

While the strike to the present only affects molders and coremakers, employers said that a suspension of the foundries for a week would seriously cripple mills in other branches of the steel industry. The Mesta Machine Company and the United Engineering and Foundry Company are the largest plants affected.

Greenhut Subsidiary Settles.

The Manhattan Laboratories, a subsidiary of the J. B. Greenhut Company, which conducted the department for the sale of toilet articles in the Greenhut store, has settled with its creditors for 50 cents on the dollar. Judge Learned Hand granted yesterday in the Federal District Court a motion for the dismissal of the involuntary bankruptcy petition filed against it last April. A similar motion was granted a month ago in the case of the Joseph Benedict Corporation, another Greenhut subsidiary.

PREPARE FOR ALIEN FLOOD AFTER WAR

Railroad and Steamship Ticket Agents to Report on Probable Immigration.

WILL ASK RELATIVES HERE

National Chamber of Commerce to Make a Country-Wide Canvass as a Basis for Estimates.

In order to discover the probable amount of immigration expected after the European war is ended, a nation-wide canvass will be made by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. It was explained yesterday by George A. Cullen, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Lackawanna Railroad, who has charge of sending out the queries, that normally about one-half of the tickets sold to immigrants are paid for in advance by relatives in America. For this reason ticket agents of the railways and the steamship companies keep very closely in touch with foreigners in this country, who in turn would know whether or not their relatives on the other side intend to come to America after the war is over.

One object of the canvass is to be able to formulate plans for the distribution of immigrants in order to avoid crowding in the cities, if it is found that a large immigration movement is probable. It has been predicted by Jacob H. Schiff and others that after the war there will be a great stream of Jewish people who will come here to escape the persecutions from which they are now suffering in Poland, Galicia, and Russia.

The proposition to take the canvass originated at a meeting of the Committee for Immigration, which was attended by Felix Warburg, John F. Fahey, William Fellowes Morgan, John E. Wilkie, George A. Cullen, and Miss Frances A. Kellor. John F. Fahey, who is the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, suggested that that body undertake the investigation.

The letter which will be sent out follows:

To Division Passenger Agents, Traveling Passenger Agents, City Passenger Agents, and Other Passenger Soliciting Representatives of American Railways:

The Immigration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America respectfully asks your active cooperation in obtaining information as to the probabilities of immigration to this country after the European war. It is believed that you gentlemen, better than any other agency, can secure this information through your contact and association with those representatives in this country of the foreign born and foreign derived population known as the sub-agents of the Transatlantic Steamship Companies, through whom you are, in normal times, constantly securing passenger traffic for your respective companies.

This information, when received, will be carefully summarized and analyzed, and a report based thereon will be made to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, of which one or more copies will be furnished as desired to each of those to whom this circular is addressed. It will, you readily recognize, also be a very helpful service to the various Industries, organizations, and others interested in this important subject and will probably be made the subject of much discussion in the public press as being of vital interest.

As a matter of simplification, we have drawn up five questions which we would thank you to use as the basis of your inquiry or those upon whom you will be so good as to call in this connection, viz.:

A.—Are those of foreign birth or parentage in this country saving money at the present time with a view to bringing their European relatives and friends to this country after the war?

B.—Does the personal correspondence which they are receiving from Europe indicate that there will be any considerable movement to this coustry after the war is over, and what, so far as you can get the information, do the estimates indicate as to the volume?

C.—Will such immigration as does come consist of people who have been working on farms, or of those from the factories?

D.—After the war is over, will there be any considerable emigration from this country to Europe of those going back to live permanently there?

E.—How great will be the movement of those going back to Europe temporarily after the war to look after their relatives, or through sentiment to view the destruction of their earrly homes, &c., and who will return to this country after a short visit?

Blank spaces are provided on the inclosed sheet for answers to these questions, and where you have information that cannot be condensed in this space, you are cordially invited to make your report as voluminous as you desire. Every report received will be given personal attention and carefully read and digested for inclusion in the general summary. Where thought advisable and unless otherwise requested, some of the reports of peculiar interest may be published in full.

This request will be sent you through your chief passenger traffic official, who will communicate with you as to where it should be sent after being prepared, and this committee will greatly appreciate your attention as promptly as may be possible, so that the great work of condensation may be accomplished, and the report ready for publication by Feb. 1, 1916. Very truly yours, FRANK TRUMBULL,

Chairman Immigration Committee.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH and 47TH STS

Christmas Gift Suggestions

NO GIFT IS MORE WELCOME THAN THE PRACTICAL GIFT—THERE IS NOTHING MORE HANDSOME OR APPROPRIATE THAN A RICH FUR-TRIMMED WRAP—A BEAUTIFUL GOWN—LUXURIOUS FURS—A FASHIONABLE FUR-TRIMMED MOTOR COAT—A SMART HAT—OR A DAINTY BLOUSE—AND THE ACKNOWLEDGED LUXURY OF GIDDING APPAREL, MAKES USEFUL GIFTS DOUBLY APPRECIATED.

—IN ADDITION TO REGULAR SELECTIONS—
WE ARE NOW FEATURING:

Entirely New Styles made from surplus stocks of exquisite Materials

AT MUCH LESS THAN USUAL PRICES

USEFUL GIFTS

A few selections from among the many fresh unhandled Christmas Novelties and the more substantial articles suitable for Gifts.

A TABLE CLOTH and one dozen matching NAPKINS nicely boxed - - - 12.00
GUEST TOWELS, one dozen, of finest quality huckaback, boxed - - - - 7.50
TEA NAPKINS, plain hemstitched Linen with hand embroidered corner, one dozen - - 6.00
HANDKERCHIEFS, a dozen Men's fine Linen or Women's sheer Cambric - - - 4.50
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 4 in a neat box 1.00
STOCKING BOX for bureau drawer, covered with pretty cretonne, many colors - - 1.95

McGIBBON & CO.

LINENS—DECORATIONS

37TH STREET WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

TIFFANY & CO.

DIAMONDS

IN THE MOST MODERN SETTINGS

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" *Meet me at the Fountain*

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE today or tomorrow with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY OR TOMORROW

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, Tuesday, Dec. 14, or Wednesday, Dec. 15. These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 12-14-15. GREENHUT'S. **106**

BECAUSE OF THE STORMY WEATHER
Most all of our sales advertised in Sunday's papers will be continued today (Tuesday)

GREENHUT'S

"Onyx," Atlas and Other Celebrated Makes of

Women's Pure Silk HOSIERY

A Christmas sale that surpasses all previous records for value.

Your opportunity to buy silk hosiery for gift purposes—silk hosiery for yourself for immediate and future use!

Usual Prices to $1.50 a Pair
In This Unusual Sale Today at **69c**

This is all good silk hosiery, in the very qualities that are preferred by ninety-nine people out of one hundred—and THE PRICE IS THE LOWEST EVER ADVERTISED FOR SUCH GRADES.

WOMEN'S PURE THREAD SILK STOCKINGS

In fancy stripes, boot effects, two-tone, side embroidered clockings, Richelieu ribbed novelties. All the new favorite colors, also black and white. The assortment includes hosiery with all-silk tops, lisle or cotton tops, silk and lisle soles.

The "ONYX" HOSIERY IS ALL OF FIRST QUALITY.

A limited number of pairs of the other makes have slight imperfections, which only an expert could detect, and which will in no way hurt the style or wear. ALL SIZES.

Men's Silk and Pure Thread Silk Hosiery
(Usual Prices 35c to $1)
Today at **25c, 35c, 49c & 75c**

The varieties are endless. Black, white, tan, gray, navy, champagne, lavender, purple and all the leading colors. ALL SIZES

GREENHUT'S

Nothing Could Be Timelier Than This Sale of 10,000 Pairs of

"Goodyear" Rubbers
For Men and Women

And even in view of the weather we're having, we're selling them

AT ABOUT HALF PRICE

Remember, please, these are the celebrated "Goodyear" Glove Brand Rubber—the standard first quality, sold only in best shops at full prices.

Now then, beginning today:

Men's $1 Goodyear Rubbers, 45c

8,500 pairs; standard first quality sandal rubbers. Neat and well fitting; sizes 8 to 11 only. Also included several hundred pairs of storm rubbers of another well-known make; size 10 only.

Men's $3 Goodyear 4-Buckle Arctics, $1.95

Made of fine quality light weight Jersey cloth; cut extra high; admirable for stormy weather; all sizes, 6 to 11; 1,000 pairs only.

Women's 75c Goodyear Rubbers, 55c

5,000 pairs of women's storm rubbers; standard 75c grade; all style heel and toe shapes; all sizes, 2½ to 8. N, M and F widths.

NO MAIL OR TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Forenoons. Single Stamps Afternoons

8,000 MILK WORKERS TO ORGANIZE A UNION

Drivers, Checkers, and Bottle Washers May Be Brought Into One Association.

TO DEMAND DAYS OFF

For the Present No Increase in Wages Will Be Asked—Shortage In Milk.'

Efforts are being made, it was learned yesterday, to organize into one great union all who labor to purvey milk to the public, including drivers, checkers, delivery boys, bottle washers, and dairy helpers. The organizers have formulated their demands upon the large companies for at least one day off in thirty and more pleasant conditions.

One thing which stands in the way of drawing the various elements into one body is that the books and the membership cards of the newly created Retail Milk Drivers' Association are in the hands of a Secretary who is in the employ of one of the milk companies. Although his services are not considered longer desirable by the organizers, he has not as yet been induced to give up the records.

The scheme is to take over the retail drivers and to combine them with the present Milk Drivers' Union, which is composed of employes of the wholesale houses. Here is another situation, for it has developed that between the drivers of the big trucks and those who come around in the morning with the quart bottles in light wagons there is a great difference.

The big companies like the Sheffield Farms and the Borden's Condensed Milk Company classify drivers of the latter class as route salesmen. They are paid partly on a commission basis. Their pay varies from $16 to $24 a week, according to length of service and the number of new customers they get. The route salesman is bookkeeper, collector, credit man, and various other things all in one. He does not consider himself in the same class with those who merely drive trucks filled with cans. There are 300 wholesale drivers in one union and about 600 retail drivers in the other. It is estimated that there are 5,000 milk wagon drivers of the two classes in the city, and about 3,000 other persons connected with the distribution of milk.

At the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in California, the retail milk drivers, about whose status here there was some question, were accepted. The union of the milkmen is now being organized by the federation, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and the United Hebrew Trades.

A. I. Shiplocaff, the Secretary-Treasurer of the United Hebrew Trades, who is especially active in organizing the milkmen, said yesterday that there was no reason why they should not be brought into a strong union just as they are in Chicago and other Western cities.

"We have as yet," said he, "made no demands for higher wages. The question now is at least one day off a month, and eventually, it seems to me, that the milk drivers ought to have one free day in seven, as they do in some other cities. We also insist that there shall be no discrimination against men on account of their union affiliations."

It was said at the offices of the large retail distributors of milk, such as the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company and the Borden's Condensed Milk Company, that their "route salesmen" were entirely satisfied and that there were no signs of any strike. Some of the wholesale distributors have yearly contracts with their drivers and report no trouble.

The supply of milk is a little short at present, owing to seasonal conditions, but the companies are able to supply the demand in the city. There is a falling off of the condensed milk output, which depends in part on the surplus from the retail trade.

Condensed milk is being sent abroad in large quantities for the use of the armies of the Allies. The dealers say, however, that as yet the shortage, which amounts to about 40,000 quarts a day here, is not enough to make any great difference in the wholesale price and not any in the retail.

THREE LIVES LOST IN TENEMENT FIRE

Two Terrified Children Break Away from Parents and Die in Smoke-Filled Hall.

ONE WOMAN SUFFOCATED

Firemen Carry Panic-Stricken Tenants Down Ice-Coated Fire Escapes.

When Policemen Snowden and Hayes of the East 104th Street Station ran into the five-story brick tenement at 139 East 110th Street at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having seen flames and smoke come from upper windows, they found the stairways choked with terrified women and children and a few men, though most of the latter who lived in the house were away at work. The women and children fought and struggled so desperately that few made any progress toward the street, while above them flames began to burst out into the halls.

Snowden and Hayes shouted and yelled and pushed and hauled until they got the throng into some sort of order and started safely for the sidewalk, and then they pushed up through the house, rapping on all doors and shouting orders to every one who had not rushed into the halls to take to the fire escapes.

On the landing of the top floor they came on Mrs. Rebecca Liebowitz, a young woman whose home was on the floor below. She was senseless, and the policemen carried her to the sidewalk. They did not see her 3-year-old son, Isidore, lying near her, nor 5-year-old Lillian Diamondstein lying at the foot of the ladder ascending to the roof, for the smoke was too thick. Later, however, firemen found both the children dead. Isidore had been suffocated, but the little girl had been burned to death.

Mrs. Sadie Diamondstein, her mother, was almost frantic. She said she had started to lead the little girl downstairs, but the child had broken away from her and she supposed had run on ahead. When she reached the street and found her daughter was not there, she tried to get back into the house, but the police stopped her.

Mrs. Liebowitz was alive when the policemen got her to the street, but, although Dr. McGreen of Harlem Hospital worked over her with a pulmotor, she could not be resuscitated, and died a few moments later.

Men of Trucks 14 and 26 got women and children from the fire escapes, which were coated with snow and ice and offered only treacherous footholds, but none was hurt.

Battalion Chief Gorgan said he thought the fire had started in the dumbwaiter shaft, which was in the middle of the building, and had climbed up this, mushrooming out on the upper floors. The firemen checked it there after a hard fight. No one knows how it was started.

BRITISH ORDER FOR GLASS.

Wheeling and Williamstown Factories Get Big Contract for Bottles.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 13.—An order for 140,000 gross of glass bottles has been given by the British Government to the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company of this city and the Williamstown Glass Company of Williamstown, N. J., delivery to be made as quickly as possible. The bottles are to be used in sending liquid food, such as soups, milk, &c., to the soldiers in the trenches.

Demand for American bottles has been so pronounced during the past few weeks that trade authorities predict an export of fully 1,000,000 gross during the coming year. There is a pronounced scarcity of workmen in the factories, which were never as busy as they are at present.

Minden-Hanover Canal Opened.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Minden-Hanover waterway was opened today. This is the last link in the Rhine-Hanover Canal, which has been under construction for several years, at a cost of more than $80,000,000. In celebration of the event public officials passed through the waterway in a motor boat.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE

Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

Women's Outer Coats & Wraps

will provide an offering of exceptional interest for to-day (Tuesday).

COATS OF BLACK VELOUR VELVET with collar and cuffs of dyed Opossum, and the flared skirt banded with this fur; silk lined throughout . . . $62.00

COATS OF BLACK BROADCLOTH, high-banded collar, cuffs and skirt trimmed with dyed Opossum; silk lined throughout at $29.00

The stock having undergone thorough price revisions, splendid purchasing opportunities are afforded for the selection of Coats and Wraps, expressive of the most authoritative modes, suitable for dress occasions or for practical use, at extraordinarily low prices.

Furnishings for the Baby Boudoir

are shown in many charmingly decorative schemes in the recently enlarged department, on the Fourth Floor, where may be found every essential of the nursery; daintily-draped cribs, wardrobe hampers, costumers, chairs, tables, baskets and other appointments, revealing the artistic possibilities of ivory-toned wicker or white enamel in contrast with delicately tinted silks.

A Special Offering consists of

Folding Tables of white enamel, with hand-painted decoration $2.90

Folding Chairs to match . . . 1.75

Hats for the Southern Season

B. Altman & Co. are showing an exclusive selection of Straw Hats, including a number of French models, in addition to chic styles from their own ateliers, suitable for Winter resort wear.

(Third Floor)

An Interesting Sale of Novelty Needlework

for to-day (Tuesday) will comprise a group of exceedingly attractive articles for gift selection, at exceptionally low prices.

Muff Pillows (a decided novelty copied from an imported model) of soft shirred satin, trimmed with satin roses; in an assortment of colors . . . very special at $8.75

Vanity Cases, Sewing Cases, Card Cases and Needlebooks (imported) . . each 85c.

Down-filled Pillows (imported), embroidered and lace-trimmed; pink, blue or rose, $2.25

Men's & Women's Handkerchiefs

in the following interesting assortments, will offer exceptional values for to-day (Tuesday).

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Initialed . . per dozen $2.25 & 2.70

Plain, hemstitched, doz. $2.65, 3.85 & 4.50

WOMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Initialed, per dozen $1.35, 1.75 & 2.10

Plain, hemstitched, per doz. $1.45 & 1.85

of fine sheer linen, with hand-hemstitched hem, or hand-embroidered corner, per box of six $3.00

Hemstitched, sheer linen, with embroidered corner . per box of six $1.00 & 1.75

Sheer Linen, with hand-embroidered scalloped edge and fancy border, per box of six, $2.25

Also Handkerchiefs of princess lace (center of sheer linen) . . . . each 38c.

Gifts of Interest

Desk, Table and Floor Lamps

Dinner Gongs of Mahogany

Folding Card Tables

Smoking Stands

at reasonable prices.

(Fourth Floor)

An Exhibition and Sale of Antique Laces

and

A Special Pre-holiday Sale of Boudoir Gowns and Accessories

are now being held on the Third Floor

Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBELS

Store Opens 8:30 Closes 6

The Store of a Million Christmas Gifts

Yesterday's Storm Didn't Prevent People From Reaching GIMBELS

OUT of the murk and swirl of yesterday's storm shone the radiance of the Christmastide at GIMBELS.

And again was the accessibility of the GIMBEL store proved.

"All roads lead to GIMBELS."

A covered passageway leads direct from the Sixth Avenue Elevated Trains to the Store.

The Fifth Avenue 'Busses, the Broadway, Sixth Avenue, Thirty-Fourth, Twenty-Eighth and Twenty-Ninth Street Cars with their connections bring practically the whole city to GIMBELS.

The Hudson Tubes bring passengers to the very doors of GIMBELS. Those who arrive at the Pennsylvania Station are within three minutes walk of GIMBELS.

The Grand Central Station is easily reached.

Thousands came yesterday to GIMBELS. The nearness of Christmas was an intensified incentive.

But the real reason was because it is GIMBELS.

GIMBELS with its magnificent stocks of more than SIX MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF NEW GOODS, its decorations, fine illumination, music, and Holiday time gaiety, presented a wonderful picture of life and color yesterday.

There were scant inward evidences of storm.

And the day found GIMBEL motor delivery vehicles hurrying to all points to make quick deliveries.

You get your purchases promptly when you buy at GIMBELS.

FURS

Fur Set of Fisher Raccoon

Its Price Is

$29.50

If it were genuine Fisher it would be $100. But as this Fisher-dyed Raccoon is such a remarkable imitation of Fisher no one but an expert will think for a moment that it is not the more costly fur.

Special—Natural Raccoon Coats, $75 to $125

As Coats of this fur are ideal for motoring we have had them made with plaid cloth lining and half lined with Farmer's satin and with knitted wind shields at the wrists.

Furriers Since 1842

GIMBELS—Third Floor

The Finest Handkerchiefs

France Ireland America Japan Switzerland

At 12½c to 38c Each

French Hand-Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs for Women, $1 to $30 each.

Hand-Embroidered Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c to 75c each.

Very fine Handkerchiefs of real Duchess Laces, $2 to $38 each.

Women's Embroidered and Colored border Handkerchiefs, 12½c to 25c each.

Men's Handkerchiefs

French Handkerchiefs in exquisite colors, 75c to $1.50 each.

Handkerchiefs with initials, 75c half dozen; others at 25c to $1.25 each.

Children's Handkerchiefs

All of these Handkerchiefs are in fancy boxes; from 15c for boxes of 3 to 75c for boxes of 5.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Rubbers and Rubber Boots

Complete stocks at GIMBELS—And what boy doesn't appreciate a pair of Rubber Boots at Christmas?

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Fine Dinner Sets For Gifts

$15.00 American Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; attractive border designs . . . . . At $10

$18 English Porcelain Dinner Sets—Pretty cornflower border between gold lines (98 pieces) . . At $12.75

$25 Maddock's English Porcelain Dinner Sets—112 pieces; Du Barry pink with conventional border . . . . . At $15

$37.50 Thin China Dinner Sets, with color band borders between gold lines; handles are of coin gold $25

$55 Fine Elite China Dinner Sets—108 pieces; pink festoon border and coin gold handles . . . . . At $35

$125 to $150 Rich Gold Encrusted Dinner Sets, from Theo. Haviland and the Elite works . . . . . At $85 & $95

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor.

Hand-made Lace Bed Spreads

in combinations of filet, cluny and embroidery in a variety of designs at $23.25, $30, $35, $40, $45 and $50.

Bed Spreads, Renaissance and Marie Antoinette, both in single and double sizes. Colors white and ecru. Usually $8.00, now $4.95.

Filet Panels, regularly $13 to $54.50. Specially priced at $10 to $40.75.

Marie Antoinette Curtains, in white and ecru, ranging in price from $5.50 to $25.50.

Lacet Arabian Curtains, from $5 to $22.50.

$16 to $20 LacetArabian Curtains, at $10.50 to $14.

Dutch Curtains, in scrim; three pieces, with valance, in ivory and beige, at $1.45, $1.85, $2.50, $3.25 and $3.50.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Snow Shovels and Sidewalk Scrapers

All Wood Snow Shovels, light in weight, at 20c.

Snow Shovels, with steel blade and long handle, at 35c.

Snow Shovels, blade of galvanized iron, well braced, and 21 inches wide, at 95c.

Sidewalk Scrapers, with long handles, at 40c.

Sidewalk Scrapers, with wide blade, and very strongly made, at 60c.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor.

The Gimbel Jewelry Store

This store is particularly noted for the superior quality of its Diamonds—the purity of their color and the perfection of the stones. Also, because we are able to sell them at 15 to 20 per cent. less than New York prices. This is because we import the Diamonds direct, and have them mounted by our own artists.

In Jewelry we are now specializing the new Canary Green Gold. All of this 10 and 14-kt. jewelry is canary green gold through and through and is not merely a finish. We stand back of it with our guarantee. Prices start at $1.50 for Hatpins and Cravat Clasps, and ascend to $25 for Men's Cuff Links set with diamonds.

Bracelet Watches, $6.50 to $450

We have just received from Switzerland a large collection of Silver Watches with leather straps or silver expansion bracelets at $7.50; and Rolled Gold Watches and bracelets at $9.75 and $10.50.

The Silver Watches at $6.50 have extension bracelets of silver and there are many kinds of gold plated and gold watches up to the platinum-and-diamond Watches at $400 and $450.

Sterling Silver Toilet Sets, $10.25 to $30.25

The three-piece Sets (brush, comb and mirror) are $10.25 to $25; those with 5 to 10 pieces are $25 to $30.25.

Sterling Silver Gifts for Men

Cigarette Cases for vest pockets, $6.50 to $20.

Cigarette Cases for hip pockets, $5.50 to $12.50.

Safety Match Boxes, $2.50 to $3.50.

Flat Match Boxes, 75c to $7.75.

Key Rings, 50c to $1.50.

Key Rings with Chains, $1.75 to $3.50.

Cigar Cutters, $1 to $2.50.

Pocket Knives, 75c to $5.25.

Hundreds of other gifts for Men, Women and Children, also Gifts for the Home, at Minimum Prices, 25c to $500.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Toilet Articles Will Be Appreciated

Ebony Military BRUSHES, Silver inlaid, made by Howard. Per pair, $4.50 to $10.50.

Howard's Silver inlaid Women's Toilet Set, Comb, Brush and Mirror, per set, $7.50.

Military Brushes, Titterton & Howard's, pair, $9.50, $12.50 and $15.00.

Kent's Military Brushes, pair, $3.75, $5, $10, $12.50 and $15.

Dehamme-Delettre Military Brushes, pair, $1.50, $2.50 and $4.50.

French Ivory Finish Military Brushes, pair, $2 to $3.50.

Boys' Military Brushes, per pair, $2 to $4.

Imported French Imperial Ivory Military Brushes, per pair, $4, $5.25 and $8.

Hair Brushes

Kent's $1.25 to $18.75.

Howard's, $1.65 to $3.50.

Dehamme-Delettré, $1 to $3.50.

Howard's Manicure Pieces

Silver Inlaid, $1.50 and $1.75.

Shoe Horns, $2.75.

Buffers, $2:

Howard's Manicure Pieces, Plain, $1

Rubberset Shaving Brushes, 25c to $6.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Hundreds of New Styles in Women's Handbags

EVERY fashionable style of bag, from a small 4-in. envelope purse to a large 12-in. shopping bag.

At $2.95

Morocco Dress Bags
Pin seal Dress Bags
Black Velvet Bags
Morocco Carriage Bags
Morocco Shopping Bags
Pin seal Envelope Bags
Silk Moire Bags
Pin seal Carriage Bags

At $3.95

Morocco Envelope Bags
Vachette Envelope Bags
Pin seal Envelope Bags
Morocco Carriage Bags
Silk Vanity Bags
Morocco Vanity Bags
Suede Bags
Moire Silk Bags

At $5

Imported Vanity Bags
Novelty Skating Bags
Tokio Bags
Pin seal "Mikado" Bags
Ecrase Envelope Bags
Pin seal Envelope Bags
Morocco Envelope Bags
Imported Calling Bags

N. B.—There are hundreds of others that are not mentioned owing to limited space.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Men's $25 Winter Overcoats and Suits $15

JUST in time for Christmas—a dispersal that gives you just $10 more than you had figured on spending.

Also a few $20 and $22 Suits and Overcoats—so marked and taken right from stock—at $15

Among the other special Christmas values in Men's Wear are the following:

Men's $85 Fur Coats, $47.50
Men's Full Dress Vests, $4.35
Men's Guaranteed Raincoats, $15
Men's Skating Mackinaws, $12.50
Men's Raccoon Overcoats, $67.50
Men's Muskrat Overcoats, $37.50
Men's Velour Hats, $6.75 and $10
Men's Fur Caps, $2 to $25

For the Boys

Boys' Finest Suits, with extra Knickerbockers. Regular values, $12.50 and $13.50. Sizes 8 to 18 years. At $8.75.

Boys' Mackinaws, skating or regular models. All kinds. Sizes 8 to 18 years. At $5 and $6.50.

Boy's Hand Tailored Overcoats, junior or school model. Sizes 3 to 10 years and 10 to 18 years. At $10.

Boys' "Master Rain Beau" Outfits (hat and coat). Sizes 6 to 18 years. At $3.50.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Christmas Gifts

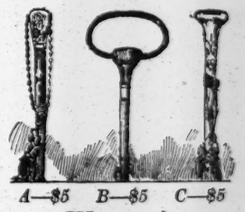
The sketches give a few suggestions of the many practical and beautiful gifts in the Neckwear and Umbrella Sections—Main Floor.

Organdie Collar, $1.45

French cording is appliqued in points around the entire collar, and eyelet embroidery adorns the points.

Velvet Collar, $2

This black panne velvet collar draws through a large oval pearl buckle at the front; a ruffle of lace flares high at the back.



A—$5 *B*—$5 *C*—$5

Women's Umbrellas at $5

A—Woman's Silk Umbrella, with engraved sterling silver cap and silver chain to hang on arm.

B—Woman's Imported Umbrella, with gunmetal ring and fancy striped band.

C—Woman's Silk Umbrella, with full-length engraved sterling silver handle.

$3 $3 $3.75

At $3—Man's Silk Umbrella, with buckhorn handle and sterling silver band.

At $3—Woman's Silk Umbrella, with sterling silver engraved cap.

At $3.75—Woman's Silk Umbrella, with fancy black and white handle; white silk cord arm loop.

$3.75 $15 $6

At $3.75—Young Man's Walking Stick, with silver elbow and inlaid silver tip.

At $15—Man's Walking Stick of snakewood, with horn handle, finished with a gold band.

At $6—Man's Walking Stick, with round hook ebony handle, mounted with 14-kt. gold band.

$6 $7.50

At $6—Man's Cane Umbrella; outer case telescopes and can be carried in the pocket.

At $7.50—Woman's Silk Umbrella, mounted with 14-kt. gold cap.

Main Floor

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

MEETING 5% PER ANNUM

$100 AND UP

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

RICHARD M. HURD, President

Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000

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For Christmas

Acres of Diamonds
By Russell H. Conwell

A wonderful source of inspiration, the idea of which has shaped thousands of lives into success and happiness. It tells, in human terms, the story of success. The book contains also an account of Dr. Conwell's own career as soldier, lawyer, preacher, lecturer, and head of a great university. A book to buy, to read, and to give to others.

$1.00 net.

College Sons and College Fathers
By Henry S. Canby, Yale University.

"A book like 'College Sons and College Fathers' needs good readers, lots of them, and our advice to good readers, to college sons and fathers—past, current and possible—is to buy and read that book."—*F. P. A., N. Y. Tribune.*

$1.20 net.

Australian Byways
By Norman Duncan

"The 'outskirts' of Australian civilization are described in a graphic way. The story has not a dull line, and is a big picture of a little-understood country."—*Philadelphia Record.*

$1.75 net.

In Vacation America
By Harrison Rhodes

America has now come perforce the continent for peaceful vacations. If you are wondering where to go this Winter or looking ahead for next Summer you will find suggestions of practical value here.

$1.50 net.

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A Lionel Electric Train

for Xmas

is sure to make the children happy. Electric Toys of every description—loads and loads of fun for all—strong, useful, scientific. You can't possibly please the youngsters better. Be sure to ask for "Lionel"—the standard for 15 years.

"High grade but not high priced"

All department, toy and electrical stores

Guaranteed by the maker

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48 East 21st Street New York

For Christmas Gifts

BUY "MILLER" LAMPS

Electric, Gas or Oil.

"Miller" lamps make ideal presents because they are both beautiful and useful. They have selected Art Glass in the shades, so the light is the best and the color effects are beautiful. Dealers should have "Miller" lamps for sale—if not, we have.

When you build buy "Miller" Lighting Fixtures.

(Cut out and save this card to remind you of "Miller.")

BUY "MILLER" OIL HEATERS

They Are Safe, Smokeless—Give Intense Heat

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are appropriate at all times and always appreciated.

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BIG BOOK SALE

to dispose of the entire stock of the bankrupt, Rohde & Haskins Co.

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for this class of books.

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10c Cigar on sale at all United Cigar Stores, Riker Drug Stores, Liggett Drug Stores, and all first-class cigar dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

ATTACKS OSBORNE'S MORAL CHARACTER

Prosecutor Fallon Quotes Convicts to Show He Is "Unfit" for Sing Sing Warden.

COUNSEL WRANGLE IN COURT

George Gordon Battle Denounces the Charges as "Infamous, Wicked and Diabolical Lies."

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 13.—For the first time since the Westchester County Grand Jury began its investigation into conditions at Sing Sing Prison Assistant District Attorney William J. Fallon made the direct charge in the Supreme Court today that Warden Thomas Mott Osborne was an "unfit" person to be in charge of the prison, and also made a bitter attack against his moral character. This brought about a stormy scene between Mr. Fallon and George Gordon Battle, who appeared for Mr. Osborne and the National Committee on Prison Reform.

"We have affidavits, yes, numberless affidavits, against this man, and for that reason he should not have the management of Sing Sing Prison!" shouted Mr. Fallon.

"What man?" asked Justice Morschauser.

"Thomas Mott Osborne," replied Mr. Fallon.

The Warden, who sat near Huntington W. Merchant, his personal counsel, and Mr. Battle, smiled slightly, but did not seem to be disturbed by the prosecutor's tirade against him. The accusation aroused the ire of Mr. Battle, who jumped to his feet and said:

"The prosecutor has no right to inject these things into this proceeding. We come here on a question of law, and not to hear a personal attack. These are infamous, wicked, and diabolical lies against the Warden, and it is not fair to attack him when he cannot answer back. He will answer the attack in the open and before the proper tribunal at the proper time. Then he will disprove these lies. Truth will prevail in the end."

Court Rebukes Prosecutor.

The outbreak of Mr. Fallon followed the filing of a petition with Judge Morschauser by Mr. Battle in behalf of Mr. Osborne in which the Warden requested the right to go before the Grand Jury, asked that his witnesses be called and urged that he be given permission to refuse to answer questions involving confessions by convicts to him.

Mr. Battle told the court that the Warden regarded it a betrayal of confidence if he revealed secret confessions of convicts in reference to certain practices within the prison walls.

Justice Morschauser interrupted to say that the Warden had already refused to answer these questions on a "moral not a legal ground" and until the Grand Jury came before him to ask advice he would not take any steps in the matter.

It was after Mr. Battle had read the petition and had charged that pressure had been brought to bear on certain convicts to get them to testify that Mr. Fallon exposed in open court the charge he was trying to prove against Mr. Osborne.

Justice Morschauser remained calm throughout the whole stormy session, and finally said:

"Mr. Osborne may be ever so bad a man, and all you say and more, but that is not the question before me. The question now is, Shall he divulge privileged communications made to him?"

Judge Morschauser said he would hold the petition in abeyance until he found out whether the Grand Jury desired any further advice on the matter. He said that if Mr. Osborne declined to answer the questions as to the confessions then proceedings might be brought by the prosecutor to compel him to answer.

Fallon Attacks Osborne Fiercely.

Mr. Battle thanked Judge Morschauser for his consideration of the petition, and he said Mr. Osborne would go before the Grand Jury immediately.

When Mr. Battle charged Mr. Fallon with injecting improper matters into the argument and making an attack which he classified as being on a par with the whole Sing Sing investigation, Mr. Fallon broke forth again with a further attack on Mr. Osborne.

"The Grand Jury has a right to say whether it wants to hear this witness, Osborne," said Mr. Fallon. "There have been too many attacks against our office, and it is time that I make a reply. Mr. Osborne evaded questions when he was before the Grand Jury. I have the minutes of the Grand Jury before me, and I have affidavits to back everything up. We have the affidavit of one Sidney L. Welsh, who is in another prison and has never been in White Plains, and he accuses the Warden of certain crimes."

Mr. Fallon further said that when the Warden was before the Grand Jury on Friday last he connected the name of Paul Vogel, a convict, with depraved actions, and that the prosecutor did not make use of the word the Warden used.

"Vogel testified before the Grand Jury," Mr. Fallon continued, "that Warden Osborne had been guilty of an attempt at crime. When the Warden was asked about this he vehemently said the prisoner was a liar. The Warden also called District Attorney Weeks a '— liar' before the Grand Jury.

Court Calms Angry Lawyers.

"Now, then, let me say that this humanitarian, Mr. Osborne, discharged Michael Deeley, former principal keeper for twenty-three years, on a suspicion. He has been accusing Luther White, former Superintendent of Industries, of being in a prison ring to break down his management of Sing Sing Prison. Why, Harry Bolaski, the Warden's valet, stole a letter from White's house which brought about his discharge. All the letter showed was that White was disloyal. Four hours after the letter was stolen White was discharged, yet the Warden wrote Superintendent of Prisons Riley that White had been inefficient. These are the men he attacks, and the same is true of John Kennedy, James G. Kelly, and Charles H. Johnson, who were also removed."

At one time Justice Morschauser made this remark to the lawyers:

"There is no need of becoming hysterical. Everybody will get his rights if it takes until next Summer."

Judge Morschauser told Mr. Battle that, contrary to his usual practice, he would allow him to have a copy of all the minutes of the Grand Jury as soon as the inquiry ended.

"We will file the minutes immediately, if you desire them, and the affidavits, too," snapped Mr. Fallon.

Later in the day Mr. Battle said he would accept the offer, but Judge Morschauser directed Mr. Battle to submit a brief as to his right to inspect the minutes before the Grand Jurors completed their investigation.

"I accepted Mr. Fallon's offer," said Mr. Battle, "but he said he would have to talk with his chief, Mr. Weeks, before giving up the minutes."

Osborne Guards Confessions.

The wrangle in court lasted nearly two hours, and when Mr. Osborne reached the Grand Jury room he found that "Judge" William Willett of the Mutual Welfare League Court, who is serving time for buying a Supreme Court Judgeship, was testifying. The Warden was not heard until the afternoon session, which lasted nearly three hours. Mr. Battle said that Mr. Osborne had answered all questions put to him, but declined to reveal the confessions of the twenty-one convicts who are under indictment for serious felonies.

The petition of Warden Osborne, which was filed in court, says among other things:

When the Mutual Welfare League was established at Auburn, (which was about two years ago,) it was stated to the inmates, with the knowledge and approval of Supt. Riley, that any confessions made by any inmates to the Mutual Welfare Court would be regarded as strictly confidential, and that neither the Warden nor the members of the court would reveal such confessions unless it appeared by the confessions that the inmates who made confessions were guilty of:

A. Escape or attempted escape.

B. Arson and felonious destruction of State property.

C. A strike in the prison.

D. Murder or a felonious assault on prison officers.

E. Murder of an inmate or assault with a deadly weapon, resulting in serious injury.

As to the other offenses, as I have said, a guarantee was given to the inmates that any confession made by them by which they admitted their guilt of such offenses would be regarded by the Warden and by the members of the court as strictly confidential and privileged, and were not under any circumstances to be revealed.

Osborne Names Willett.

This so-called investigation has proceeded under the charge and control of District Attorney Weeks and his assistants. Most of the witnesses who have been called have been either former employes of the prison or men who have been discharged by me and who were therefore hostile to me and to the present system at Sing Sing, or else disgruntled prisoners. As I am informed also, the inmates who have been sent from Sing Sing prison to the county jail at White Plains for the purpose of testifying in this proceeding have been repeatedly questioned by the District Attorney and his assistants and every effort made by threats, promises, and otherwise to secure from them testimony which would be adverse to me and to the present management of the prison. If they consented to give such adverse testimony they would be called before the Grand Jury. If their testimony was favorable to me and to the management of the prison they would be returned to Sing Sing prison without being called before the Grand Jury.

As I am informed and believe, Willett, either testifying himself before the Grand Jury to the confessions which these inmates have made to him, or else because of the knowledge which he derived from those confessions, succeeded in getting the testimony which the District Attorney was able to place before the Grand Jury, with the result that these twenty-one men were indicted largely as a result of the alleged confessions which they were said to have made to the Mutual Welfare Court under promise that these confessions would be regarded as sacredly confidential.

Welfare League Threatened.

Of course the result of this procedure will be to weaken (and if it is continued to entirely destroy) the Mutual Welfare system. That system is founded upon an appeal to personal responsibility of the inmate, and must depend for its success upon the confidence felt by the inmates in the justice and fidelity with which it is administered. If these inmates find that pledges given by the court are violated, that their confessions given under such pledges are used against them, the confidence of the inmates in the system will of course be destroyed, and the whole system will fall to the ground.

This proceeding and the matters related thereto have attracted great public attention. Those who are interested in the cause of prison reform throughout this country are watching these proceedings with eagerness and anxiety. It is, I believe, vital not only to my own interests, and not only to the interests of the State under which I serve as Warden, but it is also vital to the interests of the great cause of prison reform that this investigation should be fair, impartial, and complete. I do respectfully claim that and the witnesses whom I have asked the District Attorney to call before the Grand Jury, should be heard to the end that justice may be done.

Warden Osborne's petition fills twenty-one pages, and explains the workings of the Mutual Welfare League.

District Attorney Weeks this afternoon received a telegram which read:

Two hundred citizens of Buffalo assembled this afternoon to protest against the political persecution of Thomas Mott Osborne and demand for him a fair and unprejudiced investigation of conditions at Sing Sing Prison.

ARTHUR E. BROCK, Chairman.
HUBERT G. WEBB, Secretary.

William Willett, who has been at the county jail during the investigation, left this evening for Comstock Prison, accompanied by a keeper.

CENSURED FOR SUBWAY FIRE

Coroner's Jury Assails Both Public Service Board and Interborough.

In findings based on the death of Ellen Grady, who died of asphyxiation in the subway fire at Broadway and Fifty-third Street on Jan. 6, all but one of the jury in Coroner Riordan's court yesterday censured both the Public Service Commission and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The special findings were:

"We censure the Public Service Commission of this district for neglect to supervise drilling in the subway east of Times Square, where there are cables. We censure the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for allowing its employes to throw in switches and circuit breakers, which allowed the melting of a ton and a half of metal, before they realized that they were endangering the lives of the public."

Charles W. Dyer of 557 West 159th Street was the one member of the jury who refused to sign the special findings.

The censure of the Public Service Commission was based on the theory advanced by the Interborough that a Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation drill operator, engaged on construction work near Times Square, drove a "bull-point" into a subway cable and caused the short circuit eleven blocks away. This is denied by the contracting company.

H. G. Stott, Superintendent of Motive Power for the Interborough, testifying yesterday, said it would have been better if sand instead of water had been thrown on the flames.

"But," he added, "it would have been out of the question to find enough sand to thrown down a grating twelve feet deep and twenty feet long."

Coroner Riordan referred to gases generated by water on the burning insulation.

Samuel S. Koenig Recovering.

The condition of Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who had a slight operation Sunday at his home, 237 Seventh Street, was said to be good last night. Dr. Nicol M. Mandl, his physician, said that Mr. Koenig would be up in a few days unless unexpected complications set in.

GUN TURRETS POINT AIR FIGHTER'S WINGS

Lieut. B. Q. Jones Tests New Battle-Plane Before Army and Navy Experts.

MAKES 95 MILES AN HOUR

Henry Woodhouse Describes the Flights of Most Modern of Aerial Defense Engines.

An all-steel battle aeroplane, constructed after a design entirely new in aeronautical engineering, was flown at Readville, Mass., on Sunday, by Lieutenant Bryon Q. Jones of the Army Aviation Corps. In the presence of an examining board, composed of army and navy experts, the air fighter passed every test with ease.

Henry Woodhouse, a Governor of the Aero Club, who has watched the development of this type of machine from the day that the plans were drawn, gave the details of its construction and performances under test to a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday.

"This is perhaps the greatest development of the battle-plane yet made," he said, "and its adoption by the Government will place the United States in a position to lead the world. Its most novel feature are the gun turrets.

"The machine is a biplane, about sixty-five feet over all on the wings, and owing to its vanadium steel construction is of exceptional strength. Unlike any other design now in use for gun-bearing aeroplanes, the gun turrets are placed at the far ends of the wings. They are, roughly, eight feet long by two and one-half feet wide, and will hold a rapid-fire gun and its gunner with ease. The great advantage this design gives is that it will allow the gun a vertical arc of fire of more than ninety degrees, while the horizontal arc is well over 200. These guns will be heavy enough to destroy other aeroplanes or dirigibles, and combined with the bomb equipment will make the United States battle-plane a most efficient engine of war.

Steel, Lighter Than Wood.

The vanadium steel construction is another great advance in aero construction. The entire plane is of this steel, which is lighter than wood, and it has this advantage combined with much greater strength. It is built of a number of steel units; that means that the size of the aeroplane can be increased to any reasonable extent, even as great as 500 feet across the wings. All these units are standardized and are stamped out by machines of similar design.

"The constructor can build the machines just as a child puts one of those mechanical building toys together. It is only a question of deciding the use to which the aeroplane is to be put, and then he goes ahead and builds a machine of the carrying power and strength that is needed. For peace use, this feature will be of inestimable value and will obviate the troubles that crippled the air squadrons of the Allies at the beginning of the war when machines were laid up for weeks at a time on account of lack of parts.

"Lieutenant Jones put the new machine through the most rigorous tests. In adition to straight-away flying, he did a number of 'stunts,' including looping-the-loop and other exhibition tricks. He told me that the machine did wonderfuly, and that it will make a speed of from ninety to ninety-five miles an hour.

"The motor used is 140 horse-power, and, like the machine, was built by the B. F. Sturtevant Company of Hyde Park, Boston. It is the regular type aviation motor and can be built to any horse-power required. Grover C. Loening of this city, who was formerly chief aeronautical engineer of the United States Government, and who resigned last Summer for the purpose, designed the new battle-plane. He has had a long experience in aeronautics, and started with the Wrights.

Can Carry Mail Too.

"Although designed primarily for military purposes, the new plane will be very useful for mail and express carrying. Instead of placing guns in the turrets, mail or express packages may be packed in them, and special weather-proof containers have been built for this purpose. The weight-carrying capacity of the new machine has not yet been announced, but it is known that each turret can hold more than 500 pounds with safety and without lessening the speed.

"The body of the machine is shaped like a torpedo, and is of steel, like the rest of the construction. The propeller is in front; right behind it is the motor; back of that are the gasoline and oil tanks, which will carry enough for an eight-hour flight, or for a trip of about 800 miles, and last of all is the pilot's compartment, which is placed so that he will have an uninterrupted view in every direction. He will also be protected from gun fire.

"Lieutenant Jones said that the machine controls very easily, and is so simple to handle that aviators will require a very short period of training to become proficient in its use.

"Owing to its steel construction, it has the highest factor of safety found in any aeroplanes made. In those now in use in the war zone the factor of safety is 6 or 7, while in this machine it is 12. That means that it is twelve times stronger than tests show it really should be. Owing to its unit construction, when built in large numbers, it will be the cheapest aeroplane in the world. The ordinary planes now in use cost from $7,500 to $10,000, while the large ones, or battle-planes, cost from $12,000 to $75,000. This machine ought to cost at least one-third less, and when it is considered that the unit system allows of the easiest and quickest repairs the breakage cost will be lower than that of any other type.

Same Size as the "Canada."

"Compared with the earoplanes now being sent to Europe, this machine is about the same size as the 'Canada' class being built in Toronto for the British Government. These have been very efficient and it is exected that the new two-turret flier will rival their record.

"If the United States Government had several hundred of these new battle-planes, which will be built for naval as well as military use, it would be in a position to protect its shores from invasion, or at least hinder the movements of an attacking fleet until the navy could go out and meet the attackers. With their wide cruising radius of 800 miles they would be able to do splendid work as scouts, and it would be practically impossible for a hostile fleet to reach our shores without being seen at least a day before it would become dangerous."

CRITICISES NAVY PROGRAM.

Hawley Tells Congress Leaders Aeronautics Is Slighted.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America and head of its twenty-six affiliated aeronautical organizations, yesterday wrote to Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and to Congressman L. P. Padgett, Chairman of the same committee of the House, pointing out the inadequacy of the naval program submitted by Secretary Daniels, from the viewpoint of aeronautics.

Mr. Hawley writes that the provision for aeronautics is barely sufficient to make our navy tenth, placing this country behind all the first and second-class powers. If this inadequacy covers other branches of the navy besides aeronautics the plan as a whole is utterly insufficient and should be materially extended and increased," Mr. Hawley says.

He says further that the program allows only $2,000,000 for aeronautics for next year, which will barely be sufficient to acquire, maintain and operate seventy-five aeroplanes for the year.

"To allow only seventy-five aeroplanes for the navy, our first line of defense, in these days when aircraft are deciding factors, and the nations of the world are acquiring aeroplanes by the thousand, appears to us to be extreme lack of due consideration to this very important branch," says the letter. "If every branch of the navy has received the treatment in the program that aeronautics has received, we urge that it be rejected and a program which will make our navy equal to the best substituted."

RIDICULES THE COLONELS.

Senator Tillman Assails the Course of Bryan and Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Tillman, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, came to the support of President Wilson's preparedness program today and used vigorous language in regard to Bryan ahd Roosevelt.

Mr. Tillman was speaking particularly to his bill for the construction of a Government plant for the manufacture of 20,000 tons of armor a year, the estimated initial cost of the plant to be $10,331,906. He asserted that the Armor Trust was "doing business at the same old stands—Bethlehem, Carnegie, Midvale," and denounced the "robbery to which the Government has been compelled to submit for twenty years."

The conditions with which Secretary Daniels was struggling, said Mr. Tillman, grew up under Secretary Meyer and his Republican predecessors, and every word of criticism, directed against Mr. Daniels by Mr. Meyer was an indictment, in Mr. Tillman's opinion, of previous Republican Administrations.

"The question of preparedness now so universally discussed," said Mr. Tillman, "is one requiring grave consideration and prompt action. There are all sorts of opinions and advice from all quarters—good, bad, and not only unwise, but unthinkable of adoption except by 'wild men from Borneo.' Mr. Bryan, who is the evangel of 'peace at any price,' is bitterly opposed to any and all increase, either in the army or the navy. I have been his friend, both personally and politically, for many long years, but he seems to be simply obsessed on this subject and has lost his usual poise.

"Ex-President Roosevelt, on the other hand, who snorts and roars likes a veritable Bull of Bashan, poses as the god of war and clamors for a very large standing army and great reserves. He reminds one of the giant in Mother Goose—

Fe, fi, fo, fum,
I smell the blood of a German man.
Be he live or be he dead,
I'll grind his bones to make my bread.

"The navy is spoken of—and rightly so—as our first line of defense; and I favor such a navy as will make our country second to none on the water except England. But, as I see it, no emergency can possibly arise if we have an adequate navy. Such a navy is an imperative necessity, not only to national life and honor now, but to maintain the newer and nobler Monroe Doctrine—'America for the Americans.'

"All the naval officers I have talked with on this subject unite in advising that battleships are the best kind to build. It is the possession of battleships, as well as fast cruisers, that has enabled England to sweep the German flag from the ocean. Hence the naval program proposed by the Secretary of the Navy asks us to provide for both kinds of vessels and many others."

$7,600 Raised for Y. M. H. A.

A two weeks' campaign for $85,000 for the Bronx Young Men's Hebrew Association yielded $7,664 yesterday, the first day of the campaign. The announcement of the large amount received on the first day was made at the daily luncheon of the Executive Committee at the Union Square Hotel. There are thirty teams at work, and the one obtaining the largest amount on the first day ($552) was led by Morris Amdur.

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WORKING TO REDEEM SOLDIERS IN PRISON

Chaplain Waring of Castle Williams Praises New Military Parole Law.

PRISONERS PUBLISH PAPER

Also Learn Trades, and Many Drill Daily, Hoping to Get Back Into the Army.

Chaplain George J. Waring of the Eleventh United States Cavalry and formerly parole officer and chaplain of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., told a TIMES reporter yesterday of his work among the men confined in Castle Williams, the military prison for the Atlantic Coast. The Rev. Mr. Waring, who has the rank of Captain, has been at Governors Island since September.

"The thing that has given me as much pleasure as anything since I came," said Captain Waring, "though I can hardly claim any credit in the case, took place here last Thursday when I was able, in my capacity of parole officer, to hand a prisoner his parole, whereby he leaves us and takes his place in society to start a fight to make good.

"This prisoner was a deserter, and under the old military prison laws would have been put into the Federal prison along with thieves and murderers, and in nine cases out of ten would have come out eager to prey upon any community he happened to be in. In time, perhaps, he would have found his way to a State penitentiary.

"But by the military prison reform laws passed during this Administration, largely through the efforts of General Wood, this prisoner, the first parole from Castle Williams, goes out with his brother as his adviser and first friend. The brother will report to us every month until the paroled man's original sentence is completed, and will let us know whether he is drinking or keeping bad company. He will also let us know how diligent the probationer is in his work, for you know whenever a man is paroled he must be assured of steady employment. I hope that will come. Other trades are being taught here as follows: Tailoring, shoemaking, bookbinding, painting, weaving, typewriting, carpentry work, the barber's trade, steam boiler engineering, concrete mixing and laying, wood turning, chair caning, baking, clerical work, laundry work, and motion-picture camera operating. That's a pretty good list, don't you think, for an institution with only 280 inmates.

"The most interesting thing in this place probably is the disciplinary company, composed of men anxious to get back into the service and earn an honorable discharge. They drill every morning with the regulation pack and rifle, without a firing pin, and, of course, do not handle the colors.

"General Wood said of them that they were the best drilled outfit he had ever seen outside of the West Point cadets. In this company there are nearly a hundred men ready and capable of putting up an intelligent fight in time of war. And, remember, these men under the old prison laws would have been wholly lost to the Government."

Chaplain Waring has his office in an old cell in the castle, among the prisoners. He hardly ever wears a military uniform, as he says it makes the men feel that he is apart from them. The hold he has on his "flock's" affections, the strength of which is attested by letters from the men and in many other ways, he attributes to the fact that every prisoner looks on him as a friend, rather than as a superior officer, representing the power that put the prisoner where he is confined.

An innovation of which Chaplain Waring is the author is that allowing prisoners to write four instead of one letter a month.

"And they can write more if they want to very badly," he said. "You know when a man can write only very seldom, his letters generally follow a narrow channel. They are perfunctory. But allow him to pour out his heart any time he wishes and you'd be surprised how much he has to say and how he will tell it.

"Two days ago one of the young chaps here came to me with the happiest laugh I have ever heard inside these walls. 'It's all right now, Chaplain,' he said. 'When I see [illegible] I have a job and a home waiting, and you bet I'll stick.'

"I learned that he had run away from a good home not far from this city and had joined the army. He deserted and was sent here. The other day, having nothing better to do, he wrote his brother, a prominent business man in New York City, who had no idea where the boy had gone. The brother came right down here to see the lad and told him to come home and start again when he was released."

Busy Diamonds

You know, probably, what they are—brilliant diamonds that when exposed to light break the white rays into the colors of the rainbow and set them sparkling until the Diamonds themselves seem alive.

Fine Diamonds perfectly cut produce this effect in the Lambert Christmas Brooches illustrated here, as well as in other forms of Diamond and Platinum Jewelry, which Lamberts offer at the lowest prices consistent with the best in material and workmanship.

Others fit to keep their company in Solid Gold from $2.00 up; Solid Gold set with a directly imported diamond from $7.50 up; all hand-made Platinum mounting with diamond from $30.00 up.

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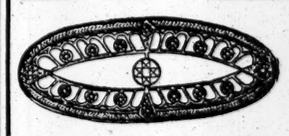

Engine turned, basket weave effect, hand made Platinum Brooch set with 1 large and 16 small full cut diamonds, $180.00.

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DANIELS EXPLAINS PLAN OF PROMOTIONS

Discusses Essentials of a System Which Will Prevent Wire Pulling.

MERIT AS THE ONLY BASIS

Would Have Senior Officers Determine the Fitness of Juniors Who Serve with Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A statement was issued tonight by Josephus Daniels, the Secretary fo the Navy, dealing with the fears expressed by some officers of the navy that the abolition of the system of making promotions in the service of seniority, and substituting promotion by slection, would introduce "wire pulling" and the use of personal, social, and political influence. In his annual report Mr. Daniels said that the necessity was impressed upon him every day of establishing a better system of promotion of officers than the present system, but that it was not until now that he had felt justified in submitting a definite recommendation for a tearing up of the present system by the roots.

Referring to that portion of his report today, Mr. Daniels explained that he had conferred with many naval officers and had found among them a practical unanimity of opinion that promotion based on merit was the most logical system and that if it could be administered with reasonable fairness, and could be made to depend upon the comparative professional excellence of the various officers, it would greatly conduce to the efficiency of the service.

Mr. Daniels admitted that there were some naval officers, however, who feared that if a system were adopted whereby officers could be selected for promotion, it would immediately introduce the most objectionable features of personal, political, and social influence, with the eventual result that promotion, instead of being based on the comparative professional attainments of officers, would be based on other features, and that instead of causing the promotion of the most efficient and of inciting officers to the attainment of the highest degree of professional excellence, the system would tend to incite them to cultivate "influence" and would thus fail in its object.

"I realize," said the Secretary, "the grounds of these fears, and I realize that unless a system can be devised which does promote the most meritorious and efficient, and which does incite officers to the development of the highest degree of professional excellence, promotion by selection would be undesirable. Though I have, ever since I became Secretary, believed that officers should be promoted only for professional merit, realizing the possibilities of an abuse of such a system, I have hesitated to recommend such a radical change until I became thoroughly convinced that it was entirely practicable to devise a means whereby the selection of officers for promotion could be based entirely upon the opinions of the senior officers, under whom they officially serve, as to their professional attainments, and could thus be entirely divorced from the question of influence of any nature.

"The essential of any system of selection in our navy is that the comparison of officers must be made by the officers who make the reports of fitness. At the present time twice each year every officer in the navy under whom other officers serve is required to make a report of fitness upon them. In view of the fact that these reports are made only by those officers under whom an officer performs official duty, these reports are the most trustworthy records obtainable as to the professional ability, zeal, and attainments which each officer possesses.

"If it were possible for a board of officers to determine, by an examination of these reports of fitness, the best officer of each grade, the question of promotion by merit would be solved. It is here that the difficulty arises, and it is in the fact that this board cannot possibly be familiar with the professional attainments of all officers, in the fact that the reports of fitness in their present form do not indicate the efficiency of the various officers with sufficient accuracy to render a comparison possible, and in the fact that such a board might, entirely unconsciously, be influenced in its recommendations, by other than professional reasons, that certain officers entertain misgivings.

"If, however, each reporting officer, instead of marking his juniors on a scale of 4, be required to state whether or not the junior in question is the best, the second best, or the third best officer of that grade, with whom the senior is acquainted, my investigations have convinced me that the 'final merit' of each officer in each grade can be determined mathematically from these comparative estimates, thus absolutely excluding the intermediary of any board of officers, and excluding the opinion of any person whatever except the officers under whom a junior serves.

"It is on this information that the service reputation of an officer is now based. It is certain that such a system would exclude every influence except that of the impression which a junior gives of his professional attainments to the senior under whom he serves.

"In other words, it is recognized as an essential to any system of promotion by selection not only that the navy should do the selecting, but that the comparison of officers of any particular grade must be made by the officers under whom the juniors serve officially."

POPE TO BLESS WIRELESS.

Will Revive an Ancient Custom Regarding Beneficial Inventions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's Rome correspondent says:

"Vatican circles announce that the Pope is preparing to bless wireless telegraphy officially, thus restoring the ancient custom of the Church to bless inventions which confer great benefits on humanity."

SAYS CORONERS RELY ON CLERKS' REPORTS

Holtzhauser Admits He Never Even Heard of Many Deaths Referred to Him.

LEFT TO SUBORDINATES

Ex-Official Testifies in Trial of Dr. Stapler, Charged with Causing Woman's Death.

Ex-Coroner Herman W. Holtzhauser admitted yesterday before Justice Weeks in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court that Coroners make no personal investigation of many reported deaths, and never even hear of many cases. Such cases, he said, were attended to by the clerks and Coroners' physicians.

One of the deaths of which ex-Coroner Holtzhauser had never heard, although it was referred to him at the time, was that of Mrs. Louise Heinrich, wife of Samuel Heinrich of Jersey City, who, it was alleged, died from an operation performed on Aug. 23, 1910. Dr. Andre L. Stapler, who was accused of performing the operation, was on trial for manslaughter and the ex-Coroner was a witness in the trial.

Mr. Holtzhauser asserted not only that he had never heard of the case, but that he had never seen the Coroner's slip, the day book entry, or official records bearing on the death until they were handed to him in court yesterday. He said it was the usual custom for Coroners not to investigate cases unless the clerks or the physicians told them that there were suspicious circumstances.

In the Heinrich case there were three different reports as to the cause of death. The first was heart failure. The second was apoplexy. The third, that of Dr. Philip F. O'Hanlon, Police Surgeon and former Coroner's Physician, was acute gastritis. Assistant District Attorney Train in his opening address charged that Dr. O'Hanlon conspired to conceal the crime.

Had he noticed the varying reports, ex-Coroner Holtzhauser said, he would have made a personal investigation.

That it would have been easy for a Coroner's physician to falsify the records he admitted, although he asserted that he did not believe either Dr. O'Hanlon or Clerk George Wahl would be guilty of such an act. Mr. Holtzhauser admitted that he had not viewed Mrs. Heinrich's body, and said that he could not remember viewing any of five bodies of persons whose deaths were reported on the same day as hers.

"Where there is no suspicion," he said, "the clerk has the power to fill out the papers. That was the custom when I entered the office. The Coroner's physician has the power to perform an autopsy and the Coroners rely on the physicians' findings."

Dr. O'Hanlon was present when court opened yesterday morning and created a stir by rising from his seat and demanding a chance to clear himself of charges which Mr. Train had made against him in an opening address to the jury. As soon as Justice Weeks had taken his seat on the bench, Dr. O'Hanlon called out in a loud voice: "I come here, your Honor, being Dr. Philip O'Hanlon, Police Department Surgeon, to protect my name as a citizen and as an officer."

Justice Weeks told the physician that he had not been subpoenaed as a witness, and, therefore, had no standing in court. This did not satisfy Dr. O'Hanlon.

"As a free citizen I demand the right to be heard," he exclaimed.

"If you want to remain a free citizen, you will take your seat," Justice Weeks retorted.

"If I have given any offense in trying to protect my name," the physician responded, "I apologize sincerely."

Then he left the courtroom, but later returned and took a seat among the spectators. Mr. Train saw him and, after a conference with John L. Dwyer, Dr. Stapler's lawyer, Mr. Train spoke to the Court and Dr. O'Hanlon was ordered to leave the courtroom.

"Why should I leave?" he demanded.

The Justice explained that all witnesses had left the courtroom and since Dr. O'Hanlon might be called as a witness, it was best that he should leave too.

"That's just what I want," he said. "I want to be called as a witness." Then he left the room a second time.

MRS. J. T. McQUAIDE WEDS.

Widow of New Yorker Marries Son of the Late Hon. Morton W. North.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Morning Post announces that a marriage has taken place between Sylton George Morton North, son of the late Hon. Morton William North, brother of the sixth Earl of Guilford, and Mrs. McQuaide, widow of James Talloch McQuaide of Pope's Villa, Twickenham, and of the National Conduit and Cable Company, New York.

THINKS COLONEL WAS SLAIN

Bromwell's Mother-In-Law Says He Had Many Enemies In Honolulu.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, former President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution and mother-in-law of Colonel Chas. S. Bromwell, who was found dead as the result of a bullet wound at Honolulu, where he was Chief Engineer in charge of construction of Government defense works, said today that she was convinced that Colonel Bromwell was assassinated.

She asserted that he had aroused the hatred of certain persons on the islands by prohibiting an aviation meet at Honolulu, which he believed might be inimical to the work he was doing.

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SOLD EVERYWHERE

A one-reel "Carmen" produced at a cost of $300 and a "Carmen" which starred Miss Geraldine Farrar at a cost staggering even the press agents!—These were only a few years apart, but between the two lies the extraordinary story of "Filmland as It Was and Is", that Charles E. Van Loan tells in this week's

5¢ Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

TRAFFIC BLOCKED, WIRES TORN DOWN

Continued from Page 1.

also said that a number of local trains loaded with commuters were probably stalled somewhere between this city and Stamford.

No train left the Grand Central station over the New Haven lines after 7 o'clock last night and commuters were told that the service would probably not be continued until some indefinite hour this morning. It was said early this morning that more than 1,000 persons were probably imprisoned on the stalled trains on the New Haven and somewhere near that number on the New York Central lines.

The officials were doing everything in their power to get some trace of the trains, but could get no messages through either to Albany on the Central or New Haven on the New York, New Haven & Hartford. It was said that the passengers were suffering no discomforts as all of the trains were heated and equipped with their own lighting service.

Worst Tie-up in Years.

A. R. Whaley, Vice President of the New Haven, said that the transmission feed wires of the system were down as far as Bridgeport, Conn., and that not an electric train had moved since 7 o'clock last night.

"This is the worst tie-up we have had in years," he said. "All the telegraph and telephone wires of the New Haven are down and the control and signal wires are grounded."

Mr. Whaley added that station masters, where it was possible, had been notified to tell passengers that no trains would be moved until the storm had ended and normal conditions could be resumed in the wire service. He said that the worst trouble was being experienced at Cos Cob, where the wires running over the bridge went down at 7 o'clock last night. The watchman at the bridge had attempted to telephone a report, but was cut off in the middle of his message when the telephone wire also broke.

A great crowd of commuters besieged the bulletin board throughout the night. A sign was put up which read: "Trains delayed on account of power trouble by storm. Will post definite information as soon as possible." This sign was the only one posted up to 2 o'clock this morning.

While several persons were injured as a result of the storm no deaths were reported in this city. At Nutley, N. J., Andrew Campbell of Paterson, a lineman employed by the Public Service Corporation, was killed while attempting to mend a broken wire.

In Philadelphia, where the storm was very severe, a laborer was killed while at work clearing the tracks of one of the railroads, and several persons were reported seriously injured by falls. A dispatch received late last night said that seven inches of snow had fallen in Philadelphia, according to the official reports of the Weather Bureau.

A steamboat, believed to be one of the outgoing Sound liners, was anchored off City Island at 8:30 o'clock last night because of the storm. The name of the vessel could not be obtained. No passengers were taken off and no message was sent for aid.

The Standard Oil Company last night sent a tug to the assistance of the tanker Vesta, which reported by wireless that while anchored off Staten Island she had lost her starboard anchor and was dragging her other anchor.

Up-State Hit Hard.

At that time it was said at the weather bureau here that the storm would probably continue for several hours and that the snowfall, then slightly over three inches, might reach six inches in depth before relief could be expected.

In the northern section of the State the storm was much more severe than in New York and this vicinity. The storm was unexpected there and as a result traffic was much delayed on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad and on the trolley lines. Troy, N. Y., reported twelve inches of snow at 10 o'clock last night.

In this city traffic schedules were interrupted, and by 6 o'clock last evening most of the surface lines were making the best of a bad situation, and giving such service as was possible in the emergency. The subway lines were also in trouble. At 6 o'clock snow and rain leaking through the roof at the Brooklyn Bridge station caused three short circuits on the northbound tracks and delayed the service for half an hour. It was found possible to operate only the local trains during that period, and the congestion at the station was so great that police reserves were called out to handle the crowds.

Thousands of persons living in Brooklyn piled onto the elevated and surface lines when they found that the subway trains were in trouble, and that created another serious problem. For a time the rush was so great that traffic across the bridge was almost at a standstill. Again the police reserves were called upon, and from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until 7 o'clock in the evening they fought to keep the cars moving.

In Manhattan the service on the elevated and surface lines was maintained with great difficulty, and there were several accidents. An automobile struck a car at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, smashing the windows and tossing the passengers about, but none was hurt seriously. A southbound car at Eighth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street ran down a wagon driven by Patrick Moore of 428 West Fifty-third Street, tossing him to the street.

Third Avenue Elevated Tied Up.

Traffic on the Third Avenue elevated railway line, between Forty-second Street and Thirty-fourth Street, was tied up about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and hundreds of passengers were forced to walk along the sleet-covered footpath. Morris Gold, 24, of 1,683 Washington Avenue, was struck by a train which was being run slowly over the line in an effort to restore traffic, and sustained internal injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. There were several other delays on the elevated lines throughout the city, although some sort of service was kept up throughout the night.

The wind at times yesterday reached a velocity of sixty-four miles an hour in and near this city, driving the sheet of snow and sleet before it. It was stated that a cold wave might be expected as an aftermath of the storm.

The worst conditions in this city were experienced in the Bronx, where the fire-alarm service and other overhead wires went out of commission early in the evening. The City Island district was cut off from other parts of the city, and the service on the trolley lines was demoralized.

Firemen Patrol Bronx.

At 8 o'clock last night orders were issued to have the firemen form a patrol in the Bronx, and they were instructed to use the telephone in the event of a fire, and make sure that their reports reached headquarters. The police were also asked to co-operate and give the best protection they could to the residents. The telephone service was far from perfect, but the policemen and firemen managed to keep in touch with their stations, although frequently there was much delay. A serious problem was confronted when a huge pole, carrying forty wires, fell across the iron fence in front of the Bronx City Hall. It was propped up and the service maintained. A policeman was stationed there to warn persons away from the live wires.

City Island reported that "all lights were out and wires down," so the residents were forced to accept the situation as they found it and keep in communication with the rest of the world by a courier service. The High Bridge and Kingsbridge districts were also in trouble for the greater part of the night, but managed to keep up an intermittent communication with the Bronx.

Commissioner Fetherston said late last night that he was unable to get anywhere near the number of men he wanted for the work of cleaning up the snow, and he asked the police to send out another call this morning for emergency men. Last year, the Commissioner said, he had 40,000 men on whom he could call, while this year the emergency list did not number more than 3,500.

Mr. Fetherston said that the problem which confronted him because of this shortage might become serious if the weather turned suddenly cold.

"We are tackling the cross walks on Broadway and Fifth Avenue and other thoroughfares first," he said. "This year we are undertaking something new. In former years it has been the custom to wait until three inches of snow fell before issuing the call for emergency workers. I decided to start the work this time before the snow got the better of me, and I hope we will avert serious trouble. I understand the barometer is falling, and if it freezes it will play the dickens with me."

Seventy Motor Plows at Work.

Late at night the Commissioner said that he had seventy motor plows at work and that additional men were being put at work steadily.

The police received reports of several accidents. Frank Cunningham, 27, a cook of 957 Teller Avenue, the Bronx, fell at Bergen Avenue and 149th Street last night and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was removed to Lincoln Hospital in a critical condition. Rosie Muller, 26, of 68 Malta Street, Brooklyn, fell at Broadway and Eleventh Street and sprained her left ankle. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Annie Woltenberg, 19, of 160 South First Street, Brooklyn, fell at Twenty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue and sustained contusions of the left hip. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Reports from Long Island City were that traffic was held up and all trains from thirty to forty minutes late. The storm caught the town unprepared. William P. Maher, a mounted patrolman, was struck by a falling wire at Woolsey Avenue near Steinway Avenue and sustained three fractured ribs and internal injuries. Trains and cars on all lines to Woodside, Corona, Astoria, Flushing, and other points in that vicinity were delayed from twenty to forty minutes.

Greenwich in Darkness.

One of the towns in this vicinity which was hardest hit was Greenwich, Conn. A dispatch received late last night said that the place was in darkness, and that many commuters were marooned on the steam and trolley lines somewhere between Greenwich and New York.

The break in the lighting service came first at 6:15 o'clock, but for a time it was possible to keep up an intermittent service. Soon after, however, all lights went out, and the residents were forced to resort to lamps and candles. The town has no gas service.

The telephone and telegraph service was kept in some sort of working order and many messages were received here asking for relief which could not be given. Over these wires came the reports of the town's many discomforts. It was said that at least fifty automobiles owned by wealthy residents had been kept waiting at the railroad stations for owners who did not come, and who, it was believed, had left New York some hours before.

The trolley service in the town was discontinued early in the evening, when the wires were torn down. The Greenwich Theatre was forced to close down, although 2,000 tickets had been sold for the performance. The storm increased late at night, and many of the merchants were forced to sleep at their stores.

FEW APPLY FOR SHELTER.

Municipal Lodging House Only About One-third Full.

The snow storm of yesterday, although bringing the most severe conditions of the Winter, drove few persons to seek shelter in the municipal lodging house, 432 East Twenty-fifth Street, according to information obtained last night from the office of the Superintendent.

At 10 o'clock only 563 had applied for admission, and of these 48 were women and 18 babies. Last year at this time about 1,600 were sheltered nightly. Nearly a hundred merely went there to get dinner, and having obtained something to eat, they trudged out into the slush and snow again. More than a hundred of the men who obtained lodging there went out and shoveled snow for the Street Cleaning Department. The tickets issued to them by the lodging house were punched at the different stations of the Street Cleaning Department to show that they had worked, and their services entitled them to a longer stay at the municipal lodging house.

Superintendent Whiting explained that he did not attribute the lowered census of the lodging house to the fact that Magistrates have threatened to jail unfortunates who have applied too often for assistance, as some of the newspapers asserted on Dec. 11. He said:

"I am particularly sorry to have such an idea presented to the public, as it is just this false impression regarding the Municipal Lodging House that we have been trying to overcome for the past year and a half. No one is ever taken before a Magistrate from this institution because he has applied too many times. Industrial conditions are far better this year than last, and any man who is willing and able to work should find no difficulty in getting back on his feet through the instrumentality of the Municipal Lodging House as it is now conducted. Because of this fact I do not think there is any need of bread lines or panhandling in New York City at the present time. This is quite a different position from that attributed to me, in which I am made to suggest the open road or the parks to unfortunates."

STORM GENERAL IN EAST.

16 Inches of Snow at Suffern, and All Trains Are Late.

Reports received here during the night showed that the storm was general along the Eastern seacoast and in Central and Northern New York. Boston reported "blizzard conditions," with a wind at times at sixty miles an hour. Steam and electric railroad service was handicapepd, and telegraph and telephone wires down in many sections. Reports from New Haven, Conn., referred to the storm as "a small blizzard," and it was stated that ten inches of snow had fallen there. Railroad trains were from one to four hours late, and trolley traffic generally tied up. Late last night there was only one through telegraph line from that city to New York.

Philadelphia reported a snowfall of "nearly a foot" in the country districts and seven inches of snow in the city. The telegraph and telephone services were in bad shape, and while railway traffic was kept up no regular schedules were maintained.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reported twelve inches of snow late last night. The trolley service had been abandoned and all steam railroad trains were running considerably behind their schedule. Beacon reported a traffic tie-up. In Troy much suffering was reported. The trains on the Delaware & Hudson and Boston & Maine Railroads were reported way behind schedule.

Suffern, N. Y., reported sixteen inches of snow, the highest mark reached in any of the dispatches. The Erie Railroad was experiencing great trouble keeping its trains running and the local railway service was completely tied up.

Storm Causes Fatal Auto Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Anthony Weitner of Eagle Mills was instantly killed this afternoon, when he drove his automobile over a ten-foot embankment on State road near Troy. It is believed he was blinded by the snowstorm.

Get A Columbia On Easy Payments

We give you the advantage of our famous credit terms. No red tape. Come and open a charge account with the Oldest Furniture House in America.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
3rd Avenue at 121st Street

Try this easy way to clear your skin with Resinol Soap

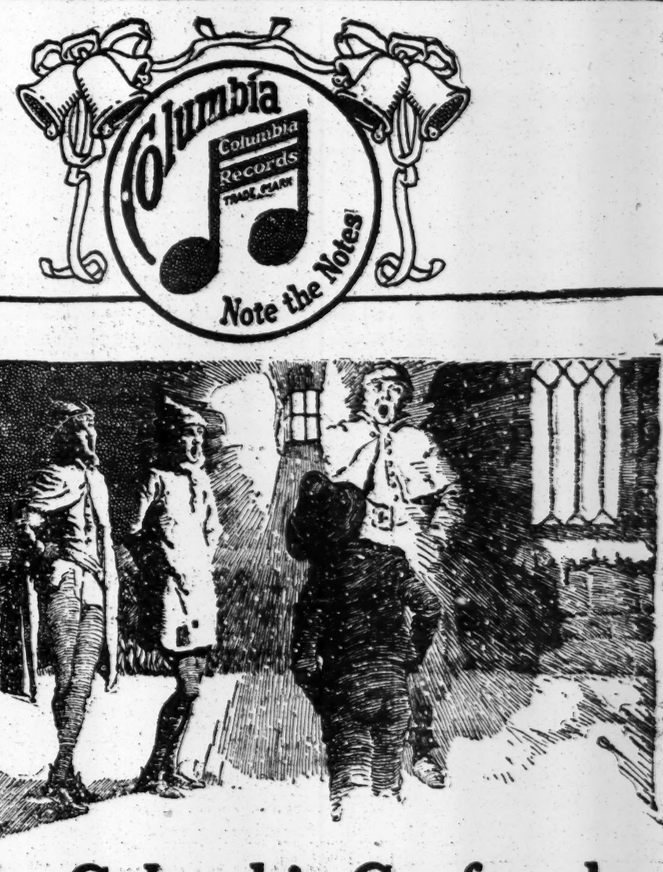
Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and warm water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger-tips. Then wash off with more Resinol Soap and warm water, finishing with a dash of clear cold water to close the pores.

Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished how quickly the healing, antiseptic Resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores, removes pimples and blackheads, and leaves the complexion clear, fresh and velvety.

If the skin is in bad condition through neglect or an unwise use of cosmetics, apply a little Resinol Ointment* and let it remain on ten minutes before the final washing with Resinol Soap.

Resinol Soap is not artificially colored, its rich brown being entirely due to the Resinol balsams it contains. Sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For free sample cake and trial of Resinol Ointment, write Dept. 3-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md

**Physicians have prescribed Resinol Ointment for over twenty years in the treatment of skin and scalp affections.*



Let the Columbia Grafonola furnish the music this Christmas!

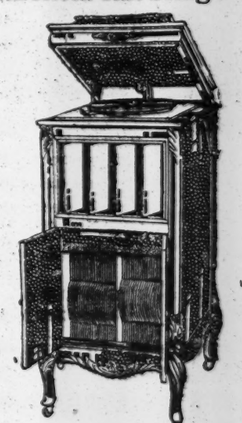
There never was a Christmas without music—and you never had a Christmas with such music as the Columbia Grafonola can bring!

In place of the old-time Christmas waits caroling an ancient hymn or two, you have at your command this Christmas "All the Music of All the World, and Most of the Fun of it, too."

All you have to do is to see your dealer—but be sure to see him QUICK! All Columbia factories are rushed to the very limit, so the only *sure* way of getting the model you want in time is to select it from your dealer's stock.

Don't forget to make your reservation NOW—tomorrow may be a day too late.

And let your dealer make up a few groups of records for Christmas gifts. Your friends who own Grafonolas or other similar instruments would like nothing better than Columbia Records—and a similar group is an ideal gift to go with YOUR Christmas Grafonola.



Columbia Grafonola 110
Price $110

New records go on sale the 20th of every month.

Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages

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COLUMBIA DOUBLE-DISC RECORDS and the COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

FOR SALE BY

BELOW 14TH STREET:
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., 59 Nassau St.
Union Talking Machine Co., 50 Ave. B.
Saul Bieus, 111 Second Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 193 Park Row
Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand St.
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston St.
Fred Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co., 83 Chambers St.

14TH ST. TO 43D ST.:
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 23d St. & Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Peare Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
Weser Bros., 121 W. 23d St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Cort Sales Co., 396 Sixth Ave.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Hacker Bros., 53 W. 14th St.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & B'way).
Liggett's Drug Store, 34th St. and Broadway.
Liggett's Drug Store, Grand Central Station.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 509 Eighth Ave.

43D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
Bloomingdale Bros., Third Ave. and 59th St.
A. H. Mayers, 1983 Broadway.
A. H. Mayers, 799 Ninth Ave.
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
H. Salstan, 2163 Broadway.

43D ST. TO 96TH ST. (Cont.)
Moses Adler, 1244 Third Ave.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 1313 Third Ave.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 2750 Broadway
Audubon Piano & Phono. Co., 1121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St. and Third Ave.
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 2251-2261 Third Ave.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 148th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
S. Hausman & Co., 150 Eighth Ave.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway.
M. A. Smith, 134 E. Fordham Rd.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3891 Third Ave.
I. Sion, Inc., 2398 Broadway.
A. Grossbandler, 1537 Southern Boulevard.
M. Luscher, 2723 Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 181st St.
R. E. Elliott, 1771a St. & Third Ave.

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
A. D. Manning Sales Inc., 398 Fulton St.
Beer Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave.
Leon Brick, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
H. Dudelman, 5010 Third Ave.
M. B. Evens, 739 Flushing Ave.
Fred. Mees, 1237 Broadway.
H. Hinderman, 1473 Myrtle Ave.

BROOKLYN (Cont.):
Adler & Kirschner, 1674 Broadway.
Kirschner Bros., 2737 Atlantic Ave.
Royal Fish. Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
H. Lesinson, 1759 Pitkin Ave.
J. Racow, 183 Grand St.
G. A. Scherzer, 793 Woodward Ave.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 33 Flatbush Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1122 Flatbush Ave., 817 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
Jos. Sheiman, 390 Grand St.
H. Guy Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
John A. Schwarta, 833 Broadway, 1321 Broadway.
United Musical Sales Co., Corona, L. I.
Gazzaniga Phono. Co., 257 Washington St.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
S. Hausman & Co., Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
Louis Schiff, 1099 Broadway.
Geo. Millard, 1802 Myrtle Ave.
J. Showjowski, 18 Harrison Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.

YONKERS:
Sonnenberg Piano Co., 38 Warburton Ave.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 16-18 Warburton Ave.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 245 South Broadway.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 37 Palisades Ave.

JERSEY CITY:
Gros & Newman, 538 Jersey Ave.
A. Galuski, 492 Communipaw Ave.
Zarbounes Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Carlson & Mayer, 348 Jackson Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Ave.

NEWARK:
I. Bamberger & Co., Broad and Market Sts.
Griffith Piano Co., 605 Broad St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 49-51 Market St.
F. G. Smith Piano Co., 869 Broad St.
Weser Bros., 365 Broad St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 905-905 South Broad St.
C. Schmidt Furniture Co., 157 Springfield Ave.

NEW JERSEY:
Frank Cardi's Furniture Co., 130 Washington St., Hoboken.
H. R. Raven, 810 Bergenline Ave., West New York.
Horace Exchange, 615 Spring St., West Hoboken.
Andrew Brunton, 361 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
I. Marshall, 456 Broadway, Bayonne.
S. Wolfson, 527 Ave. C, Bayonne.
Ruckstuhl Company, Inc., 272 Main St., Passaic.
P. Bernstein, 358 Passaic St., Passaic.
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 288 N. Broad St., Elizabeth.
Homer E. Marshall, 285 Main St., Paterson.
Rumler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Ave., Paterson.

OUT OF TOWN:
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 506 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.
Brodbeck & Sons, 74 First St., Mount Vernon.
A. Lasus, 378 Main St., New Rochelle.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE TO CHANGE CIRCUIT—DOGS BENCHED AT THE BILTMORE

For Him

THIS good looking Opal humidor with 100 Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes. What a hit it will make! $1.25 at your dealer's now.

There's something about them you'll like

Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

Christmas Gifts which are a tribute both to giver and recipient.

KNOX HATS

Canes, Umbrellas, Swagger Sticks, Riding Crops, Hat Boxes, Steamer Rugs, Mufflers.

Knox Hat Company
Incorporated.
452 Fifth Avenue at 40th St.
161 Broadway, Singer Bldg.

For Christmas **The Money Master**

By SIR GILBERT PARKER

"'The Money Master' is big in its analysis of human nature and reveals new depths in Sir Gilbert's power of creation, his imagination and his sympathies with the distressed. He has filled the novel with splendid touches that show men and women clear to their souls and their bones."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Cloth $1.35 net.
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Write for our Holiday Catalogue—Sent Free

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THE Packard SHOE
$5 AND $6
LONG COUNTER SUPPORTING INSIDE SHANK
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The Above and Other Styles For Sale at
288 Third Ave., New York
335 Eighth Ave., New York
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CIVIL SERVICE.

CALL FOR
Pathologist
SALARY, $1,320-$1,500
(With Maintenance)

Applications will be issued from Room 1,400 Municipal Building, up to 4 P. M., *December* 29.

Subjects: and weights: Experience, 3; Technical, 3; Practical Test, 4. Candidates must have the degree of M. D. from an approved institution. Duties: Performance of autopsies, microscopic diagnosis of tissues; bacteriological diagnosis and clinical pathology. Practical test will be held in a pathological laboratory. Candidates will be required to demonstrate ability to perform the work of pathologist, as described in the duties given above. Minimum age, 21 years.

Requests for applications by mail must be accompanied by self-addressed stamped envelope (9½x4¼) bearing 4 cents in stamps. Applications returned by mail must be fully prepaid. The Commission will not be responsible for non-delivery of mail.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

DUNN'S CLUB TO STAY IN RICHMOND

International League to Transfer Harrisburg Nine to New England.

MAY GO TO WORCESTER

Springfield and Hartford Franchise Owners Object to Invasion of Barrow's League in Their Cities.

The International League held its annual meeting at the McAlpin yesterday, and when the meeting was over President E. G. Barrow said that the future home of the Harrisburg Club would not be decided until today, and that Jack Dunn's Richmond Club would operate in the Virginia city another year. Harrisburg has not come up to the expectations of the International League, and a new home must be found for this club.

When the National Association met in San Francisco last month, an investigating committee, including President Tim Murnane of the New England League, President Barrow of the International League, and Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association, was appointed to investigate the conditions of the minor leagues in the East.

The International League has options on the New England territory and has paid $400 for Class A protection in Hartford and Springfield. President Barrow is willing to give up his claim for Hartford and Springfield, if the New England League will give him the right to take over the Worcester franchise of the New England League. It is said there is financial trouble in the Worcester Club, and when the investigating committee meets here today, it is said, Worcester will be willing to surrender its territory to the International League.

There is a controversy over the New England baseball territory and Hartford and Springfield oppose the intrusion of the International League. The whole situation hangs on the probable action the committee will take today and if this committee decides that it is best for the International League to take over the Worcester territory instead of the Hartford or Springfield franchise, this action will be taken. Secretary Farrell of the National Association will not be here today to participate in the meeting.

The attitude of all the International League club owners yesterday was optimistic. They were confident that the invasion of the Federal League in the national game would not affect their future operations.

The International League club owners have decided to wait until they are sure which way the baseball wind will blow. They adjourned yesterday until Jan. 17, when the fundamental business of their league will be discussed. The league does not want to show its hand at this time.

Those present at the meeting yesterday were: James J. McCaffery, Toronto; S. E. Lichtenstein, Montreal; G. A. Simons and P. J. Donovan, Buffalo; C. T. Chapin, Rochester; J. J. Lannin, Providence; A. W. Smith, Jack Dunn, and B. W. Wilson, Richmond; E. W. Wicks, Jersey City, and the Harrisburg Club was represented by President Barrow.

FED OWNERS STAY AWAY.

Not Looking for Peace and Expect Nothing from Big Leagues.

The rumor that several of the Federal League club owners would assemble here yesterday to combat the efforts of the International and the National Leagues did not materialize. President Gilmore said yesterday that no Federal League club owner was here, except Harry Sinclair, owner of the Newark Club, who is also the owner of the new baseball park in Manhattan.

Mr. Sinclair stated yesterday that the Federal League had no purpose in looking for peace at this time, and expected nothing from organized baseball.

When asked if the Federal League was after Charley Herzog, manager of the Cincinnati Club, to manage the new New York team of the outlaw league, Mr. Gilmore said that the Federal League was always out to get good ball players. He stated, however, that he understood that Herzog was under contract to the Cincinnati Club, and if such was the case the Federal League would not approach him.

KAUFF REAL LEADER.

Watson Heads Federal League Batsmen, but Played in Few Games.

In the individual batting averages of the Federal League, Watson of Brooklyn and Buffalo, who competed in twenty-nine games, heads the list with a percentage of .396, but the real leader is Benny Kauff of Brooklyn, who, in 136 games, made an average of .344. Following Kauff is another Brooklyn player, Lee Magee, who for part of the season, was manager of the club. His average is .330. Fischer of Chicago is fourth with .326, and M. Brown of Chicago, fifth, with a percentage of .317. Fifteen players batted over the 300 mark.

In club batting the Brooklyn team, which finished seventh in the pennant race, leads the league with a percentage of .266. Next stands Pittsburgh with a percentage of .261, and following is St. Louis, a point behind in third place. Chicago is fourth with .250. Newark, Buffalo, Baltimore, and Kansas City follow in that order.

Weeghman Knows of No Peace Plan

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—President Weeghman of the Chicago Federals denied today that he planned to visit New York while the National League meeting is in session, though he might go next week if a meeting of his league is called. He said he knew of no progress having been made in peace negotiations.

Few Attend Atlantic Y. C. Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club, which according to the by-laws of the organization must be held on Dec. 13, took place yesterday at the club's offices, 68 William Street.

The meeting was attended by only a few members. The date of the annual election of officers and the appointment of the various committees will be made at a date which will be announced by the Secretary.

1,623 Harvard Students in Sports During 1915; an increase of 299

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 13.—Harvard athletic statistics issued today show that 1,623 students have engaged in major and minor sports this year, the largest number in the history of the university. The increase was 299 over last year. Football proved the most popular, with 365 names enrolled, while 247 athletes went out for track games and 252 played tennis.

YANKEES SEEK LEASE.

Ruppert Admits They May Play at the Polo Grounds.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Ban Johnson, President of the American League, at the annual meeting here tomorrow will have another try at stopping the practice of baseball players appearing as newspaper writers. Also, he said, they probably would take up the matter of "barnstorming," with the idea of discouraging the practice.

"In addition we will try to straighten out the Cleveland muddle," added Mr. Johnson, "But that will take time. There is nothing sensational in sight."

Jacob Ruppert of the New York team said he was negotiating for a long-term contract for the use of the Polo Grounds, but that a conclusive stage of the matter had not been reached.

"I would trade Maisel for Eddie Collins," said Colonel Jacob Ruppert when told that President Comiskey of the White Sox wanted the Yankee third baseman. "We are endeavoring to strengthen our team, not weaken it, and I believe we could find places for both Maisel and Baker if we could sign the latter." Colonel Ruppert is the first of the out-of-town representatives to arrive for the meeting. Captain Huston is expected Wednesday.

Clark Griffith of Washington and Branch Rickey of St. Louis were two managers on the scene in advance of their rivals. They were on the lookout for trades, but nothing definite developed. Griffith was said to have an idea of trading "Chick" Gandil for Fournier of the White Sox, but Manager Rowland of the Sox let it be known that he would not consider the scheme.

HERZOG TO STAY WITH REDS

Talks with President Herrmann as to Club's Management.

Rumors ran wild at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, where the National League clubowners gathered for their annual meeting, which will be held today. There is a close bond, of course, at this time between the National and American League, which meets tomorrow in Chicago.

Barney Dreyfuss, owner of the Pittsburgh Club, stated yesterday that he had appointed no manager for the Pirates for next season, and that no manager would be named until just before the club goes South in the Spring.

Charley Herzog, manager of the Cincinnati Reds, who is under fire, said that as far as he knew he would again be at the head of the Cincinnati Club next season. President August Herrmann is reticent on the situation, but after the owner of the club and Manager Herzog had a conference yesterday each came out smiling, and whatever trouble there might have been had evidently been patched up.

President C. H Ebbets, Sr., of the Brooklyn Club, announced that he had arranged three exhibition games at Ebbets Field between the Dodgers and the Boston Red Sox, the world's champions, for April 6, 7 and 8.

Johnny Evers, the crack second baseman of the Boston Braves, repudiated the story which was sent from the West recently that he had made a statement which favored the Federal League. Evers said that he simply stated to a party of friends that the Federal League deserved a little credit for sticking to its guns. He did not say, however, that the "Feds" had organized baseball on the run.

There was a rumor about the Waldorf yesterday that Home Run Baker had signed with the Chicago White Sox. If he has, Captain Huston of the Yankees knows nothing about it. It is known, however, among the American League club owners that the Chicago club has made bold overtures to Baker.

The Yankees have made Connie Mack of the Athletics, and Baker himself, a liberal offer to play in New York next year. If he turns this offer down at the American League meeting in Chicago tomorrow, it will simply mean that Comiskey has offered him a fabulous sum. The Yankees, however, still have hopes that they will land Baker for next season.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR GAMES.

Former to be Held in Brooklyn Jan. 23, Latter in New York March 18.

The junior and senior indoor track and field championship meetings of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held next year in New York armories, it was officially announced yesterday by Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee. The junior meet will take place in the Fifteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, Jan. 23, and the senior meeting has been scheduled for March 18 in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. This year the senior championships were contested in Madison Square Garden, but the expenses were so heavy that the A. A. U. lost more than $800 on the games.

There are many new events on the championship list this year. When the Amateur Athletic Union Special Committee on General and Athletic Rules revised the rules last Spring several of the old events were dropped and new events added. The new events for seniors are: Running hop, step and jump, 16-pound shot and a 1⅛ mile medley relay race—four men to run in the following order: 440 yards, 220 yards, 880 yards, and one mile. The events dropped are 56-pound weight for height, 24-pound shot and pole vault for distance.

On the junior program the 220-yard run of former years has been increased to 300 yards, the one-mile walk to two miles, the 60-yard hurdle to 70 yards, and the 12-pound shot to 16 pounds. The committee believed that the same list of events should be held for both the junior and senior athletes.

It has also been decided to give a silver cup instead of a banner to the athletic club or college scoring the highest number of points.

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Every dyspeptic or sufferer from indigestion knows that craving for hearty and, to them, indigestible food. It is the natural calling of the body for the rich nourishment that milk-and-nursery diet cannot supply. The next time this craving is on you *yield to it.* Try one more good dinner—eat anything and everything your instinct suggests, just as if you had the stomach of a day laborer. But while eating it sip a glass or two of that delicious, clear, non-laxative mineral water, Man-a-cea. It immediately restores good digestion. Sold by all druggists and by Charles & Co., Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. and other leading grocers. Good for rheumatism and gout, too.—Advt.

SOCIETY EXHIBITS DOGS FOR CHARITY

J. W. Minturn's Bulldog Oak Nana Best of 500 Entries at Biltmore Hotel.

The first annual bench show of the Special Relief Society, held yesterday at the Biltmore Hotel, was the most fashionable held in New York during the last year. On the list of nearly 300 exhibitors, showing nearly 500 dogs, were the names of many persons prominent in society whose dogs have won prizes in former shows, as well as many dog fanciers. The stormy weather did not seem to affect the attendance, which was well over 1,000. The net receipts will be given to the charities designated by the society.

Continuing his remarkable series of victories, J. W. Minturn's international prize-winning bulldog Champion Oak Nana, was selected as the best dog in the show. J. B. Abel's fox terrier Ridgeway Corker secured the reserve ribbon. The decision met with general satisfaction, as Oak Nana has not only swept the benches in this country, but has a long string of victories to her credit obtained in England. The winner is a white bitch.

The judges were handicapped in their work on account of the lack of space and the limited number of rings. This curtailment of space was rendered necessary owing to belated entries, which kept the ring officials busy from noon until dark before the best dog in the show was selected from a collection of canines which represented the best of many of the noted breeds.

Many women prominent in the Ladies' Kennel Association lent their aid in making the show a success, while the following society women acted as patronesses: Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Ambrose Monell, Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mrs. Frederick W. Rhinelander, Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mrs. Rufus M. Patterson, Mrs. Henry T. Trevor, Mrs. Phillips Allen Clark, Mrs. James H. Kidder, Mrs. Michael Van Buren, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. Lewis Iselin, and Mrs. Roy A. Rainey.

Mrs. R. F. Spalding's almost unknown Nowata Ling Fa swept the Pekingese classes, defeating several blue ribbon winners. In the opposite sex Mrs. A. L. Holland's champion Cairnwhin Tin-To of Hydegree went through the open and winner's classes with little trouble.

A splendid collection of Sealyham terriers was led into the ring, with W. Proctor Ross's champion Ivo Carodoc winning easily among the dogs. Many of the ring experts favored Mrs. F. H. Fagant's Locust Lane Tickle Mary in preference to Mr. Proctor's champion Gessima in the bitches class. This award was contrary to that of the Westminster Kennel Club at Madison Square Garden last February. Mr. Proctor also exhibited the winner in Welsh terriers with Senny Ringleader.

Mrs. H. McK. Pultz's champion St. Julien captured the blue ribbon in the Pomeranian class, and followed this by taking the cup for the best toydog in the show. This well-known "Pom" repeated his success at the Toy Spaniel Show last week. Mrs. Thornton B. Bell's Doberman Pinscher found little opposition, while Keogh and O'Shea exhibited the winners of both sex in the Irish terrier classes.

An unusual feature of the show was the class for the best dog which has resided at one of New York's hotels for at least thirty days. This cup went to Mrs. George E. Dixon's Pekingese Thorncliff Nan Ping.

The Fairfield County Beagles exhibited their pack and captured every prize offered for the breed. It was one of the most interesting features of the show. The principal winners' classes follow:

Poodles, Dogs.—Mrs. Henri Lynbrook's Maxixe; bitches, Mrs. A. Slosson's Bijou.
Bulldogs, Bitches.—Rockcliffe Kennels' champion Oak Nana.
Airedale Terriers, Dogs.—Baldwin and Jones's Patrick Oorang; bitches, Mrs. E. C. Erickson's Enticement.
Bull Terriers, Dogs.—Mrs. A. L. Reynolds's Mikelo; bitches, Noross Kennels' Noross Morning Glory.
French Bulldogs, Dogs.—Robert A. Scott's champion La France Model; bitches, Mrs. Margaret A. Gude's Hunks Tarnette.
Boston Terriers, Dogs.—Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary's Newport Nipper; bitches, W. A. Cornell's Dallen's Soubrette.
Fox Terriers, Smooth, Dogs.—C. H. Ingersoll and J. B. Able's Oxford Storm Cloud.
Fox Terriers, Wirehair, Dogs.—J. B. Able's Ridgeway Corker; bitches, Effingham Lawrence's Oxford Ridgeway Dorothy.
Sealyham Terriers, Dogs.—W. Ross Proctor's Champion Ivo Carabor; bitches, W. Ross Proctor's Champion Gessima.
Irish Terriers, Dogs.—Keogh & O'Shea's Ingleside Merlin Mountbail; bitches, Keogh & O'Shea's Lady Ingleside.
Scottish Terriers, Dogs.—Walescott Kennel's Walescott George W.; bitches, Walescott Kennel's Walescott Blue Bird.
West Highland White Terriers, Dogs.—Rooster Kennel's Cairn Ranaa; bitches, Effingham Lawrence's Waitress of Braewood.
Welsh Terriers, Dogs.—W. Ross Proctor's champion Senny Ringleader.
Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Bitches.—Mrs. May H. McCurdy's Galloway Maggie Cope.
Black and Tan Manchester Terriers, Dogs and bitches.—Joseph Adamson's Lancashire Lass.
Pekingese Spaniels, Dogs.—Mrs. R. F. Spalding's Nowata Ling Fa; bitches, Mrs. A. L. Holland's champion Cairnwhin Tin-To of Hydegree.
Toy Poodles, Dogs.—Mrs. John F. Hoag's Dundee Laddie; bitches, Mrs. A. Panuska's Tiny.
Yorkshire Terriers, Dogs.—Mr. and Mrs. William C. Thompson's champion Gatensby St. Wilfred King, bitches, Mrs. M. Thorpe's Clayton Tree Marvel.
Cocker Spaniels, Dogs, (Black.)—Herman S. Rosenbaum's Smoky Mokes. Other Than Black—Mrs. Haley Fiske's Overcross Pepper. Bitches—Mrs. Haley Fiske's Overcross Ruth.
Beagles, Dogs.—Fairfield County Beagles' Fairfield County Bob. Bitches—Fairfield County Beagles' Fairfield County Ruby.
Dachshunds, Dogs.—Glencrest Kennels' Glencrest Booby. Bitches—Mary Fuchs's Senta von Boris.
German Sheepdogs, Dogs.—T. B. Bell's Wolf V. Ilmenan in Thuringen. Bitches—G. H. Herrman's Nella.
Chow Chows, Dogs.—Miss Maud M. Thompson's Sun-Nee. Bitches—Mrs. Robert Anderson Pope's Bluberry.
Samoydes, Dogs and Bitches.—John L. Cooper's Greenacre Keef.
Doberman Pinschers, Dogs and Bitches.—Mrs. Thornton B. Bell's Tristan.
Maltese Terriers, Dogs.—Snow Cloud Kennels' Yankee Snow Cloud. Bitches—Studebaker Kennels' Studebaker Katherina.
Brussels Griffins, Dogs.—Mrs. Albert Widman's Rocky Top Copthorne Cavalier.
Pomeranians, Dogs.—Mrs. H. McK. Pultz's Champion St. Julien. Bitches—Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Barnett's Eastney Bag of Tricks.
English Toy Spaniels, King Charles, Dogs.—Mrs. J. J. Matheson's Nessbank Hamish. Bitches—Mrs. B. H. Knapp's Baby.
Blenheims, Bitches.—Mrs. Albert Widman's Rocky Top Maggie.
Prince Charles, Dogs.—Rosemary Kennels' Rosemary's Asfarael Charm.
Japanese Spaniels, Dogs.—Mrs. R. T. Harrison's Champion Little O-Me. Bitches—Mrs. L. E. Donder's Yukie.

NO FALL IN THIS BOUT.

Aberg and Zbyszko Wrestle Twenty Minutes to a Draw.

Alexander Aberg, international champion, and Waldek Zbyszko, his supposedly strongest opponent, staged a disappointing match in the international wrestling tournament at the Manhattan Opera House last night. The men tugged and pulled at each other for twenty minutes without either man going to the mat during the entire bout.

Zbyszko starte after Aberg as if he had intentions of making a speedy end to the champion's career, and he roughed Aberg considerably, but the champion kept plodding along in his usual style and refused to be bothered by the straight-arm tactics of the Pole.

Aberg was in much the better condition, and this fact told in his favor even during this short twenty-minute bout, for in the second period Zbyszko was blowing like a porpoise and perspiring freely, while Aberg was still fresh and dry. The end of the match found both men standing and tugging at each other in a vain endeavor to make at least one dent in the mat with the other man.

The masked wrestler was to have gone on the mat with George Lurich, who so loudly clamored for a chance at the unknown Saturday night, but Lurich must have learned caution over Sunday, for he postponed the event and the masked wrestler took on Le Colosse, the gigantic Frenchman, and pinned him to the mat in 5.04 with a chancery and bar hold. The 300 pounds that the Frenchman carries about his centre of gravity was no trouble for the unknown to handle, and he gave Le Colosse some tumbles that no other wrestler in the tournament has been able to carry out when attempted.

Sulo Hevonpaa, the "peaceful" Finn, was put to much trouble to down his agile opponent, Karl Sanderson, Norway, for the Norwegian proved to be a ground and lofty tumbler, and an adept at wriggling out of deadly holds, but the Finn finally got him in 9 minutes and 14 seconds with a neck and body hold.

Charles Cutler, the American catch-as-catch-can champion, went twenty minutes to a draw with Lurich, Russia, in Graeco-Roman style, although the American stated some time ago that he was through with this style of wrestling. Lurich, however, refused to go on in catch-as-catch-can style, and rather than disappoint the crowd Cutler consented to wrestle as Lurich wanted. The American had the advantage all during the bout.

In the catch-as-catch-can bouts of the evening "Strangler" Lewis, Germany, threw Wilhelm Ernst, Germany, in 5:42 with a crotch hold, and Herman Schilling, Germany, threw Carlos de Diaz, Spain, in 9:20 with a crotch-and-neck lock.

CHANGE WATER POLO RULES

Revision of Code Intended to Lessen Roughness of Play.

Intercollegiate swimming and water polo rules, which have been undergoing revision for some weeks by the graduate advisory committee of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, were announced yesterday. The polo regulations have been changed to lessen the rough play to considerable extent. Specific rules have been made regarding fouls, and especially personal fouls. The penalties have been graduated and the referee is required to announce both the nature of the offense and the name of the player.

One of the radical changes forbids a player holding an opponent who has the ball, or any other player within four feet of the ball, while under water more than ten seconds.

Another change allows the team in possession of the ball to make substitutions at any time. The captains are not permitted to take time out more than twice in each period and the rest is limited to two minutes. Still another new clause reads: "Any player having oil, grease, or any other objectionable substance on his body or suit shall be disqualified."

In the swimming rules the "flying Dutchman" dive has been eliminated. The scoring for the prescribed and voluntary dives remains the same. The question of dividing the pool into lanes, for a dual meet, was left undecided.

The rules may be changed at any time by the committee which drew them up. This board is composed of the graduate managers of the various colleges competing. If there are no objections, the new code will form the official regulations affecting meets under the Intercollegiate Swimming Association.

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Athletic News of the Colleges

One of the athletic features at Dartmouth College is the annual Winter carnival, which consists of athletics and various entertainments. This Winter's events will be held on Feb. 10, 11, and 12, and the athletic events will be a hockey game on Alumni Oval Feb. 11, with the preliminary heats of the intercollegiate ski and snowshoe competitions. The finals will be contested the next afternoon. C. G. Paulson of New Hampshire State College will give an exhibition on skis, and in the evening there will be a basket ball game between Yale and Dartmouth.

Rev. John E. Johnson, '66, who has been keenly interested in the development of outdoor life at Dartmouth, has made it possible by gifts to construct a ski jump and a toboggan slide in the pine park north of the college. The surrounding hills have been terraced and the valley leveled so that many hundred spectators can witness Winter sports, which have attained a high place in Dartmouth's undergraduate outdoor life.

Thirty-six men are trying to make the gymnastic team at Brown University, and all the new comers are showing up well. Captain Mattison is regarded as the best all-around man on the squad, and is expected to be the highest point-winner in the competition. Among those who have shown proficiency are Finch with the clubs, Jones on the horse, Stewart and Paige at tumbling, and Stein on the rings. Francis and Prigge, both freshmen, are also doing well at club swinging.

The lack of suitable ice on Faculty Pond has retarded the hockey team's practice at Dartmouth College. Coach Wanamaker has had charge of the candidates since last Thursday, and the men have already shown considerable promise of developing into a well-balanced team. The loss of Donahue at goal has left a hole in the team that is difficult to fill. So far Captain Murchie and Currier have been the most proficient in practice. Dartmouth's schedule has not been announced, but seven of the games will be with M. I. C. at Boston, Dec. 21; M. A. C. at Boston, Dec. 29; Princeton at Boston, Jan. 5; Yale at Boston, Jan. 22; Harvard at Boston, Feb. 4; Yale at New Haven, Feb. 7, and Princeton at New York, Feb. 12.

Dartmouth College basket ball team will practice every evening this week for its holiday trip in New England and in this section. Eastman, Emery, Hager, and Ponder of the football squad have come out for basket ball. The team has been weak in goal shooting, but each day there has been an improvement.

Syracuse University's football team returned home Saturday morning from its 8,000-mile trip in the West, which comprised twenty days. The student body and University band met the victorious athletes at the station and escorted them to the college. Last night they were guests of Donald Dey at a banquet at the Onondaga Hotel in Syracuse. The eleven won two games in the West and tied the third contest.

Syracuse has reduced her basket ball squad, and the team is being whipped into shape for the game with Yale next Monday.

Williams College interclass basket ball honors have been won by the class of 1916, it having won 5 games and lost 1; 1917 won half of its six games, 1918 and 1919 tied for third place, with 2 victories and 4 defeats each. As a result of this series nineteen of the players will report for Varsity practice.

According to reports from the West, several of the East Aurora High School football players, who were defeated recently at Washington Park, in Brooklyn, by Hamilton Institute's crack eleven, will enter Northwestern University next Fall. Those who, it is said, are certain to go to the Purple institution are Captain Pike, who is one of the greatest high school full backs; Hanny and Stamm, the ends, and Betts, the quarter back, who is regarded as an excellent field general and open-field runner.

Swarthmore College will build a new athletic field to the west and south of the present Whittier Field, but it will not be completed before the Spring or Fall of 1917. Charles Albert (Tod) Eberle has been chosen basket ball coach of the Garnet team.

The intercollegiate soccer championship may be decided at Haverford College next Saturday between Haverford and Pennsylvania. Haverford now leads with four games won, none lost, and a tie, while Pennsylvania has won four games and lost one. If Pennsylvania wins it will create a tie in the standing of the teams. Lawrence Marshall Ramsey, '16, has been elected Captain of Haverford's eleven, and his selection met with the approval of the undergraduates.

Candidates for coach of Wisconsin's eleven for next year have been warned to keep silent regarding their correspondence with the college or they will not be considered for the place. Athletic Director Ehler says there are fifteen applications for the position, but the regents have announced that the matter will not be taken up until after the holiday recess.

Linus V. Windnagle, a senior, of Portland, Ore., has been elected Captain of the Cornell cross-country team. He has been on the team two years.

Manhattan College will play its annual basketball game with Princeton tonight. Last season the Tiger five won, but the play of Manhattan against Brooklyn College encourages the local team to hope for a reversal of conditions this year.

The basket ball team of Seton Hall College defeated Niagara University last night at South Orange by a score of 25 to 12. The Niagara men failed to get one goal from the field, all of the points being made as a result of fouls.

HOLLENBACK PLACED ON ATHLETIC BOARD

Believed That He Will Be Appointed One of Pennsylvania's Football Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Big Bill Hollenback, Captain of the 1908 football team of the University of Pennsylvania, was today elected a member of the Graduate Board of Directors of the university's athletic association by the largest vote polled by any candidate in years. His total was 669. Three other members of the Graduate Board were elected—Jack Minds, with a total of 619; Louis C. Madeira, 619, and James Bodley, 456.

Competition for places on the Undergraduate Board of Directors was not so keen. The men elected to fill the vacancies in this body were Robert Dechert, John B. Thayer, Casper W. B. Townsend, Neilson Matthews, James E. Meredith, and Walter Hopkins.

Despite inclement weather undergraduates and graduates turned out in force at the Houston Club to receive the returns, and Big Bill, undoubtedly the most popular son of Pennsylvania, was given an ovation.

Many former Red and Blue stars were on hand, including Bob Folwell, Dickson, Harold Gaston, Thomas Hunter, and Tom Heath. There has been much speculation during the past few weeks as to whether or not Hollenback would win a place on the board.

Now that the annual meeting is over, the next thing which will occupy the attention of the new Board of Directors is the appointment of the various committees for the coming year. The choice of the Football Committee will be looked forward to with great interest by the undergraduate body at the Quaker institution. The selection of Hollenback was brought about with the idea that he would be appointed to serve on the Football Committee which must be appointed within the next two weeks.

There will be a special meeting of the new Board of Directors tomorrow afternoon in the training house at Franklin Field, and there is certain to be some business of interest transacted. Now that Hollenback is a member of the board it would not be surprising if some big upsets took place within the next few days. The student body is expectant. Each undergraduate is discussing the possible outcome of the football situation at the university.

A matter of importance in relation to the crew which came up for discussion at the meeting today was an amendment to prevent the College Boat Club, which is composed of former Red and Blue oarsmen, from appointing three members on the Rowing Committee. Hitherto the College Boat Club has practically had the running of affairs concerning the schedule and the appointing of a coach.

The Athletic Association had but two members on this board, so that if the College Boat Club wished it could have the absolute control of the rowing situation.

WILL RETAIN SHARPE.

Cornell to Have Same Football Staff Another Season.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Official confirmation of the report that Cornell intends to retain Dr. Sharpe, even though Yale should ask for his release on the ground that he is a Yale graduate and is needed to coach at New Haven, came today. In an official statement Graduate Manager Kent announced that the Cornell coaching staff next Fall would be composed of the same men as had directed football here for the past four season: Head coach, Dr. A. H. Sharpe; line coach, Dan Reed, and end coach, Ray Van Orman.

Sharpe is now serving his first year under the new five-year contract, while Reed and Van Orman have just accepted an offer to return for another year.

Regarding the suggestion that Yale might seek Dr. Sharpe, Mr. Kent said: "The Cornell athletic authorities have received no request from the Yale management regarding the release of Dr. Sharpe from his five-year contract, and it is safe to say that even if we did receive such request we would not consider it for a moment."

RIFLE TEAM FOR COLUMBIA.

Qualifying Competition to be Held All of This Week.

Competition for membership in the newly organized Columbia University Rifle Association began yesterday and will continue every day this week. Captain F. J. Burghard has announced that at least two teams will be formed this Winter to represent the Blue and White on the ranges. A schedule of dual matches is being arranged with National Guard regiments in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and the association has also made application for membership in the Intercollegiate Rifle League.

The four classes at Columbia have entered the following men: Seniors—E. V. Amy, E. C. Burghard; Juniors—Captain F. J. Burghard, V. S. Abkarian, J. D. Beals, G. J. Eltz, J. W. Fowler, F. King, E. Gainsborg, S. C. Merrill; Sophomores—W. Mudd; Freshmen—J. F. Condron, F. Geisler, B. Louria.

Several of these men have been members of New York high school rifle teams.

HARVARD'S STRONGEST MAN.

George A. Percy Excels Hardwick's Strength Test with 1442.2 Points.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 13.—George A. Percy of Arlington, a sophomore, was named as the strongest man in Harvard College today. His record in the official strength test was 1442.2, beating the best previous mark, 1424, made two years ago by H. R. Hardwick, the football star.

Percy played hockey and baseball during his freshman year. He is 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighs 161 pounds.

DOG CLUB ELECTION.

Daniel P. Richey Again Chosen President of Boston Terrier Club.

With one of the largest attendances in recent years, the Boston Terrier Club of New York held its annual meeting last night at the Hotel Gregorian.

The club started nine years ago, and since its inception has shown a steady increase in membership. The Treasurer's report showed a surplus.

Officers were elected to serve for the coming year. Daniel P. Richey was again chosen President, Mrs. G. H. Pell was elected Vice President, Ralph Cahen Treasurer, and William Kuback, Secretary.

Dr. T. J. Harris of Boston, who has been prominently connected with the breed for a great many years, was to have been present to judge the final matches of the year between members' dogs, but he was stalled in the snow somewhere between Boston and New York, and had not arrived at midnight.

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RULES FOR ATHLETIC REFORMS IN A. A. U.—TO BOX IN ARMORY

A. A. U. TO CURB ATHLETIC GRAFT

New Rules for Competitors and Promoters Concerning Expenses and Prizes.

As a sequel to the debarment of athletes Abel R. Kiviat of the Irish-American A. C. and Harry J. Smith of the Bronx Church House and the impugning of the amateur status of Walker George Goulding of Canada, Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, yesterday inaugurated a campaign by which he expects to compel athletes and promoters of track and field meetings to abide by the cardinal regulations of the governing organization.

Printed slips containing the rules which have been violated by athletes and promoters in numerous instances were forwarded yesterday to every athlete registered with the Amateur Athletic Union and to every person who has been interested in the promotion of athletics.

Several additions to the regulations as they appear in the A. A. U. handbook are noted on the slips, and two suggestions are made by Mr. Rubien with the approval of the National Registration Committee of which he is Chairman.

The outstanding feature of the memorandum addressed to athletes calls attention to the fact that "if prizes are given immediate notice must be given the Registration Committee with name and address of persons to whom given. If prizes are lost or stolen immediate notice should be given to the Registration Committee, to prevent the same being sold or pledged and to facilitate the recovery of the same."

The object of this warning is to prevent an athlete accused of selling or otherwise illegally disposing of some trophy he has won in competition from resorting to the excuse that he had presented it to a friend. In numerous instances this subterfuge has been successfully employed by athletes under fire.

Other facts brought out in the notice to athletes are these:

"Registered athletes are prohibited from asking for, receiving, or accepting any expense other than as prescribed by General Rule IV., Section 11, which says: 'The traveling expenses which an athlete is allowed to ask for, receive, or accept are limited to first-class railroad fare, including parlor car and single berth sleeping car fares actually paid, and the amount actually paid for meals and lodgings, which amount for meals and lodging shall not exceed $6 per day in any case during the time necessarily occupied in going to and returning from a meeting, and which amount for any single meal shall not exceed $1.50. No traveling expenses or payment of any kind for trainer, rubber, friend, or relative, and no payment for loss of time or wages shall be asked for or received directly or indirectly. Any athlete violating this rule shall be disqualified from further competition as an amateur.'

"Where an athlete received money to cover traveling expenses he must immediately send to the Chairman of the Registration Committee of his own district a signed statement showing the amount received, and an itemized account of his expenses.

"This is in addition to the duplicate receipts which he is required to give to the person from whom he received the money.

"Registered athletes are prohibited from selling, pledging, or exchanging any prize.

"Athlete's Attire.—Trunks or breeches must reach to within four inches of the knee. Clothing must be clean.

"All entry blanks should be signed personally by the athlete."

The National Registration Committee's interpretation of the rules relating to managers of meets contains this instruction:

"All prizes must be suitably inscribed. Such inscriptions must be made before the prize is delivered to the athlete and must be made upon the article itself and not on a plate affixed thereto. Rings and scarfpins, as prizes, are not approved by this committee unless there is sufficient room for suitable inscription. When watches are given as prizes you are requested to immediately forward to the committee a description of same, giving maker's name, the number of movement and the number of the case."

The purpose of this rule is to prevent the substitution of a prize for one that has been sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of in violation of the A. A. U. code. This rule is a direct outcome of the Kiviat-Smith case.

"All prizes must be described on entry blank, and no prize other than a survivor's token should be of less value than the entry fee," the description further reads. There have been instances in the Metropolitan Association where promoters of meets or road races have given prizes valued at less than fifty cents, and in some cases they were not worth twenty-five cents.

The attention of managers is also called to these clauses:

"Arrangements for the appearance of athletes must not be made with any person other than the athlete himself or an officer of the club which he is entitled to represent.

"When money is paid to an athlete for traveling expenses you are required to take a receipt therefor in duplicate containing an itemized statement of such expenses and forward one copy to the Chairman of the Registration Committee of the association in which the athlete is registered and the other copy to the Chairman of the Registration Committee in whose district the meeting is held."

Ten Hockey Games for Army.

Ten games have been scheduled for the West Point hockey team. The season starts on Jan. 12, when the Army plays the Yale freshmen. The big game of the season is that with Cornell on Feb. 26, and next in importance is the Dartmouth match. All of the games will be played at West Point, probably on Lusk reservoir. The schedule is:

Jan. 12, Yale Freshmen; 15, Battery A, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; 21, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College; 22, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; 29, Squadron A, N. G. N. Y.

Feb. 4, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 8, Dartmouth; 12, Rensselaer Poly; 18, Massachusetts "Aggies"; 26, Cornell University.

FREDDIE WELSH LOSES.

Jimmy Murphy Outpoints Lightweight Champion in Six Rounds.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion, was outfought in a six-round bout here tonight by Jimmy Murphy of this city. They met at catchweights and both appeared to be several pounds above the lightweight limit. Although Welsh was the cleverer, his work was marred by frequent clinching.

Murphy was aggressive and led in every round after the first. In the second round he cut Welsh's lip with a hard left, and in the fourth round staggered the champion with a right cross to the head, Welsh saving himself by clinching.

BOXING AT BROADWAY S. C.

Interesting Bouts at Regular Monday Matinee in Brooklyn.

The regular bargain day boxing entertainment of the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn, was held yesterday in spite of the storm.

The best bout was between Charles Chaplan and Reddy Yerkes, which went the scheduled three rounds.

HAWAII POLOISTS COMING.

Team Will Play in Tournaments Throughout the Country.

An all-Hawaii polo team is expected in the East in time for the annual tournament of the Polo Club of Lakewood during April. It will probably swing through the circuit thereafter, and conclude the trip by playing in the annual championship tournament of the Polo Association at the Point Judith Polo Club, Narragansett Pier, R. I., in July and August. John B. Miller of Los Angeles, Chairman of the Pacific Coast Polo Association Committee, in talking with H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, told of the plans of the Hawaiian players.

An all-Hawaii team took part in the Southern California polo tournament in 1913, and among other successes won the Pacific Coast junior championship cup. This is the only prior visit ever made by the Hawaiians. The team included F. F. Baldwin and W. F. Dillingham, and the men attracted favorable comment both because of their skill in the game and the excellence of the mounts. Two of the Hawaiian ponies, Carry the News and Helen C., were used later by H. P. Whitney's team in defending the International Polo Cup at Meadow Brook. This year Walter F. Dillingham will be prevented by business engagements from leaving Honolulu, but it is expected that the others will arrive in California during February.

The Polo Association at the annual meeting in February will arrange the dates and conditions at Narragansett Pier to attract a larger entry than usual from each circuit of clubs in the country. There are now the Pacific Coast, Western, Mid-Western, Southern, and Army Polo divisions. Every arrangement that is possible to facilitate a visit from the Honolulu team will be carried out by the Polo Association.

Five of the polo mounts recently purchased by Gifford Cochran in England arrived at the Meadow Brook Club at Westbury recently, where they will be stabled with the other new purchases by Mr. Cochran until the owner's return from Ireland. Mr. Cochran has decided not to take part in the Pacific Coast tournament, but a number of Eastern players will leave New York for Coronado immediately after the holidays.

The Polo Association Committee desires the various clubs from which no list of mounts has been received to comply with the requirements of the rule so that a full compilation may be submitted at the annual meeting, to serve as a basis for the official registration list of the ponies to be used during 1916. The clubs which have failed to send any information regarding the number of mounts at the disposal of or owned by the members include the Philadelphia Country Club, Devon Polo Club, Dedham Polo Club, Piping Rock Country Club, Rockaway Hunting Club, and the Rumson Country Club.

The registrations received exceed 250. The Myopia Hunt Club heads the list with 75 mounts, 15 of which are owned by F. H. Prince, Sr., and his son; 65 are entered from Onwentsia, 48 from the Kansas City Polo Club, which includes 18 owned by S. H. and T. A. Velie, and of the Long Island polo players Harry T. Peters has registered 6 and August Belmont, Sr., 15.

Ward Elected Navy Captain.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 13. — The United States Naval Academy football team has elected Ward to head the eleven for next year. He played at left tackle throughout the Army-Navy game at the Polo Grounds.

POPULARITY OF GOLF STEADILY INCREASES

Hundred Courses Planned or Built in States—Many New Local Links.

The proof of the constantly increasing popularity of golf lies in the number of new courses that are being constructed and laid out in many sections of the world. Beginning with the new links at Hamilton, Ontario, golf courses dot the map southward, east of the Alleghanies, west of the Rockies, all through the Mississippi Valley, down past the Canal Zone as far south as Buenos Aires. The metropolitan district alone possesses more than half a dozen new links that have been constructed during the present season, with the prospect of many more being added in the coming season.

The St. Albans Golf Club at Jamaica, L. I., has completed a new course with a total length of 6,350 yards, rather stiffly trapped with an abundance of water hazards and yawning bunkers. This course will be opened in the Spring and it will be a boon to Brooklyn business men who like to play a round of the links after office hours, as the location of the new course is only thirty minutes' ride from the city.

A. W. Tillinghast, the Philadelphia golf architect, has designed an eighteen-hole course at Wilton Grove, near Westfield, N. J., which is expected to be ready for play during the coming season.

The Quaker Ridge Country Club began play on its new links last June, after setting a record for fast work in building golf courses. The ground was broken in March, trees were cut down and logged away, swamps were filled in, the whole course was plowed up and seeded in May, and the members began to play from the first tee on the first day of June, and went the round of the first nine holes. The layout of the last nine holes has been definitely decided upon, and they will be opened during the Summer months.

The Knickerbocker Country Club opened a "sporty" course at Tenafly, N. J., this Fall. This course is another of the products of Donald Ross, who has laid out nearly seventy-five links all over the country. Ross does most of his work in the East, while A. W. Tillinghast has laid out most of the Southern and Western courses. Ross is responsible for the installation of the new curving holes that supplant the old-style elbow or "dog-leg" holes.

East Islip, L. I., is the site of another new course which the Suffolk County Country Club expects to have ready for the Spring invasion of the niblick wielders. In all these new courses there is a tendency to make the round of the links a much more difficult proposition than it was in the old days. A few cross bunkers and sandpits around the greens were once deemed sufficient trouble for American golfers, but the superabundance of huge pits and hazards, both water and mental, is more than a display of the architect's ingenuity; it is a tribute to the increasing effectiveness and the higher quality of American golf.

This is further shown by the fact that many of the old time conservative golf clubs have had their courses remodeled in the last few years with the intention of stiffening the play by the addition of traps of the kind that catch the unwary golfer on the famous links abroad.

The Historic St. Andrew's links at Mount Hope is undergoing changes for the first time since it moved to its present site. The Haworth Country Club remodeled, retrapped, and lengthened its course during the past season and now has one of the best courses in the metropolitan district.

The Essex County Country Club at Orange, N. J., over which the first New Jersey championships were played twenty years ago, is now engaged in removing some undesirable features and substituting the latest style in golf problems.

The Ocean Country Club, in keeping with the uplift movement, has added over a thousand yards in length to its nine-hole course without increasing the number of holes. This means five perfect shots added to the par of the old nine holes. The full course will be constructed when additional territory can be procured and some low meadow land filled in.

The best news for the public park golfers is the announcement that the new Mosholu links at Van Cortlandt Park will be opened in the Spring with the permanent greens ready for use. This new course is a much better test of golfing ability than the old course at the lakeside, and the wild swinging duffers will probably remain faithful to the lower course where they can drive a ball in a right angle direction with some hope of finding it.

With the old-time golf courses that have been in existence since the game was started by the "Apple Tree Gang" of the St. Andrew's Golf Club at Yonkers and the new courses that have been added during the present year, it hardly seems possible that there is room for any more, but the fact remains that far more golf courses are planned for the coming year in the metropolitan district than were ever planned before in the course of a season.

The most ambitious scheme proposed for the coming season is that of William C. Freeman, who has taken an option on 600 acres of Long Island property with the intention of laying out four separate eighteen-hole courses, with a common clubhouse for all the links in the centre of the property. This would be a semi-public course, where any golfer could play by paying the green fee and observing the rules.

A new course is also planned for Sheepshead Bay, where there will be eighteen holes for men and an additional nine for the women.

The Tavern Golf and Country Club will reclaim an old course which had been abandoned at Scarsdale and remodel it for the coming season. There is also a plan to build a course on an island at Ocean City, N. J., and the present Salisbury links at Garden City is so crowded during the busy golf season that there is talk of building another course to relieve the congestion. This would give Garden City three golf courses, which would make it rather a Mecca for golfers along the coast.

The much-talked-of Lido links at Long Beach, where all the holes are duplicates of famous holes on foreign courses, will be ready for play the coming year, and golfers may enjoy the problems of Hoylake, Sandwich, Muirfield, and old St. Andrew's, without the tedium and expense of an ocean voyage.

During the past year more than 100 golf courses have been planned or built in various sections of the country. What this means to American golf the coming season will demonstrate.

NEW GOLF SYSTEM.

Herbert Strong Teaches Duffers with Aid of a Camera.

Herbert Strong, professional at the Inwood Country Club, has developed a new system of teaching golf. He has a high speed Graflex camera with which he snaps the pictures of his pupils as they make their faulty swings, and in this way he is able to bring home the trouble to the golfer with extra emphasis. With this new medium he has been able to gratify the wishes of those serious students of the game who have echoed after Robert Burns "Oh wad some power the giftie gie us, to see oursel's as others see us."

The old method for producing such results was to place the golfer before a mirror in which he could gaze on his form with complacency or disgust. But in this old method there was a conflict of principles. The first law of golf is "Keep your eye on the ball," whereas the player in front of the mirror is not only tempted, but ordered to shift his gaze that he may see where he is at fault in the mirror, and correct his grip, his swing, or his stance accordingly.

It often happens on the links that good results are obtained by very poor methods which, though giving a long ball under the best of conditions, for ever bar the player from attaining any degree of perfection in golf. In this case it is almost useless for the professional to endeavor to correct the faults of the player, for when the ball slips off the face of the club and burns its way through the atmosphere with a deadly buzz, the golfer is certain that the stroke was played to the last degree of perfection. He has no desire to change such a swing, rather does he strive to make it permanent.

This is where the calm merciless eye of the camera catches the golfer when he thinks he is at his best, and when the print is developed and placed before another picture of Vardon, Braid, or Travers in a similar position, the unlucky duffer becomes conscious of his mistakes, and sets about the work of reformation.

Herbert Strong finds it necessary to take sometimes as many as seven snapshots before certain faults are caught at the right point, so that the trouble and the remedy are evident. All the minor troubles that are imperceptible to the eye of the quickest professional are laid bare by the camera. There can be no question of fact between the instructor and his pupil, and the "You did," and "No, I didn't," repartee becomes a thing of the past.

If the golfer swings so far back that he turns his head, if he pulls up at the top of his swing, if he ducks under with his right shoulder or turns the toe of the club in with his right hand in his endeavor to get a long ball, the picture shows it plainly. By a comparison of these pictures taken at different stages in the instruction of the player, his improvement is shown and he is encouraged to persist in his efforts until his style, if not his game, is as perfect as it is possible to make it.

Norwegian Lutherans Win Trophy.

The point trophy in the Sunday School Athletic League games, which were held on Saturday night at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, was won by the Norwegian Lutheran Trinity Sunday school athletes, who defeated the Central Congregational aggregation by two points. The winning of the broad jump gave the former the possession of the prize. The points were thirty and twenty-eight, respectively.

ENGINEERS TO HOLD BOXING IN ARMORY

Twenty-second Corps Aims to Earn Money for Its Equipment.

In an effort to make clear the position of the Twenty-second Engineer Corps, which proposes to hold boxing exhibitions, both amateur and professional, Lieut. Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas appeared before the State Athletic Commission yesterday to issue a statement in answer to the criticism that has been heaped upon the corps. It has been contended that the armories of the State were not the place to hold such exhibitions, but in reply it is asserted that by holding bouts the corps can obtain money for necessary equipment of which it is now deprived through a limited appropriation from the State. The license for the boxing exhibitions was obtained from the commission at the last meeting.

Since that time there has been much discussion of the project. When the license was first issued it was assumed that the corps intended to hold boxing shows of an amateur character, the same as those at the Crescent Athletic Club and the New York Athletic Club. During the last few days there has been talk that the regiment was seeking the services of a matchmaker, Jess McMahon being one of those mentioned for the place.

This has led to opposition from certain quarters, where it is believed that a bad precedent would be set by allowing boxing competitions in the armories, particularly when it is the plan to have bouts between some of the leading professionals, as is averred in this instance. With the Twenty-second Engineers holding such a privilege, it is pointed out, there are several other regiments which might ask for a license from the State Athletic Commission.

The statement from Lieut. Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas was issued in reply to this criticism. It is in part as follows:

"The reports concerning a boxing club under the auspices of the Engineers' Athletic Association prompt me to say that the Twenty-second Engineers would run these events absolutely under the auspices of its own athletic association, supervised by myself and other officers of the corps, and in strict accordance with the State laws governing boxing and the rules of the State Athletic Commission.

"We have now about 100 men of our own corps actively engaged in boxing nightly in our gymnasium, and it is our purpose to promote intercompany, interregimental, and interarmy post boxing matches, with a view to working up an entirely new field in the boxing game.

"We may also consider some of the outstanding matches between stellar professionals providing that they will negotiate with us on a percentage basis. We do not intend to offer any guarantees to professional boxers and take all the risks incident to weather and other uncertain conditions. I do not know as yet when we will hold our first public exhibition.

"One point, the most important of all, is as to our object in going into the boxing game. It is to raise money for obviously needed equipment, which we cannot get unless we raise the money by our individual efforts, and is directly in the line of military preparedness."

The only Commissioner present was the Chairman, Fred A. Wenck, therefore the application for a renewal of the license for the Empire Athletic Club was laid on the table until next week, when a full board will be present.

Applications for new licenses and renewals, according to the law, must be signed by all three Commissioners.

John Reisler asked the commission to grant a special referee's license to "Kid" Lavigne, the old lightweight champion, for whom a benefit performance will be held at the Harlem Sporting Club Dec. 21. The commission was opposed to issuing the license, but agreed to waive its rule against introductions in the ring, so Lavigne will referee the Wolgast-Cross bout at the Harlem Club Friday night.

COFFEY AND MORAN MATCHED

Return Bout Scheduled for Madison Square Garden Jan. 7.

Jim Coffey is to have a return bout with Frank Moran at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 7. The details were arranged yesterday, but there was no announcement forthcoming as to the terms under which the men would enter the ring. It was reported that each made concessions. Moran, who was represented by his manager, Ike Dorgan, stayed at his training quarters near Saratoga, where he has been doing some light sparring with Willie Lewis. Coffey aims to score a decisive victory over Moran, so that he may still be considered as a possible contender for the heavyweight title against Jess Willard.

In the last bout between Moran and Coffey the former won a decisive victory. At Madison Square Garden on Oct. 19 Moran knocked out Coffey in the third round, and then it was said that the championship aspirations of the former motorman were forever blasted. A right hand blow to the jaw floored Coffey, and, though he rose to his feet just before he was counted out, the referee stopped the bout.

Ratner Outclasses McCauley.

Augie Ratner, a former amateur boxer, completely outclassed Joe McCauley in the main bout at the Olympic Athletic Club last night. The latter was in a weakened condition in the second round, but Ratner did not have the ability to end the bout, which went the full ten rounds. McCauley took a terrific beating and at times was almost unable to raise his hands in defense. In one of the semi-final ten-round bouts Solly Burns of Los Angeles won from Willie Doyle. In the fourth round Doyle claimed a foul. It was not allowed and he refused to continue.

TERSE NEWS OF SPORTS

Chicago's 500-mile automobile race has been reduced from 500 miles to 300 by the track's Board of Directors. The race will be held June 19 and the entry blanks will be sent out before Christmas. The prize money for the 1916 contest will not be as large as that hung up for the inaugural race this season. The purse for next year will total $30,000, which will be split in ten parts.

Commencing next Thursday the Cuban-American Jockey Club Company will institute an eighty-two day continuous thoroughbred meeting at the Oriental Park track, which is situated at Marianao, near Havana.

Chicago expects to have one of the strongest athletic clubs in the Central West through the merging of the Swedish Athletic and Swedish-American Athletic Clubs. Officials announced yesterday the organizations would amalgamate. There will be more than 400 members on the rolls at the start.

Edward F. Pidgeon of Cambridge, Mass., who was graduated from Bates College last June, has just been elected director of athletics in the high school at Biddeford.

The American Pomeranian Club will hold a show in the Winter Garden of the McAlpin Hotel this afternoon.

The New England record for the plunge for distance was twice broken by J. B. Jaquith of the Brookline Swimming Club at Revere, Mass., at the second swimming meet of the Ocean Pier S. C., at the Ocean Pier pool. In his first attempt Jaquith made 73 feet, beating the former record of 71 feet 2 inches by a wide margin. In his second try he bettered this, scoring 76 feet 4 inches, which is 3 feet 8 inches below the world's record for this event.

The championship swimming meet between De Witt Clinton and Commerce High Schools, scheduled for yesterday at the Sixtieth Street baths, was postponed until a date to be chosen probably today by the representatives of the schools.

Charles Leonard, one of the most prominent of the amateur boxers, who carried off the honors in the 125-pound class at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, will retire from the A. A. U. ranks Saturday night, when he boxes his first professional bout at the Fairmont A. C.

The basket ball team of Staten Island Academy defeated the Columbia Grammar School five yesterday afternoon on the former's court by a score of 58 to 14.

Willie Gordon of the New York A. C. is the first athlete to accept an invitation to compete in the one and one-half mile race for the Rodman Wanamaker trophy at the Millrose games in Madison Square Garden on Jan. 28.

Four college games are on the schedule of the Crescent Athletic Club basketball team. Yale will be played Friday night at the Second Signal Corps Armory and Princeton will compete against the Brooklyn team on Dec. 22. Lehigh follows on Dec. 28 and Dartmouth on Dec. 30. Hard contests are likely for the collegians as the Crescents have lost only one game in the last forty-two played.

Dr. Martin Berner, one of the four members of the German Imperial Olympic Committee which came here to study athletic conditions in 1913, has been killed in battle, according to the Allegemeine Sport Zeitung.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 1915.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

After many irresolutions, many warnings, threats, and postponements of conscription, Lord DERBY's plan of recruiting is splendidly successful at last. Some 4,000,000 men have responded to the call. In the last three or four days the volunteers have applied in multitudes beyond the capacity of the recruiting offices and the medical officers, so that days had to be added to the prescribed period. The work will not be over until tomorrow night. Many applicants have had to be rejected for physical reasons. The general impulse of patriotic resolution cannot be doubted. In days of disaster, of political, diplomatic, and military errors, failures, incompetences, Great Britain, after saving and guaranteeing the Allies with her fleet, after raising an army of 3,000,000 in the field or ready for it, is to train a new army, exceeding by a million or so what was rightly regarded as a gigantic force for a nation taught to esteem her naval pre-eminence as enough to defend her without a great trained military force.

Before the war the whole number of her army, home and colonial, including the regulars, army reserve, special reserve, and Territorial force, was 727,-141. Add the regulars in India, and the army on paper was 800,000. The Territorial army, in intention like our "Home Guards" of the civil war, was trained two weeks a year. The oversea regulars were widely scattered. The "expeditionary force," as the home regular army is called on mobilization, amounted, on a war establishment, to about 165,000 men. The army reserve is, or was, simply the name for the men serving the last five years of the twelve of enlistment. The special reserve, in 1914 estimated at 80,000, consisted of recruits who had five months of preliminary drill, supplemented every year by three weeks of training. They were officered mostly by non-professionals; not embodied permanently. The paper strength of the Territorial army, the fortnight in camp men, was 312,000 in 1914, its actual strength some 250,000. Of trained soldiers Great Britain cannot have had at the beginning of the war more than 250,000. She would not listen to Lord ROBERTS. She would not prepare for land warfare. She wanted peace, and loved to believe that Germany did.

After the disillusionment she did her best to repair the mistake. The great majority of the Territorials volunteered for home defense abroad. Parliament consented to add 2,000,000 men to the regular army. By November, 1915, a million men had joined the new army. Enlistments were at the rate of 30,000 a week. A quick, severe training, slow as it may have seemed to England's allies, was resorted to. A year to lick "recruities" into shape is none too long. Well, some 3,000,000 were trained. They have fought well, if they have not been too ably led. They were far too few, monstrous as their numbers seemed to the England of little wars. Now their original number is to be more than doubled. After a seeming sag in patriotism, one of those pauses rather than reactions natural during long periods of national stress; after bickerings of Cabinets and Parliament, wranglings of trade unionists and employers, exposed and suspected inefficiencies of the Government; the sharp fire of criticism and opposition in a democracy; after an explosion of dissatisfactions, discords, enmities, grumbles, the nation wakes up at last. It is John Bull all over to object to doing what he is made to do.

Many patricians have died nobly, if they lived not wholly to the satisfaction of moralists, economists, and levelers. The "middle class," the "working class," was sluggish, it was said. Why not? Great Britain has paid others to fight for her on land. She has never been used to great military forces. With her fleet and her purse she has been triumphant. Her little armies have fought gallantly, but they were little. Even glories of her past, like Crécy and Poitiers, were but adventurous raids. Bold yeomen beat the knights, gunpowder beat both; the nobility destroyed itself in the Wars of the Roses; but never has Great Britain had a great army. It was her fleet and the wind that scattered the Armada and humbled Spain. It was CROMWELL's fleet, and not his army, that made the English Commonwealth terrible abroad. NELSON, not WELLINGTON, is the hero of the Napoleonic wars. Like the Americans, who have inherited the fear, the English fear a large standing army. They have the habit of peace. Soldiering has been unreal, impossible to them.

Now it is necessary. They are going to do it. Out of the 8,000,000-odd men from 18 to 40, about 7,000,000 have volunteered. England may be clumsy, slow, bungling. She is very inefficient, very unkultural. But the deliberate resolution of a nation "too "thick-headed to know when it's "beaten" is a dangerous thing to its enemies. Will these British recruits be ready before 1917? No matter. England is ready to stick it out to the end. Possibly she can afford to wait considerably longer than her relative across the North Sea. And she seems able to raise many more soldiers in proportion to population than Germany.

AN OKLAHOMA REGULATOR.

Senator GORE of Oklahoma has brought into the Sixty-fourth Congress his bill, familiar to the Sixty-third, for the regulation, suffocation, depression, and repression of Stock Exchanges in general and of the New York Stock Exchange in particular.

No good and virtuous man, raised in the financial school of Mr. BRYAN and "Cyclone" DAVIS, will defend for a moment the money changers of Wall Street. But the wickedness of New York is permanent and proverbial. Whereas Oklahoma is the nurse and exemplar of all that is beautiful and good. She is the mother of ragbag Constitutions. She is the foe of the Money Power. She is the model State.

In a letter addressed on Nov. 23 to the Executive Committee of the National Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association, Mr. J. S. WILLIAMS, Controller of the Currency, amplifying his October circular about violations of the usury laws and their oaths by various national bank Directors, wrote:

> Of the 1,022 national banks which certified under oath that they were receiving an average of 10 per cent. or more on all of their loans, 2 were in Illinois, 6 in Minnesota, 2 in Missouri, 28 in Georgia, 6 in Florida, 21 in Alabama, 2 in Lousiana, 317 in Texas, 17 in Arkansas, 3 in Tennessee, 90 in North Dakota, 25 in South Dakota, 18 in Nebraska, 5 in Kansas, 38 in Montana, 14 in Wyoming, 37 in Colorado, 25 in New Mexico, 300 in Oklahoma, 12 in Washington, 10 in Oregon, 13 in California, 2 in Utah, 1 in Nevada, and 83 in Idaho.

Three hundred in Oklahoma is much more than 3,000 would be in Texas. Oklahoma is technically the second, practically the first, on the black beadroll of usurers, extortioners, grinders of the faces of the poor!

Regulation begins at home, Mr. GORE.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF AUSTRIA.

German writers of all degrees of hotheadedness, from VON REVENTLOW up or down the scale of temperature, profess to see a political motive underlying all our protests against Teutonic transgressions. We have no need to speculate at all as to the motive of the Ancona outrage. It is in plain view. The motive of the submarine commander was his wish to inflict damage upon the enemy. That desire was unchecked by any regard for the laws of nations or of humanity. It was a barbarous deed, so atrocious as to be in itself evidence of a depraved mind. Acceptance of responsibility for the act of the naval commander and any defense of it would be a proclamation on the part of Austria that she does not consider herself to be bound by the laws of nations, that she intends to prosecute the war savagely, slaying whoever crosses her path, friend and foe alike. That of course would at once sever our relations with the Austro-Hungarian Government.

Our Government does not believe that Austria will put herself in that position, our people will not believe it. There is no excitement over the matter in Washington or anywhere in the country. The American people read the Ancona note with calm minds, because it is the universal belief that Austria will make the necessary disclaimer and offer of reparation. The Germans and the Austrians have profoundly misunderstood us in many things, but they could not go further wrong than in the assumption that politics has anything to do with the Ancona dispatch. In making this demand upon Austria the Government has the united support of all the American people, of all who think and feel as Americans, for we have long been on notice that those of our citizens whose sentiments are expressed by the German language newspapers do not think and feel in that way. Much pondering of the Lusitania case and the delay of the German Government in responding to our demands has given us abundant opportunity for that, has brought our people to one way of thinking. If there is any division of opinion it is because of those who criticise the deliberation of the Government in pressing its demands upon Germany. There are many who feel that we move much too slowly in enforcing the "strict accountability." The negotiation is proceeding, however, and the people are patient—within limits.

There will be no such delay with Austria. The tone of the note puts that out of the question. She has no need to ask for time since our notes to Berlin have made her fully acquainted with our position. The sole question for her is, will she withhold the disclaimer, refuse reparation, and take the consequences of proclaiming herself an outlaw nation, or will she do what is always and everywhere to be expected of an honorable Government, make apology for a breach of law by an officer guilty of violating his instructions, with punishment for him and reparation to us? Less we could not demand and Austria cannot refuse without putting herself in a position no self-respecting nation would care to occupy.

OUR REGULAR ARMY.

In his annual report Secretary GARRISON speaks in terms of high praise of the self-restraint, patience, tact, and intelligence exhibited by our regular army troops in their recent service in Texas, Arizona, and Colorado. Especially in Colorado they rendered valuable service in the performance of a task of a kind which few Americans like to see imposed on their regular troops, or on the militia either. The establishment of State constabularies competent to deal with the rioting which so frequently accompanies labor disturbances is a necessity. But Mr. GARRISON's praise of the conduct of the regulars in Colorado is nevertheless well deserved:

> Injected in the midst of an inflamed populace lately in open conflict, they restored and maintained order. Their poise, justness, absolute impartiality and effectiveness not only applied the proper corrective to the situation on the ground, but commended them to all, whatever the individual sympathies might be, and highly commend them to us. Such a demonstration of the spirit which animates and controls the American Army must make every citizen proud thereof.

That spirit has always been prevalent among our regular troops, but it has not often been so clearly demonstrated as within the last few years. There has been a marked improvement, if not in the discipline of the army, surely in its efficiency, since the patrolling of the Mexican border began, and the Vera Cruz expedition afforded practical training to a numerous contingent. The improvement, to which every officer on active duty will freely testify, has been shown in the increased average of firing accuracy and also in the exhibition of that power of self-control which every well-trained soldier should possess. There has been evidence of this placed before the eyes of the multitude in the moving pictures. The views taken by the camera men along the Mexican border have shown the American soldier at his best. Particularly in the pictures of incidents during the recent attack on Agua Prieta were the self-restraint and soldierlike bearing of our dismounted cavalrymen guarding the border line graphically illustrated. In fact, it seems that the Government might well make systematic employment of moving pictures, taken under the eye of army officers, for educating the public throughout the country to a true appreciation of the value of their army. This might be made a useful factor in obtaining recruits. Our present recruiting methods are old-fashioned, and expensive.

NOT MOTHER GOOSE.

Senator TILLMAN of South Carolina, whose heart is in the right place, obsessed as he is himself by the notion that the United States, in a year of many enforced large expenditures, should increase them by building its own armor plate plant, accuses Mr. BRYAN of being obsessed by the peace at any price idea. Mr. BRYAN is a nuisance, whether or not he is ever actually obsessed by any idea. Colonel ROOSEVELT Mr. TILLMAN calls "the Giant in Mother Goose" and explains himself by identifying the Oyster Bay warrior with the renowned victim of Jack the Giant Killer. Literary criticism has gone astray many times over Mother Goose, to whom all the nursery tales and lyrics have often been attributed. But Jack and his giants were not in the Mother Goose category, though the obscurity of their origin may measurably justify Mr. TILLMAN in classing the giant killer with Jack Sprat and Tom the Piper's Son. "Jack the Giant Killer" may be of Scandinavian origin, or he may have been derived directly from GEOFFREY of Monmouth. Nobody knows and presumably nobody cares. We did not get our version of that romance of courage and conquest from PERRAULT, to whom we directly owe so many of the undying tales of childhood.

Mr. TILLMAN is right about the Colonel's "fe, fi, fo, fum" quality and his association of the quality with Mother Goose will be objected to only by those exact students of literary history and folklore who do not like to have origins confused by high authorities. It is worth noting, also, that no heroic Jack has yet silenced the Colonel's roaring. We are emboldened to doubt if even Mr. TILLMAN will.

THE CITY'S ASSETS AND BURDENS

Controller PRENDERGAST's statement of the nine elapsed months of the city's financial year recalls the famous remark about London, "What a place for plunder!" Russia is said to be the biggest trader among the nations. New York is the greatest trader among cities. Its finances rival those of some kingdoms, with the difference that its resources are not altogether a burden upon the taxpayers now, and promise to be less so as its investments become increasingly productive. If ever New York should be subject to ransom, its capital in docks, water system, railways, and so on would be an excellent basis for the reckoning. For the past six years the taxes levied total $887,000,000, and this year's addition more than rounds out the billion. It would seem that where the taxes are heaviest they are most readily borne, for the collections of the levy range between 88.5 per cent. for Manhattan and 79.16 per cent. for Richmond, where the taxes are least. Salaries and interest are the greatest items of cost of the city's living expenses. For the nine months the total outgo of $319,223,890 included $107,-797,921 for miscellaneous expenses of government, of which $82,460,000 was for salaries. The interest charge was $31,620,000, and $38,747,694 was spent for public improvements. It would seem that the salary charge might be reduced, and yet the city be well served at a fair price. But it would not be possible both to economize and to overpay the lower ranks, and there should be an end to paying large salaries for those whose work is done by deputies, while the leisure thus obtained is devoted to private employment.

The interest charge is fast overtaking the entire budget of fifteen years ago. The marvelous growth of population is outstripped by the increased cost of doing the people's business. But a large part of the debt incurred in making provision for the future is drawing interest before the investment becomes productive. For example, the city has spent $127,844,539 for the new Catskill water supply. It is still unfinished, and the population to test the capacity is not yet existent. This is a self-sustaining investment, the water tax representing value received, not taxes for government. The test of the wisdom of the investment is not the present unproductive condition of the enterprise, but comparison with what the cost would be if the work were postponed until absolute necessity were at hand.

The same is true in even greater degree regarding the city's larger investment in the subway work, respecting which gloomy outgivings are published by those who forget their own responsibility both for the facts as they are and for the worse facts for which they narrowly escape responsibility through the acts of the officials they criticise. It is discovered that the estimated cost will be increased $20,000,000 by delay in simultaneous completion of all the various parts of the system. It is to be regretted that the entire system will not be opened for fifteen months later than had been hoped, or in 1918. Every exertion should be made to hasten entire completion, and to make every practicable use of the disjointed portions at the earliest moment. Service which would not have justified the construction of such portions is clear gain when, the cost having been incurred, they are put to some use.

But the matter is not so bad as it is made to appear, for although $20,000,-000 more expense is not small absolutely, it loses importance when compared with the proportions of the work itself, and with the experience on other works. On the Interborough routes the city has spent $56,216,503, and is obligated for $65,625,888. On the Brooklyn Rapid Transit routes the city has spent $55,333,145 of an obligation for $102,211,190. The companies are making their own expenditures in various related ways, and the totals may run toward $400,000,000. It is the greatest work ever undertaken by any city, far greater for the city than the Panama Canal for the nation. Yet the city's experience is more favorable than the nation's. The $20,000,000 discovery is nothing compared to the disclosure that the completed canal is not complete. It is small, also, in proportion to the dimensions of the work. And, finally, it is due to excess of zeal on the part of those now criticising the work they opposed. They favored the triborough scheme. Presumably there might have been disappointments with that also if it had been ordered. If there had been no structural disappointments the operating results would have staggered the city. It would have been a trunk line without feeders. It would have developed a relatively small part of the city, and the operating deficiency would have made the deficit on the present plan seem trivial. The delays are due to the obstructionists, who cheated the city of ten years' growth of its transit accommodations. On the other hand, they secured for the city in this left-handed way a system so superior that their defeat is a blessing. It would not have been possible to get the dual subway at the time the reformers and enemies of private profit were pressing the triborough scheme. Their opposition was necessary to ripen it, and their obstruction caused the pressure for the larger and better plan. The delay and the expense are regrettable, but the complaints come with ill grace from the critics.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Lesson as Well as an Opportunity.

Although the first effect which THE TIMES desires to attain by printing again this year "New York's 100 Neediest Cases" is, of course, that those whose experiences and conditions are described should have their immediate needs relieved and their future made more hopeful, there are other hardly less important consequences that may follow a proper use of these too true tales of poverty and misfortune. Whoever reads them will acquire more than a little of that knowledge as to "how the other half lives" which is rightly considered essential to the creation of an all-inclusive feeling of solidarity and brotherhood with our neighbors—a knowledge which is by no means possessed by everybody, and is, indeed, almost or quite lacking among the children of parents in what are called "comfortable" circumstances.

There is a feeling on the part of some such parents that their children should be protected from familiarity with the unhappy, as well as the vicious, sides of life, and that it will be time enough for them to learn about such things when they go out into the world for themselves. To call, however, the state of ignorance thus produced one of innocence is a dangerous misnomer, and it is more than doubtful if the policy of concealing and ignoring one great class of facts is really conducive to the happiness of the young any more than to that of their elders. Certainly it is the worst sort of preparation for contacts with reality.

The boy or girl who reads or to whom is read a part or all of the "hundred cases," if he or she has come to be taking as a matter of course the meeting of every want and of almost every wish, will gain a new appreciation of his own unearned good fortune, or hers, and the result may be a timely awakening of a willingness for self-sacrifice and a desire to help the less favored.

The lesson of the "cases" will be the more profitable because in every instance there is suggested the need for something more and better than the mere giving of a dole that neither in quality nor amount will serve to effect a permanent improvement of the beneficiary's status. The charity asked is not that of the old-fashioned kind that was supposed to store up credit for the giver, but left the beggar a beggar as before. The end sought here is help toward self-help and independence.

Problems in Popular Psychology.

To those New Yorkers who remember—and one needn't be very old to do it—how popular and therefore prosperous the Eden Musée used to be, the fact that it has changed in recent years from a recognized metropolitan institution to a precarious survival and now has died to be no more, is one not easily to be explained. Few of us are conscious of any particular change either in ourselves or in the country cousins whom as a matter of almost inevitable course we were wont to take within those widely famed portals soon after their arrival. They were always interested there, and we ourselves, though we maintained a superior air, were by no means as much bored, either in the Chamber of Horrors or above among the waxen potentates and notorieties, as we sometimes pretended to be.

An easy solution of the problem is to ascribe the desertion of the Musée to the arrival and enormous vogue of the "movies," but they are expected to bear the responsibilities for so many alterations of taste and custom that they are cruelly overworked. That theory is the weaker, too, because the Musée was among the first, if not the very first, to present moving pictures to the New York public, and if they could have saved it presumably it would have been saved. Most plausible, on the whole, is the suggestion that it was a change in the currents of urban travel that terminated a career once seemingly above ordinary human vicissitudes. The new facilities of transportation passed it by on either side, and a new kind of business took possession of the region round about.

Those for whom that solution seems too simple are free to assume a present greater degree of sophistication on the part of the local and visitant population of the city. That is easy to assert, and as difficult to deny as to prove. It harmonizes, however, fairly well with the belief or recollection of certain elderly Wise Ones that capital for starting the Eden Musée was secured from abroad on representations to the effect that Americans were a people with few amusements and so little ingenuity in providing them for themselves that they would welcome a form of diversion of which Europe had tired. They were the more likely to do this, it was said, if permitted to feel that the instructive was combined with the amusing—a statement not without truth, even to this day.

A Conflict Not Yet of Cannon.

As our English cousins invariably use the spelling "dreadnought" when writing of that now well-known class of warships, there is something of interest in the fact that all through his annual report Secretary DANIELS follows our own dictionaries and calls them "dreadnaughts."

The difference is not large or important, of course, for the one spelling is as "good" as the other—and the would-be simplifiers of both countries would and do call them equally bad. "Naught" for "nothing" has rather more of etymological support than "nought," but the latter form has not a little—quite enough to keep in countenance anybody who thinks he needs higher authority than usage.

Before either "dreadnaughts" or "dreadnoughts" floated on the disquieted seas there was an inn known to all travelers in the Scottish Highlands—the Dreadnought at Callander—and that is a part of the world with something of a right to set the fashion as to spelling words of this particular sort. For people are still living thereabout for whom gh's mean something and gutturals are realities, as they are not to our weakened larynxes.

And it would be a pity if Secretary DANIELS should use the power of his great position to force upon the rest of us the tiresome duty of remembering which of two navies has "dreadnaughts" and which "dreadnoughts." As the English invented the type, why not let them decide the spelling of its name?

Where to Send Serbian Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the letters of several readers of my appeal to "the generous Americans," published in some American newspapers, I infer that they would like to send their donations for the Serbian refugees and sufferers directly to Serbia, and are therefore asking me how, where, and to whom.

I am pleased to inform everybody that every kind of help can be sent to the following address:

American Consulate, Athens, Greece, for Serbians, to which address I shall also send the gifts donated so far by generous Americans.

Should it be inconvenient to send packages directly, then same can be addressed to

Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 17 West Thirtieth Street, New York City.

I ask that nothing else be sent to my address. Colonel FEVREM F. POPOVITCH, Of the Serbian Artillery, Serbian Military Commissioner, 441 West Twenty-second Street.

New York, Dec. 13, 1915.

Superfluous Army Posts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We read about superfluous army posts. Where are they located and by what members of Congress are they retained from motives of political advantage? In your editorial of the 9th inst. you state that the Government suffers an annual loss of $5,000,-000 from retention of useless posts in the face of recognized advantages flowing from concentration of our military forces in fewer and more strategic positions. It seems to me that this subject is one that the general public is entitled to be informed about.

Congers, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1915. L. L. B.

STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

"The lute lies broken; gone afar from us the lutanist."

The brooding moonlight lingers on the heath—
Once more must England come with gentle tread
To bring her tears of tribute for the dead
And lay upon this brow a laurel wreath.

No more down furze-lit lanes his feet shall go,
No more the fields shall hush to hear his song;
That heart which beat with Bion's rapture strong,
Now with the old Earth Mother lieth low.

A noble music haunts the restless sea,
The winds of Heaven finger soft his hair;
Ay, Nature saith: "Tonight let skies be fair,
For Keats, the star-eyed, guides him o'er the lea."

Year follows year, the Summers bloom and die,
And over dreaming eyes Death's mist must fall;
Brother to brother, dust to dust must call,
And souls of men must greet Eternity.

Kindred of Keats and Shelley—ah! they pass,
And he who needs not now our idle praise,
Sang gloriously of England's glorious days,
Yet pierced the thrilling secrets of the grass.

Ay, deem not England weak, if, bending down,
She brush away tonight a furtive tear,
And 'mid War's swift events that crowd the year,
Give him a Poet's bright, immortal crown.

J. CORSON MILLER.

PROF. BOAS'S WARNING.

His Views on Our Foreign Relations Considered Alarming.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Dr. Franz Boas, published in this morning's issue of THE TIMES, is the more remarkable because of the prominence and intelligence of the writer. His failure to differentiate the private sale of munitions of war to the Entente powers by American concerns from the fitting out of belligerent ships in American ports under the direction and control of the Teutonic Governments is the more alarming since it cannot be ascribed to the ignorance of the writer. It is but one more instance of the willful refusal of our citizens of Germanic origin to divorce themselves from their fatherland and to accept American ideals and interpretations of international law when the latter conflict with Germanic plans and needs.

The fact that our country does not supply the Central Powers with munitions should arouse in our citizens of Teutonic origin not unreasoning anger against our mutual Government, but pity for their fatherland because the latter failed to provide adequately against present eventualities by the creation of a naval force sufficient to contest, if not to control, transatlantic commerce during the present conflict. If the harbors of Germany and Austria were accessible to our shipping, those powers would be the first to protest against our Government placing an embargo upon the exportation of arms. It is unfortunate for all the world that the Teutonic mind is incapable of considering a topic abstractly or from any point of view except that of the present necessities of the land of its origin.

The warning to the United States of ultimate "retaliation" by the Central Powers should receive the thoughtful consideration of all patriotic Americans. It is the final argument, and should convince every one of the immediate necessity of the United States placing itself "in condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice." D. D.

New York, Dec. 11, 1915.

A Request for Particulars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the charges of Professor Franz Boas, there are two factors which call for a little clearer light. First, he implies or assumes the existence of certain facts without distinctly stating what they are or presenting any evidence of their correctness. What are any of the "intemperate charges which are hurled day by day at the German sympathizers," and in what respect are such charges "intemperate"? What is it that we (presumably the United States) have done and are doing to bring about a state of war between our country and Germany? I had hitherto labored under the impression that we had rather been stretching a point to prevent such a state. And what are "the long series of acts (or any single act, for that matter,) injurious to Germany that we have committed, and that we are committing day by day"? Let us have a bill of particulars on this count. Of what does the "unendurable provocation" suffered by "our Germanophile writers" consist, and upon what conceivable theory can any "embittered" feelings, however poignant, on the part of "German partisans" justify, or even palliate, the commission of "unlawful acts" in this country? I put this question to Dr. Boas as an American citizen who has taken a solemn oath to support and uphold the laws and Constitution of this country.

Secondly, Dr. Boas fails to make clear against whom he directs his charges of "provocation," "injurious acts," &c. Are these charges against the Government of the United States or against individual citizens thereof, and if the latter, who are they?

He also makes use of certain phrases and expressions which require further elucidation. "Numerous transgressions of law," he says, "by individuals who at other times act normally are provoked by conflicts between the law and public conscience." Of what do these conflicts consist, and who are the keepers or representatives of the public conscience, whatever that may be understood to be?

Finally, what, in the name of common sense, is a "German-American citizen"? What country is he a citizen of? To whom or to what does he owe allegiance? A German subject residing in the United States I can understand. I also know what a loyal American citizen of German birth or parentage is, and I am happy in the belief that there are many such. But a "German-American citizen" is a bewildering and self-contradictory term which completely baffles my understanding. If it be true that they are "on the point of creating a German-American Party," by all means let them do so without delay, in order that we may be able to segregate them and distinguish them from real Americans of German extraction, to whom they constitute an undeserved reproach. GEORGE WESTERVELT.

New York, Dec. 11, 1915.

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J. CORSON MILLER.

CITIZENS CONDEMNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

What Is the Limit of American Privilege in Speaking and Thinking About the European War?

By HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK.

Author of "A Short History of Italy," "The New American Type and Other Essays," &c.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are readers of your paper who would like elucidation of certain remarks made by the President in his recent message to Congress. It would be highly satisfactory if the President would expand those remarks himself; but in default of fuller explanation from him, perhaps you will shed some light, for the remarks in question seem to bear harshly upon a good many of our fellow-citizens.

The President denounces two categories of American citizens. Neither class does he name except by stating wherein it has offended.

In denouncing the first category, the President "blushes" because certain naturalized Americans "have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life," and "have sought to bring the authority and good name of the Government into contempt, * * * to destroy our industries," and "to debase our politics." And the President goes on to say "such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out," they are "infinitely malignant." These are strong words.

After urging upon Congress the passage of special laws to reach the foregoing offenders, the President denounces the second category of evildoers. "Some men among us * * * have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States. * * * They also preach and practice disloyalty." Rebuking "the corruption of their mind and heart," he adds, "I should not speak of others [to wit, the first category—those who are "infinitely malignant"] without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn" which should be felt for them.

Does this "deeper humiliation and scorn" imply that the President's fellow-citizens of the second category are morally even worse than those in the first category? And if so, to what individuals, or to what group of Americans does it apply? Does the President mean that those men who have felt, and even felt passionately, that the German invasion of Belgium was wicked, who are passionately indignant at the conduct of the German soldiers in Belgium as set forth in the Bryce report—does the President mean that these men should be held up to the scorn of the world as more "corrupt in mind and heart" than "creatures * * * who must be crushed out" by the criminal law?

Ethics constitute a difficult and uncertain study. Wise men of the belligerent nations have seen in this war a contest between right and wrong; most of them, whether Eucken, or Bergson, or whoever it may be, take passionate sides with one or the other of the two warring leagues. Suppose an American citizen, having been educated in Germany or France, and having many friends in Germany or France, agrees with Eucken, and passionately believes that Germany is right, or with Bergson, and passionately believes that France is right, what is the limit of his American privilege of thinking or of speaking? The President says that American citizens must not put their sympathy for Germany or France above their regard for the "peace and dignity" of this country. But, suppose these citizens should think that this country ought to go to war on one side or the other; say, because Germany sinks the Lusitania, because Austria sinks the Ancona, or because the British stop American ships and detain them in British ports; have they not a right to express their views, whether in a letter to the newspapers, or to the President, or to their Congressmen, or in private conversation? Suppose they think that courage, honor, self-respect, require the United States to risk money, life, and limb for what Germany calls "the freedom of the seas," or for what Great Britain calls "the rights of little nations," have they then neither right nor duty in the matter? If they speak are they "preaching and practicing disloyalty"? Does the expression of such opinions show "corruption of the heart and mind"?

These Americans may have believed themselves to be good citizens in urging "the right as God gives them to see the right," and are they to be held up by the President of the United States to contempt even greater than that due to those men who have blown up powder factories and perhaps murdered workmen, and have tried to affix bombs to seagoing ships?

The President of the United States speaks with authority, all the world is his audience; and when he denounces his fellow-citizens as "corrupt in heart and mind" he owes them a bill of particulars. American citizens are, according to the President, citizens of a "proud country," and ought not to accept an accusation of "corruption of heart and mind" without demanding and receiving an explanation; the President owes to the citizens whom he has denounced as corrupt of heart and head, not generalities, not vague rhetoric, but a full and explicit statement of his charges, and to whom he means them to apply.

HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK.

New York, Dec. 10, 1915.

BUDAPEST NOT STARVING.

Arthur Ruhl Found No Lack of Food in the Hungarian Capital.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the sake of those—Hungarians and others—who may have relatives or friends in Budapest, it seems only fair to correct misapprehensions that might result from the letter of Mr. Szebenyei of The London Morning Post, published in THE TIMES this morning. The statement that "the people in Budapest are starving in the more drastic sense of the word" is a misstatement of facts.

I have just come from Budapest, where I spent the greater part of the Autumn. While certain articles of food were more expensive than usual, there was no obvious lack either of necessities or luxuries in markets, shops, hotels, or the innumerable cafes, and, so far as mere scarcity of food is concerned, a stranger coming into the town would scarcely suspect that war was going on. While I made no special investigation of food conditions, and it is, of course, true that there is suffering among the poor, while life in fashionable hotels goes on unchanged, I drifted about the city a good deal, both on the Pest and Buda sides, dropping into all sorts of places from the Hungaria and Ritz to the humbler sort of coffee houses and "automats," and never found any difficulty in getting plenty to eat at prices less than the corresponding ones in New York.

Budapest must inevitably feel the pinch of war, but to use the word "starving" in anything approaching a literal sense is absurd. Those who have friends or relatives in the Hungarian capital may feel reasonably sure that they are living very much as usual. ARTHUR RUHL.

New York, Dec. 13, 1915.

CONTEMPT FOR AMERICANS

And Some Services They Are Rendering to Those Who Display It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago there appeared on the first page of THE TIMES a Paris dispatch quoting the Petit Journal as saying, among other things, that Americans were receiving numerous discourtesies from the French, and that the mention of America drew a shrug of contempt from persons of all classes in the French capital. In the last issue of the Magazine Section of THE TIMES is an article by Richard Harding Davis, in which he tells us that the French have nothing but contempt for the United States.

It occurs to the casual observer, who is not especially impressed with the value of the opinion of either Mr. Davis or the French, that it is displaying shocking bad taste for either of them to have a contempt for a nation which is practically paying Belgium's ransom to the Germans, revolutionizing the surgery of gunshot wounds, maintaining the best equipped and most efficient hospitals in France, Belgium, Serbia, and Poland; preventing epidemics of typhus and cholera among the Serbs and Poles, sending "Christmas ships" laden with clothes and toys to the orphans of all Europe, financing and equipping these same French (and others,) to furnishing Brand Whitlocks and Herricks to stand between the Teutons and their prey, promoting countless individual enterprises of great pith and moment.

WILFRED TAYLOR.

Thompson, Conn., Dec. 6, 1915.

A Need of the Bronx.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to plead for the successful consummation of the $85,000 building campaign for the Young Men's Hebrew Association of the Bronx.

The Y. M. H. A. is a civic necessity. It cultivates manhood, and any institution which aims to better our citizenship should be loyally supported by the individuals of a community.

The Bronx is woefully weak in the matter of providing suitable social and civic centres. Amusement houses of all sorts spring up on all sides, but not one place where a youth may develop himself mentally, morally, and physically. The Y. M. C. A., of course, is about to open the doors in their beautiful building at 161st Street, but that is too ineffective when one contemplates on the 700,000 population in Bronx County. The Bronx Y. M. H. A. shortly should be housed in a splendidly equipped modern structure. The youth of the community need morality, religion, and virtues of the soul impressed into their systems.

M. HILLEL FELDMAN, D. D. S.

New York, Dec. 12, 1915.

ART NOTES.

James C. Fargo's Collection of Paintings on View at Anderson's.

At the Anderson Galleries Mr. James C. Fargo's collection of paintings is on view with consignments by other collectors, awaiting the sale by auction on Thursday. Those who remember the pictures of F. S. Church with pleasure in their simple fantasy will enjoy the "Pink Water Lily," with its inscription, "Uncle Jim from Fred," and the little water-color "Mermaid" among the half dozen examples of his work. There are two Fritz Thaulows, one of them inscribed "A mon ami Strom"; two Verboeckhoevens, and a Ridgeway Knight, the last a view of the artist's own garden at Rolleboise, overlooking the Seine. "A Village Pasture," by Emil van Marcke, a characteristic composition of cows and me

NOTABLES IN WAX GO UNDER HAMMER

Eden Musee's Distinguished Are Parted After Years of Tranquil Silence Under Same Roof.

SELL CHAMBER OF HORRORS

Napoleon, Caesar, and Roosevelt Go in One Lot for $240—Irishman Buys Robert Emmet for $2.

Queen Victoria and her precocious grandson, Kaiser Wilhelm; the Regent of China, (whoever he may be,) and William Jennings Bryan, George Washington, and a person whom the catalogue calls "Raymon Poincore"—these and all the other illustrious tenants of the Eden Musée have left 55 West Twenty-third Street forever. H. Karp sold them all at auction yesterday, with all the costumes, chandeliers, phonographs, chairs, platforms, curtains, and other furnishings of the famous old gallery.

After the Eden Musée went bankrupt last June, Peter B. Olney, the receiver, allowed its proprietors six months of grace. But at the end of the six months its finances were in a worse state than before, so it was sold to Karp Brothers.

If S. W. Gompertz of Coney Island is the chivalrous gentleman that he seems to be, he will oblige a lady by washing her chin and giving her a new powder puff. The lady is the heroine of that venerable mechanical group called "Too Late for the Opera," acquired yesterday by Mr. Gompertz. This lady, undisturbed by the impatient glances of her husband, in his mid-Victorian evening clothes, has been for a generation powdering her chin before a mirror. But in all that time her powder puff has not returned to its box for a fresh load of complexion; instead it has accumulated dust, which it smears upon her already blackened chin and mouth with every revolution of the wheels within her throbbing bosom.

Hans Schmidt for $10.

But "Too Late for the Opera" is only one of Mr. Gompertz's new possessions. How good all the little Gompertzes must be, if there are any little Gompertzes! Their father has bought nearly all the Chamber of Horrors. He bought the "Electrocution of the Four Gunmen, (cheap at $40,) and "The Bomb Throwers," ($25, that is $5 a thrower,) and "The Assassination of President McKinley," ($25,) and all sorts of exciting things, including "Hans Schmidt," who wears a faultless cassock and clean collars in spite of his long residence in prison, and was certainly a bargain at $10.

The hundreds of people, chiefly showmen and shopkeepers, who braved the storm to attend this extraordinary auction were first herded into tiny dark rooms on the top floor of the building. There they could be dimly seen shelves filled with ghastly rows of heads, arms, and legs. There were chairs, too, wax boilers, and various utensils, but the chief treasures were the waxen limbs and staring, wigless heads.

"And here," said C. B. Porteous, who for nearly twenty years has been the Eden Musée's chief artist, "are some eyes." True enough there was a great box of eyes, most glassily realistic. Would some amateur philanthropist buy them for presentation to the American Red Cross? No philanthropist was permitted even to bid in the box of eyes by itself, for everything in the room constituted one lot.

That the Eden Musée could not keep the wolf from the door has for some months been common knowledge. But its fine wolves have met their doom in the lobby, ignominiously auctioned off at $2 a piece. Also the lobby and vestibule have lost their other ornaments. No tears will be shed at the news that the "Suffragette Smashing a Mirror" went for $21, nor will any but the most patriotic be grieved to learn that the knowledge that Columbia and Uncle Sam, a Sailor and a Marine, were sold for $12 each. But it is tragic to think that the fine old policeman—you know, the one whom your mother asked for the correct time when she took you to the Musée years and years ago—is to be sold. It is tragic to think that this most admirable of all guardians of law and order should be knocked down at $17.

Chamber of Horrors Goes Also.

You were always hurried through the Chamber of Horrors, ("Historical Chambers and Crypt" was its more formal title.) But Mr. Karp and his eager audience did not hurry through when they visited it yesterday morning. They studied carefully the "Attack on a Counterfeiters' Den"; they looked with the eyes of connoisseurs upon the elephant which has for thirty years been stepping on the Burmese criminal's head; in the Hindu widow burning herself to her pyre, rolled her lustrous eyes; for them the murdered gamekeeper writhed new and vigorous writhes.

"Lot 43," said Mr. Karp, "is Admiral Fletcher at Bomba Cruz." Later he amended this title to the less picturesque form "Admiral Fletcher Bombarding Vera Cruz," and some one bought it for $25. "General Funston Entering Vera Cruz" charmed $40 from some patriotic pocket, while the "Surrender of General R. E. Lee at Appomattox Court House" brought $105.

A harmless-looking person from the suburbs had been wandering around the rooms for several hours, in quest, he said, of a souvenir which he could purchase for a small amount. He was particularly attracted by some waxen babies, life size and prettily dressed. "One of these," he said, "would be a pleasant memento, and the children would like to play with it." He could have bought one for about 50 cents—but he did not do so, for to take one would necessitate taking also sixty others, and a carload of dolls is too much, even for a suburban family. "The only thing that it really would have been convenient for me to buy," he said, mournfully, "was the 'Drunken Woman' in the Chamber of Horrors. She went for $2. But she didn't altogether attract me."

After numerous railings, mechanical musical instruments, clocks, seventeen ash cans, a wheelbarrow, a moving picture outfit, and a painting, (mysteriously described as "by Heber Gallery") had been sold, the company on the main floor heard the approach of the invaders. The classic father and sons struggling with the serpents were called by Mr. Karp "The Laycoon Statuary," and sold by him for $5, although he suggested that $1,000 would be an acceptable bid. A large and genial Irishman bought "Robert Emmet" and "An American Indian," paying $2 apiece. He wanted only "Robert Emmet," but the patriot and the aboriginal were sternly grouped together by the auctioneer.

General Booth's Real Clothes.

Mr. Porteous was standing near THE TIMES reporter when the "Events in American History," "Makers of History," "Prominent People Past and Present," and "Rulers of the World" were put on sale. "John Paul Jones," he said, "I had to do entirely from description. But some of these people I went to see, and talked with them, and then made the cast from their photographs. Colored people tell me that this is a good likeness of Booker T. Washington. General Booth over there is wearing his real clothes; we gave the General a new suit when he was over here and he gave us his old one."

The Makers of History"—Cleopatra, Napoleon, Caesar, Roosevelt, and all that crowd—brought $240. The "Prominent People Past and Present," (among whom was a strange creature called "Sir John Henry Irving,") went for $191, while for the "Rulers of the World" the successful bid was $80.

"The Sleeping Guard," gentlemen," said one of Mr. Karp's young assistants. "He actually snores! A fine mechanical figure! Be quiet, and listen to him snore!"

"The Sleeping Guard," who had drowsed in his corner for thirty years, was heard to snore. But it was a pathetic snore, there was no heart in it. "The Sleeping Guard" was not snoring to entertain an appreciative company; in his mechanical heart he felt that he, who was an actor, had become a chattel. Nevertheless, he snored. And Mr. Gompertz bought him for $17.50.

MISS MOORE ENGAGED.

Daughter of Lieut. Com. and Mrs. W. R. Sayles to Wed E. A. Bigelow, Jr.

Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. William Randall Sayles announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Moore, to Ernest A. Bigelow, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Bigelow of 120 East Fifty-sixth Street and Oyster Bay.

Miss Moore is the daughter of the late Henry Boynton Moore and a niece of the late John G. Moore of Moore & Schley.

Lieut. Commander Sayles is the American Naval Attaché at the embassy in Paris, and during the absence of her mother Miss Moore has been staying with her aunt, Mrs. Warner M. Leeds at Plandome, L. I. Mrs. Sayles is at present visiting in New York. Miss Moore's sister, Miss Constance Moore, is a débutante of this season.

No date has been set for the wedding.

DANCE IN AID OF SERBIANS.

Native Singing Also for a Society Throng at the Biltmore.

A ball for the benefit of the Serbian war sufferers was held last night at the Hotel Biltmore, and there was a large and representative assembly of society. Many came in after the opera and the theatre.

The baliroom was decorated with the Serbian colors, and there was a brief program of native singing and dancing. Obrah Djerin, the Serbian tenor, appeared in costume and sang a group of folk-songs. A Serbian orchestras played for the general dancing.

The affair was under the patronage of Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador, and Lady Spring-Rice, wife of the British Ambassador. Francis H. Markoe was Chairman of the Ball Committee and Mrs. H. H. Jenkins Vice Chairman.

Miss Nina E. Bockman to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Bockman of 133 Eighty-sixth Street, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nina Emilia Bockman, to Raymond Evans Plimpton of this city and Hartford.

Mrs. Tartoue Gives Costume Dance.

Mrs. Pierre Tartoue of 6 East Forty-sixth Street, gave a costume dance last night. There were about eighty guests present. The dance was preceded by a musical program.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Judge and Mrs. Walter C. Noyes of 31 East Sixty-third Street will give a dance at the Plaza on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28, for their daughters, the Misses Marian and Catherine Noyes.

Mrs. William H. Woodin and the Misses Wodin are to give a tea dance at the Cosmopolitan Club on Jan. 1 for Miss Isabel Stettinius.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens entertained with a small dance last night at Sherry's.

Mrs. George Marshall Allen of 777 Madison Avenue is giving a luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton on Saturday for her daughter, Miss Loraine Allen, who is to be a débutante next season. She will take her guests afterward to a matinée.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Wood Burchard of 57 East Sixty-fourth Street are to give a dinner and theatre party for Miss Harriet McKee, débutante daughter of Mrs. Sutton McKee, on Friday, Dec. 24, before the dance given by Mrs. George Quintard Palmer.

Miss Mildred Ingersoll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Ingersoll of 913 West End Avenue, will entertain with a luncheon for Miss Muriel Wiggin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin, on Dec. 22.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Gleaves have sent out cards for the coming-out reception of their daughter, Miss Evelina Porter Gleaves, to be held on Dec. 24 at their home in Washington, D. C. Rear Admiral Gleaves was formerly commandant of the New York Navy Yard.

The American Ambassador to Spain, Joseph E. Willard, is sailing tomorrow for New York to spend Christmas on this side with Mrs. Willard and Miss Elizabeth Willard, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt (Miss Belle Willard) in Buenos Aires.

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AMERICAN SIDE FOR A FRENCH TRIANGLE

"Mon Ami Teddy" Proves Amusing, with M. Becman as the American.

INTRODUCES MLLE. GARRICK

Charming French Actress Has Her New York Debut in a Clever Farce.

MON AMI TEDDY. A farce in thre acts, by Andre Rivoire, presented at the French Theatre with Edgar Becman and Yvonne Garrick, followed by "Son Homme," a war sketch, with M. Becman and Irene Bordoni.

Teddy. W. Kimberley	Edgar Becman
Didier Morel	Ferdinand Verley
D'Aucone	Georges Renavent
Bertin	Georges Saullieu
Verdier	Paul Cerny
Corbett	Emile Detramont
Dominique	Pierre Mindaist
Willie	Victor Feld
Madeleine	Yvonne Garrick
Mme. Roucher	Jenny Diska
Mathilde	Ginnette Guerande
Franine	Mado Ditza
Juliette	Madeleine Rivort
Yvonne	Simone Revyl
Aline	Georgette Ducellier

Another amusing evening may be recorded to the credit of our own little Théâtre Français. It is provided by this week's program, a double bill introduced last night with "Mon Ami Teddy" presented as the major part of the entertainment and with "Son Homme," the war sketch, which caused a mild thrill in West Forty-fourth Street two weeks ago, now repeated for good measure.

In each play the title rôle is played and played well by Edgar Becman, a competent young actor who has just been added to the ranks of the rapidly expanding company while the performance of "Mon Ami Teddy" marks the first appearance in New York of Yvonne Garrick, a comely and charming actress who proves a most welcome recruit from the Paris stage. Here, then, is fresh evidence of better days in the local French Theatre.

When André Rivoire set out to write "Mon Ami Teddy," a gay, inconsequential and almost irreproachable farce, at which Paris was mightily amused a few seasons ago, he had the initial advantage of a capital idea. He would draw the familiar figure of the triangle, but one side—the upright side—should be an American. So to the serene but not particularly happy household of the preoccupied and ambitious M. Didier-Morel comes Teddy W. Kimberley, an exceedingly rude and scandalously wealthy son of some American steel king, who loves and covets at sight the pretty Mme. Didier-Morel.

Teddy has no mind to play the rôle of lover, and would not think of such a thing as paying court to another man's wife. So he calmly negotiates a promising affair between the inconvenient husband and another woman, and soon has Mme. Didier-Morel suing for divorce and ready for a second marriage. But this poor lady, having been brought upon her native drama, no doubt never dreams that the reticent Teddy is in love with her, and, thus naturally misled, she is no sooner free than she throws herself into the arms of a young compatriot who had been attentive in the recognized manner. In fact, things go so wrong with Teddy's plan to have his obliged to throw this intruder into the street before the final curtain can be rung down.

Of course, M. Becman plays Teddy, making the rôle stand out by his very good comedy and his very bad French. Curiously enough, he plays to belie Teddy's gaucheries of conduct by an extraordinary suavity and composure of manner which fairly intrigue the attention. Mlle. Garrick as Mme. Didier-Morel, is nicely spirited and altogether winning. Good work is done, too, by M. Saullieu, M. Renavent, M. Cerny, and Mme. Diska, but especially by M. Saullieu.

"Son Homme," the war sketch, is given as it was when it followed not "Mon Ami Teddy," but "La Princesse Georges." The two plays make a good program, a bill with a thrill and a deal of laughter.

Berlin's Revue Next Tuesday.

Irving Berlin's new revue, "Stop! Look! Listen!" will have its first New York performance on Tuesday night of next week in the Globe Theatre. Gaby Deslys is the star of the revue, which was produced by Charles B. Dillingham, and others in the cast are Harry Fox, Harry Pilcer, Doyle and Dixon, Joseph Santley, and Tempest and Sunshine, the piece is now playing in Philadelphia. "Chin Chin" will end its run of seventy weeks at the Globe Saturday night, and will go to Boston.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The annual theatre party of the Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Polyclinic Hospital was held last night in the Belasco Theatre for the performance of "The Boomerang." The first and last scenes of the play are in a physician's office, and as there were many doctors in the audience, it found especial delight in the play. The party filled the orchestra floor and the first rows in the balcony.

Joseph Brooks has arranged for a brief tour for Phyllis Neilson-Terry in vaudeville. Her offering will embrace two songs and two scenes from Shakespeare. At the conclusion of her tour the English actress will return to New York to begin rehearsals of a new play in which Mr. Brooks will present her in February.

An invitation performance of Hauptmann's "The Weavers" was given in the Garden Theatre last night. The first public performance will take place tonight.

The Mirror Films, Incorporated, will produce a scenario by Andreas de Segurola, the Metropolitan baritone, among its first feature films. The title of the scenario is "The Sin of Napoleon" and Maria de Sarlabous collaborated with the singer in writing it. Mr. de Segurola is Vice President of the Mirror Company.

Francis X. Hope of the executive staff of Cohan & Harris, and Mrs. Hope, are the parents of a baby boy born yesterday at their home in the Deerfield Apartments, Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

The Australian Cadets, in charge of Lieutenant J. J. Simons, occupied a group of boxes at the Hippodrome last night. The boxes were decorated with Australian and American flags and the green and gold of the cadet uniform. By way of making the boys feel at home the kangaroos came down to the footlights and bowed to them in the toyland scene.

Twenty members of the Psi Upsilon Club will make up a theatre party at the Cort tonight for the performance of "Princess Pat."

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, December 11th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 10.68 cents per pound.—Advt.

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Light Travelling Bag, in black, 16 in. $16
Velvet Handbag, inside frame 6
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177 Broadway

JOHN POWELL'S RECITAL.

American Pianist Plays Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, and Chopin.

John Powell, the young American pianist and composer who played with the New York Symphony Orchestra a few weeks ago, gave a recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon that made a further disclosure of his talent and admirable capacities. He played Bach's Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue, Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, Op. 31, No. 3; Brahms's F minor Sonata, and a group of pieces by Chopin.

It is a pleasure to recognize in Mr. Powell a musical force of more than ordinary significance; he has a sound, fluent, and well-developed technique, a pleasing individuality, the enthusiasm of youth. He is filled with a romantic ardor, and this colors much of what he plays. He rightly regards Bach in his great fantasia and fugue as one of the foremost of romantic composers. That he surcharged the fantasia with the expression of this feeling is one of the results of his being a young man. In fact, the expression was a little overdone, and there was something too much of anxiety to press the last drop of sentiment out of every phrase and every measure of it. The arpeggiated chords that crowd certain sections of this fantasia are not the vehicles of deep feeling, to be delivered with emotion, but blocks of harmonic color, conventional figures of the period in which Bach wrote; and it is possible to make the piece a little wearisome by too tender a lingering on even its most expressive phrases. The fugue he played with great clearness and flexibility, not as a contrapuntal exercise, but as a profoundly poetical picture of a mood, and with a true feeling for its larger proportions.

Beethoven's Sonata he interpreted with the fancy, the grace, and the play of humor that belong to it; also here, too, perhaps, with more of sentiment than it really carries as the result of "rubato" freely introduced. Others have found in Brahms's Sonata, more imposing effects; but Mr. Powell's performance of it had much of its glowing intensity, much of its youthful impulsiveness, and the lyrical beauty of the andante and its echo, the "Retrospect," exquisitely set forth. With Chopin it seemed as if the player were most in sympathy and in his music most at home. Of the D flat nocturne he gave a most characteristic performance.

One of the tasks before Mr. Powell is to grow into the appreciation of style, the differentiation of styles; and when he has done this his playing of Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, and Chopin will intensify the essential qualities of each, and will, perhaps, leave Powell a little more out of account. But in the meantime there may be the enjoyment of a thoroughly musical nature expressed sympathetically in piano playing of much artistic merit.

ICE GARDENS ARE OPENED.

Carnival at the Biltmore Aids East Side Settlement House.

A considerable sum was realized yesterday by the skating carnival at the Biltmore, given under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the East Side Settlement House, the proceeds to be devoted to its work. The storm did not interfere with the program of fancy skating, the falling snow adding picturesqueness to the outdoor rink.

The spectators looked on from a glass-inclosed lounge and tearoom, where big gas logs were burning. Mr. and Mrs. Irving Berlin appeared in an exhibition of fancy skating, and Alfred and Sigrid Naess also did skating stunts in costume.

The carnival marked the formal opening of the ice gardens, which are to be used on Thursday and Saturday mornings by the members of the Scours National and the Lafayette Fund. They will be illuminated at night by searchlights.

The committee in charge yesterday included Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley, Mrs. Richard V. Meade, Mrs. Donald G. Geddes, Mrs. R. Burnham Moffat, Mrs. Rufus Petterson, Mrs. William Ross Proctor, and Mrs. Christopher D. Smithers.

Pemberton-McCoy Wedding Dec. 30.

The wedding of Miss Margaret McCoy, daughter of Josiah McCoy of 91 Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J., to Brock Pemberton, a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, will take place on Thursday evening, Dec. 30, at 9 o'clock, at the home of the bride's father. The Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, pastor emeritus of the Mott Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception.

Miss Helen McCoy will be her sister's maid of honor, and she will also be attended by her two nephews, who will act as pages. They are John Charles McCoy, Jr., and Robert Dingwell Fordyce. Mr. Pemberton will have as best man his brother, Murdock Pemberton. After a short honeymoon the couple will reside at 123 East Fifty-third Street.

Their Engagement Broken.

The engagement of Miss Rose Berinstein to Joseph S. Blume of this city has been broken. This was announced yesterday by Miss Berinstein's mother, Mrs. I. M. Berinstein, of 420 Riverside Drive. The couple's engagement was announced in September.

Cochran-Toppin Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Annie M. Cochran of 518 West 151st Street, daughter of Mrs. Marie Cochran, to Hubert M. Toppin of Hartford, Conn., has been announced. Miss Cochran is a granddaughter of the late Judge Robert Cochran of White Plains, N. Y. No date has been set for the wedding.

Francis Macmillen Plays Again.

Francis Macmillen, violinist, who has already been heard in New York this season, gave his second recital last evening in Aeolian Hall, in which he had the assistance of Richard Hageman at the piano. The most important number on the program was Brahms's D minor Sonata for piano and violin, of which Mr. Macmillen gave a performance whose vigor sometimes bordered on rudeness, not to the advantage of the quality of his tone or of his intonation. His tone last evening had less smoothness, warmth, and beauty, especially on the lower strings, than at some of his previous appearances. There was a similar energy somewhat misdirected in his playing of the sarabande and bourée (each with its "double") from Bach's B minor solo suite. Among his other pieces were arrangements by the concert giver of Chopin's song, "The Maiden's Wish," and that one of Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words" known as the "Hunting Song."

Karl Jorn Back from Buenos Aires.

Karl Jorn, the tenor, arrived yesterday on the Steamship Tenadores. He has been singing in Buenos Aires and will go on a concert tour of the United States. Erwin J. Stensen, his accompanist, was with him.

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F. M. COCKRELL DIES; SENATOR 30 YEARS

Missourian Who Succeeded Carl Schurz and Retired in 1905 Stricken in Washington.

A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

Advanced by Western Silver Democrats Against Parker in 1904—Member of Ordnance Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Francis Marion Cockrell of Missouri, who succeeded Carl Schurz in the United States Senate March 4, 1875, and served in that body continuotsly for thirty years, died this morning in his apartment from heart disease. He was at breakfast when the stroke came.

Mr. Cockrell was born and educated and admitted to the bar in Missouri. He studied law during the civil war in command of Confederate troops, and in the Vicksburg campaign commanded a division. He retired from the Senate in 1905, when Missouri placed itself in the list of Republican States, and was later appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which body he served six years. He was appointed a member of the International Boundary Commission by President Taft and in 1913 was made a member of the Ordnance Board by President Wilson.

Mr. Cockrell, a pronounced silver man in the years when the demonitization of silver was an acute issue, was advanced as a candidate of the Western element of his party in 1904 against Alton B. Parker, who was the choice of the gold element of the party. He was nominated in the convention by Champ Clark, William Jennings Bryan seconded the nomination.

He was for many years a member of the Senate Committees on Appropriations and Military Affairs. As the ranking member on appropriations he commanded the confidence of his associates of all parties and wielded a powerful influence in Congress. He was little given to speechmaking, but performed a prodigious amount of work. Having the good-will of Republican Senators and officials during the long period when he was in the minority he nevertheless had the satisfaction of obtaining many favors for Missourians. Mr. Cockrell was born at Warrensburg, Mo., in 1834, and celebrated last October his eighty-first birthday.

He was married three times. His last wife, daughter of Justice Ephraim Wing of the Supreme Court of Missouri, died in 1893. Several children survive him. They are Mrs. Edson F. Gallaudet of Norwich, Conn.; Mme. Anna Colomelus, wife of the Greek Ambassador to Rome; Mrs. Will Cockrell of Mexico City, Ewing Cockrell of Warrensburg, Mo.; Henry Cockrell of Norwich, Conn.; Frank Cockrell of Louisville, Ky., and Ephraim Cockrell of Baltimore, Md. The husband of the daughter-in-law with whom he lived, John Cockrell, died several years ago.

DR. A. ALEXANDER SMITH.

Prominent New York Physician for Forty Years Dies Suddenly.

Dr. A. Alexander Smith, well known as a physician in this city for more than forty years, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease at his home, 18 West Fifty-first Street. He was 69 years old.

Dr. Smith was born in Wantage, N. J. He was graduated from Lafayette College in 1868 and from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1871, since when he has practiced in this city. He was visiting physician to Bellevue Hospital, consulting physician to Minturn Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and to Columbus Hospital. He was a Trustee of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of national, State, and county medical associations. He was a member of the Century, University, and Grolier Clubs.

His wife, who was Sue L. Bender, and two sons, Wilson S. and Howard Smith, survive.

LORD GLASGOW DEAD.

Former Governor of New Zealand Expires in Scotland at 82.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—David Boyle Glasgow, seventh Earl of Glasgow, died today at his home at Fairlie, Scotland. He was 82 years old. He served in the Crimean and China wars.

Lord Glasgow was the son of Patrick Boyle of Shewalton, Ayrshire, and Mary, daughter of Sir Robert D. H. Elphinstone, and succeeded his cousin in the title in 1890. From 1892 until 1897 he was Governor and Commander in Chief of New Zealand. Lord Glasgow served in the Royal Navy until he attained the rank of Captain and then retired. He was a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and will be succeeded in the title by his son, the Viscount Kelburne.

Not Hugo Goerlitz.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For some time past I have frequently been taken for a namesake of mine, Ernest Goerlitz, formerly manager for Mr. Conried of the Metropolitan Opera Company. This has led to many complications and misunderstandings, sometimes pleasant, but mostly unpleasant.

Today, when his suicide is announced in the papers, some people in the world of music and the drama may again be misled, which might do me more harm. As a matter of fact, inquiries by telephone and wire have already reached this office, and I shall therefore be grateful to you if you will publish this letter to avoid misunderstanding.

I am very much alive and well.

HUGO GOERLITZ.

New York, Dec. 13, 1915.

Dutton's

Cards, Calendars, Booklets. Gracious and artistic holiday remembrances for every taste and every purse.

Our Christmas card designs are prettier than ever. Select at leisure in our roomy second floor card room.

681 FIFTH AVENUE
Near 54th Street.

Joseph Fahys.

Joseph Fahys, said to have been one of the first watchcase manufacturers in this country, died on Saturday at his Summer home in Sag Harbor, L. I., in his eighty-fourth year. He was President of Joseph Fahys & Co., 54 Maiden Lane, and was the founder of the New York Jewelers' Board of Trade and the first President of the Watchcase Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Fahys was born in Belfort, France, and came to this country when a young man. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club, and the Downtown Association. His home here was at 540 Park Avenue.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CRYDER, widow of Duncan Cryder of 777 Madison Avenue, died yesterday. Mrs. Cryder was a daughter of the late Edward and Caroline Callender Ogden.

Mrs. PHILLIPINE von OEHSEN, widow of Reinhardt von Oehsen, for thirty years a grocer at Stuyvesant Avenue and Quincy Street, Brooklyn, died recently at the home of her daughter in Minneola, L. I. She was born in Germany eighty-one years ago and had lived in Brooklyn a great many years. She left three daughters and two sons.

JOHN WILLIAM MEYER, a hotelkeeper at Crescent and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, and formerly the proprietor of the Old Homestead Hotel in Cypress Hills, died on Sunday, aged 84 years. He was a member of the Masons, the Elks, and the Woodmen of the World and left a widow and a daughter.

PAUL ALIESKY, who owned the Midwood Inn, on the Jericho Turnpike, Queens, died at his home on Madison Avenue, that borough, on Sunday. He was 47 years old and a member of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, No. 22, and of the Queens Volunteer Fire Department.

JAMES DIXON SINCLAIR, an accountant, who was in business with his brother, Arthur B. Sinclair, died on last Saturday at his home, 485 Fourth Street, South Brooklyn.

LUCIEN MAXWELL BRIGHAM, a machinery manufacturer and one of the Directors of the Manning, Maxwell & Moore Machinery Corporation, at 111 West Fortieth Street, died recently at his home in Orange, N. J. Mr. Brigham was formerly a resident of Brooklyn and was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club and the Engineers' Club of that borough. He was 62 years old.

Miss CATHERINE E. COX, one of the oldest members of the Baptist Temple and for many years connected with the Methodist Book Concern, is dead at her home, 404 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 72 years.

HENRY ROGERS, the Assistant Manager of the Bedford Branch of the People's Trust Company, and a member of Crystal Wave Lodge, No. 638, F and A. M., Constellation Chapter No. 209, Royal Arch Masons, and Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, died from heart disease on Saturday at his home, 231 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 76 years old and was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

RICHARD J. SHEEHAN, the Eastern traffic agent of the Clyde and Mallory Steamship lines, died on Sunday at his home, 20 Winthrop Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Mr. Sheehan belonged to the New England Society, the New York and Brooklyn Traffic Clubs, the Marine Club, the Catholic Club of New York, and Dorchester Council, Knights of Columbus. He was 43 years old and left a widow and two daughters.

Mrs. SOPHIE L. WITZ, widow of Levi Witz, a business man of Baltimore, Md., is dead at her home, 672 Mansfield Place, Brooklyn, aged 67 years. Mrs. Witz was a native of Austria, but for many years lived in Baltimore, where the interment will be made.

WILLIAM BARTHOLD MAX, Jr., 45 years old, a member of the Rainbow Lodge, Independent Orders of Odd Fellows, the Einigkeit Verein and the Twenty-second District Democratic Club, died on Saturday at his home, 352 Warwick Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZABETH KERNS QUINN, widow of Patrick H. Quinn, a well-known coal dealer of Brooklyn, and prominent in Catholic church work, died on last Saturday at her home, 421 Madison Street, Brooklyn. She was 62 years old and left two sons and two daughters.

Miss ANNIE L. WALKER, a well-known concert singer and church soloist, died on last Saturday at her home, 263 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Miss Walker was born in the Eastern District forty-eight years ago, and at the age of ten she made her first appearance in Haverley's Juvenile "Pinafore" Company in this city. Later she went into concert work. She was the soprano soloist of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church formerly, for fifteen years, of the First Presbyterian Church. She also sang in the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church and in the Church of the Good Tidings. Miss Walker was a member of the Brooklyn Academy of Musical Art.

Mrs. PETROLINA M. GENTES, widow of Adam Gentes, formerly a hotel owner of Brooklyn, died at her home, 1,779 Brooklyn Avenue, on Saturday, aged 67 years. She was born in Germany and had lived in Brooklyn for half a century.

LORENZO W. BURLEN, a former President of the Provident Securities and Banking Company of Boston, Mass., died on Sunday at his home, 617 West 144th Street, in his sixty-fifth year.

CHARLES W. LORD, connected with the civil engineer's office of the New Haven Railroad, died on Saturday in New Haven, Conn., in his fifty-first year.

ALFRED M. WILES, a manufacturer of brickmaking machinery for sixty years, died on Sunday at his home in Stony Point, N. Y., in his eighty-eighth year.

PETER JOSEPH FLANAGAN, foreman of the Bureau of Maintenance, the Bronx, died on Saturday at his home, 738 East 180th Street, in his seventy-fifth year.

WILLIAM R. HASSELL, a former paying teller of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home in Norwalk, Conn., in his forty-fifth year.

CHRISTOPHER E. CHAMPLIN, former State Senator and proprietor of one of the largest hotels on Block Island, R. I., died at his home there on Sunday.

ABRAHAM STRAUS, a breeder of high-class coach horses and a frequent exhibitor at the Horse Show, is dead at his home, 1,908 Crotona Avenue, the Bronx, in his seventy-fourth year.

JOHN H. WESTERVELT, an old-time Republican leader of Brooklyn and for twenty years connected with the Kings County Court, died from heart disease on Saturday at his home, 261 Crescent Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in this city, and when the civil war began he enlisted in Company F, Ninth Regiment of New York, and served throughout the war.

ELLSWORTH E. FRANCISCO of Francisco Brothers, contractors, died yesterday at his home in Ridge Road, Great Notch, N. J.

GEORGE B. CLARK, 62 years old, of 62 North Sussex Street, Dover, N. J., died yesterday at his home. He was formerly in the shoe business in Newark and Irvington.

EDWARD FOX PUGH, attorney and authority on admiralty law, died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday. He was 68 years old.

CLARENCE E. HOLMES, formerly a Republican leader of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and a prominent Mason, died last night at his home, 392 Webster Avenue, New Rochelle, aged 56 years. For many years he was Secretary of Cassidy & Sons, manufacturers of gas and electrical fixtures in Manhattan.

The Rev. CHIPMAN R. HAWLEY, known throughout Northern New York as one of the oldest members of Troy Methodist Conference, died in Saratoga yesterday, 83 years old.

The Rev. CARLO ALTARELLI, one of the leading Italian pastors of Paterson, N. J., died at his home there yesterday. He was born in St. Agata, Italy, in April, 1878.

JOHN RAMSEY GRAHAM, Mayor of Emporia, Kan., in 1884, and at one time publisher of The Emporia Gazette, is dead at a hospital in Emporia, aged 70 years.

Christmas

Our comfortable store is very convenient to the Grand Central and to the best hotels—in the heart of the shopping district.

Immediate and intelligent response is given to 'phone orders from hotel customers.

Through us you can get almost any book.

"All Books of All Publishers"

Putnams 2 West 45th St., N.Y. Just West of 5th Ave.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LEVEY.—Dec. 10, Winfield, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Levey, a daughter.

Engaged.

KLEIN—VOGEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Vogel announce the engagement of their daughter Betty to Mr. Ben Klein.

KLEIN—LEVINSON.—Bertha Klein to Abraham Levinson. Engagement party was held at 216 East 82d St.

Married

HACKERT—STILWELL.—Dec. 10, Caroline P. Stilwell to Carl H. Hackert.

WHITEHURST—HOWE.—Dec. 9, Frances A. Howe to Edgar Whitehurst.

Died

AYLWIN.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 13, Andrew G. Aylwin of 183 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BELL.—At her residence, No. 278 West 73d St., on Dec. 12, Mary Henrietta, widow of Staats S. Bell. Funeral services on Tuesday afternoon at 3 P. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery on Wednesday at convenience of family.

BERNHEIMER.—On Monday, Dec. 13, Fannie, widow of Adolph Bernheimer, in the 74th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 7 East 57th St., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 15, at 9:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BRUCK.—Phillip, aged 65. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building.) Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock.

CALVERT.—Leonard, of Lockport, N. Y., died at New York on Sunday, Dec. 12, 46 years old. Funeral at Lockport on Wednesday, Dec. 15.

COSTUNA.—Barnard A., in his 63th year, dear husband of Ray and beloved father of John, Abner and Samuel, Jennie Kronacher, and Miriam House. Funeral Tuesday, Dec

SNOW AGGRAVATES FREIGHT BLOCKADE

First Effect Is to Impede the Work of Lightering Goods to the Steamships.

RAILROAD RULE IS OPPOSED

Merchants Fight the Cut in Free Storage, but McCain Defends the Action of the Carriers.

Shippers and railroad men were worried yesterday over the effect of the snow storm on the freight congestion in the railroad terminals of New York Harbor. Throughout the recent discussion of the situation many predicted a serious aggravation of conditions were heavy snow to come. Now that the snow is here, the question is one of degree. That the snow will make the congestion worse no one doubts, but whether it will be heavy enough or extensive enough in point of time and space to make the already difficult situation alarmingly worse no one could tell yesterday.

The chief effect felt immediately was that upon the harbor service. The snow and rain made loading and unloading much slower, and lighters frequently had difficulty in navigating and making landings. Every movement incidental to handling freight in the harbor required more time than on clear days, so less freight was removed from the congested terminals to the steamers.

Another feature of the freight congestion that has been widely discussed came up for further consideration by shippers yesterday after C. C. McCain, Chairman of the Trunk Line Association, had given out an interview defending the ruling of the railroads reducing free storage time on export freight from thirty days to fifteen.

Merchants Demand Relief.

The Produce Exchange has already announced that it would protest to the Interstate Commerce Commission against this ruling, and a committee from the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association has requested the railroads to reconsider their action. This committee will also protest to the commission, it is generally believed, if the railroads do not voluntarily withdraw their ruling, and the fact that Mr. McCain yesterday publicly sought to justify the railroads in their action was taken by some as indicating that the committee from the Merchants' Association would meet with a refusal. This committee has conferred with a committee from the railroads once, and is scheduled to hold another such joint meeting this week.

In discussing the reduction of free storage time, Mr. McCain first said that the railroads had no intention of penalizing any shipper, class of shippers, or localities.

"It has happened in the past," he said, "and will happen again that certain proposed regulations will appear to some shippers to work a hardship, but this does not justify their being characterised as unjust. When the entire business involved is considered it will appear that such regulation is not burdensome to the larger portion of the business actually affected, and is of remedial benefit to other traffic which should be benefited by the new regulation, but which has had less favorable privileges. This is especially the situation with respect to the new regulation here referred to.

Most Freight Not Affected.

"There are many who hold the view that no preferential rates should be accorded export traffic and that they should not be lower than rates on domestic shipments, nor that any greater free time should be given export freight than is similarly allowed for domestic traffic. It is not improbable that some such revision of present methods will be brought about in the near future.

"It should be borne in mind that the traffic reaching New York harbor for export, whether under through bills of lading or consigned locally, does not exceed 20 per cent. of the total traffic of the port, which requires the use of carriers' cars, warehouses, piers, lighterage equipment, &c. The remainder, or 80 per cent., comprises local and through domestic, as well as import traffic—all equally entitled to these facilities. The railroads must give attention to the business as a whole, and if any of it has received undue or preferential privileges, such privileges should be curtailed in the general interest of all. Where this is the controlling purpose the changes resulting therefrom are considered as founded upon principles that will be sustained as just and reasonable."

The fear was expressed yesterday by some that the freight congestion would result soon in a rise in the price of coal bought for consumption in New York. According to report, there are many cars loaded with coal consigned to New York which, because of the congestion, cannot be hauled to places suitable for unloading.

The traffic managers of the railroads, who have been meeting from time to time in the offices of the Trunk Line Association at 144 Liberty Street to consider ways of relieving the congestion, will meet again this afternoon.

EXTENDS FREIGHT EMBARGO.

Pennsylvania Refuses Freight from Other Roads for New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Owing to the growing congestion of traffic in the vicinity of New York and "in order, if possible, to avoid an impending absolute blockade," the Pennsylvania Railroad today extended its embargo on export freight to include freight originating on all connecting lines, and destined to the New York District, whether for export, coastwise, or domestic consumption. This embargo does not apply to freight originating on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Under today's embargo exceptions are made in the case of live stock, dressed meats, and other perishable freight, flour and other foodstuffs for local consumption or delivery at Harsimus Cove, N. J., railroad supply coal and coal for public service corporations. Otherwise, all freight is affected, whether destined for New York lighterage or for the New York district, when coming from points off the Pennsylvania Railroad. Through freight for New England points, by way of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, is not covered by the embargo.

"The congested conditions at the Port of New York, which have existed for some time," says a statement of the company, "have been largely due to mills and factories shipping their products without regard to the facilities for disposing of them on arrival."

Food Exhibits in Libraries.

To help the campaign of education on the value of nutritious food among the poorer people of the city two public libraries on the east side—the Tompkins Square and the Seward Park branches—are being used for exhibitions. On view are foods obtained from the Japanese quarters of the city, Chinese foods bought on Mott Street, eatables that Italians find palatable, and foods from the other foreign colonies. There are charts and circulars which tell how to select foods economically and how to handle them in a sanitary manner. Other posters announce that a change of diet facilitates digestion, and illustrate what makes up a good substantial meal at small cost. Several hundreds of jars contain substances used to adulterate food.

ASSAILS KETCHUM EVIDENCE

Justice Says Unsavory Suit Should Never Have Come to Trial.

Trial of the suit of Ada Brown Ketchum for a separation from Everett P. Ketchum ended yesterday in the Supreme Court with this comment from Justice Blanchard, who heard the evidence:

"This case should never have come to trial. It should have been settled out of court. If I had known the character of the testimony that was to be offered by the litigants I should not have listened to it."

At an earlier stage of the hearing, when Mr. Ketchum was testifying, he said that he had about 100 pictures of a Mrs. Kelly. He told of his relations with this woman, and admitted that he was named in the suit for a divorce brought by Mrs. Kelly's husband. Mr. Ketchum said that Mr. Kelly had suggested that he marry Mrs. Kelly, and then the witness began to tell what a fine woman Mrs. Kelly was. Justice Blanchard became irritated and interrupted the witness.

"I don't want to sit here hour after hour," he said, "and listen to the eulogy of such persons. It is abhorrent to me, and my very soul revolts against the disclosures in this action."

Then came testimony about the kind of kisses with which Mrs. Ketchum favored the defendant. Asked if he liked them, he gravely replied that he did not.

"My wife shunned me," he said, "unless she was kissing me."

Mrs. Rebecca Wilson, who was Mr. Ketchum's housekeeper before he married the plaintiff, enlivened the proceedings. She was a fine old colored woman, and displayed much dissatisfaction at being compelled to answer questions. Twice before he married the plaintiff the defendant had entertained her and her mother at his home, and Mrs. Wilson served the meals. She told with a marked Southern accent about the osculations of the plaintiff and defendant. On one occasion she had placed the soup and a duck on the table, and was coming in with a dish of potatoes when she saw them in a kissing attitude that sent her scampering back to her kitchen.

Mrs. Ketchum was recalled and occupied the witness chair long enough to deny Mrs. Wilson's statements. Abraham Levy, counsel for Mrs. Ketchum, said that he wanted to ask the witness a question that might be considered outside of any incident bearing upon the trial. Then he asked Mrs. Ketchum if there was any chance of her ever being reconciled to her husband and of living with him again.

"Absolutely none," replied the witness.

Justice Blanchard retires from the bench on Jan. 1, and he asked the lawyers how long it would take them to submit briefs. They consulted the court stenographer, who said he could not have the testimony transcribed inside of two weeks because he would have to find men to do the work, the character of the testimony being such that he could not employ women.

POLICEMAN AN INVENTOR.

"Mile-a-Minute" Murphy Says His Device Makes Aviation Safe.

Patrolman Charles M. Murphy of the Jamaica (Queens) Police Precinct is an inventor. He is known as "Mile-a-Minute" Murphy because years ago he rode a bicycle a mile in sixty seconds behind a Long Island Railroad train. Murphy admitted yesterday that while disabled in the Jamaica Hospital recently, after having been hurt by an automobile, he had devised a means for making aviation safer.

"I have made application to Police Commissioner Woods for permission to give instructions in aeronautics and to act as an air scout in the National Guard during my spare time," said "Mile-a-Minute" Murphy. "When that automobile crashed into my motor cycle and I waked up in the hospital I believed my days as an air pilot were numbered—if not my days at everything else. But the doctors have made a pretty good job, and after a long hospital experience and some time at home I am now ready to fly again, as I have been doing in spare time for several years.

"I have never had a mishap while aloft, but I have been able to see how risky the game is at the present time. That set me to thinking, as I lay upon my back in the hospital, how the airmen's safety could be improved. I thought of many things before the right one occurred to me. But I believe I have just the thing now to insure 100 per cent. more safety."

"Is it some form of stabilizer?" he was asked.

"It would not be fair to tell what it is until application for a patent has been filed," the policeman responded. "But I will say this much, my invention is a real improvement."

JURY COMMISSIONER QUITS.

Thomas Allison Retires Because of Ill-Health, After 13 Years' Service.

Thomas Allison, Commissioner of Jurors, tendered his resignation to the Appellate Division yesterday because of ill-health. He has not been able to attend to his duties for several months. He took office on April 1, 1902. The salary is $6,000 a year.

Mr. Allison was born on Sept. 19, 1840, and for many years was one of the influential Republicans in the city. He was never a machine politician, being always considered independent. As a lawyer he acquired a reputation for his knowledge of municipal law. When Franklin Edson was Mayor he offered the place of Corporation Counsel to Mr. Allison, but the offer was declined.

In 1880, Mr. Allison was nominated for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He polled 92,000 votes, but was defeated by the late Henry Bischoff. Four years later the Republicans urged him to be a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, but when the Committee of Seventy was making nominations Henry R. Beekman was chosen in his place.

Eleven years later Governor Morton named Mr. Allison Judge of the General Sessions to fill the place made vacant by the death of Judge Martine. In the following Fall Mr. Allison was nominated for the office, but was defeated. The resignation in 1901 of Judge A. Addison Brown of the United States Court led the friends of Mr. Allison to seek that place for him.

WHITMAN INDORSES SCOUTS

Campaign for $200,000 to be Continued Until Sum Is Raised.

The Boy Scouts' campaign to raise $200,000 to increase the organization by 30,000 will be carried on until that sum has been obtained, it was decided yesterday at a meeting of the campaign teams at 57 Chambers Street. Earlier it had been announced that $88,516 was already subscribed as a result of six days' campaigning.

The fund was increased by $6,012.50 yesterday. Among the contributions was one of $500 from George W. Perkins. Other contributions were $100 each from J. B. Tailer and Clarence H. Kelsey, $60 from Charles E. Baker, and $50 each from Mrs. Thomas A. Edison and F. A. O. Schwartz.

After the meeting yesterday the campaign headquarters at 57 Chambers Street were abandoned, and the soliciting will be carried on in the future from the Fifth Avenue Building, 200 Fifth Avenue, where the national headquarters are.

Among the speakers at yesterday's luncheon were Collector Malone and Captain Lorillard Spencer, Military Secretary to Governor Whitman. Captain Spencer said that the Governor was heartily in sympathy with the Boy Scout movement. Mr. Malone spoke on preparedness.

Sale of Dr. Worl's Library.

The sale of the library of Dr. Edward E. Worl of Newark, N. J., was begun at the American Art Galleries yesterday and will be concluded today. A large paper edition of the works of John Dryden brought $50. The complete works of Chaucer sold for $12.50.

LAY A KEEL A MONTH, SHIPBUILDERS' PLAN

New $3,000,000 Corporation Will Make Old Staten Island Yards Hum.

WITH AMERICAN CAPITAL

Wallace Downey Says Merchant Marine Doesn't Need Federal Ownership or Operation.

To help build up the American merchant marine on the Atlantic seaboard, and to take advantage of the opportunities that will come for the American flag on the seas when the war is over—these, according to Wallace Downey, shipbuilder, are the reasons for the founding of the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation, a $3,000,000 company just organized to do business on Staten Island. The new company has taken over the thirty-acre plant of the Townsend & Downey shipyards at Mariners' Harbor, and work will soon be begun to double its capacity. It is announced that contracts for the next several years have been underwritten and that a definite plan for shipbuilding has been decided upon.

"Secretary McAdoo and others who are proposing Government ownership of ships and a Government-operated merchant marine, are trying to impress the public with the alleged fact that American capital is not going into American maritime industries," said Mr. Downey. "That assumption is absolutely false, as is evidenced by the fact that American capital is entering into the shipbuilding industry as represented by the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation, and more emphatically evidenced by the fact that the entire tonnage output of its yard has already been underwritten and entirely by American capital.

"Capital is ready and willing to enter the American maritime industry, as is shown not only by the formation of this company, but also by the fact that all other Atlantic and Pacific Coast shipyards are filled with orders that will keep them going to capacity for the next two or three years. Practically all this activity represents American capital investments in American maritime industries."

Mr. Downey believes that under present conditions American shipbuilders can successfully compete with foreign builders. Before the war the cost of materials here were less than on the other side, but the foreign builders had the advantage of cheap labor. Now the yard costs have increased and Mr. Downey is of the opinion that they will never be as low as in ante-bellum days. But merchant marine losses by war are 10,000 tons a day and to this is added the fact that the yards abroad are now required to meet naval needs. The result will be, Mr. Downey believes, that during the years when the shipbuilding interests abroad are getting back to normal there will come the chance for the development of our own marine. This opportunity, he thinks, ought to make America one of the greatest shipbuilding nations and give to this country a merchant marine that will carry the flag into every port in the world.

The officers of the new company are Herbert Anthony Ayres, President; Edward A. Faust, son-in-law of the late Alophus Busch of St. Louis, and Herman C. Stipel of St. Louis, Vice Presidents; Henry W. Baird, Secretary and Treasurer, Wallace Downey of Townsend & Downey, manager. The Directors include Edward A. Clark and William B. Coolidge of Boston and Moses Schoenberg of Cleveland.

The shipyard at Mariners' Harbor is to be enlarged and the plans call for the construction of two new shipbuilding berths, 550 feet long, that can hold vessels up to 12,000--on steel ships, and berths 400 feet long for the construction of 4,000 to 10,000-ton steel ships. Mr. Downey believes in the standardization of types of vessels and specializing in shipbuilding. While the yards will be equipped for a variety of tonnage and to meet all possible demands that may be made on them the company intends to specialize on 7,000-ton cargo carriers of the most up-to-the-minute type in shipbuilding.

The first keel will be laid down within three months, Mr. Downey said. From the time of the laying of the first keel the officers of the company believe that the mile and a half water front of the corporation's yards will hum continually with the sounds of its activities. The definite program, if carried out, will ultimately mean the turning out of one ship each month.

In giving out the plans yesterday Manager Downey said that the work was going forward as energetically as possible because the officers believe that the shipbuilding industry will receive the protection of this Government if protection is needed.

KENTUCKY MAN DISAPPEARS.

H. F. Donigan of Louisville Last Seen Here Three Weeks Ago.

Henry Francis Donigan of Louisville, Ky., President and General Manager of the Kentucky Rim and Shaft Company, who left his home on Nov. 20, has been sought unsuccessfully by the police of this city for the last two weeks. He stopped at the Hotel Albert, University Place and Eleventh Street, on Nov. 23, but what he did or where he went after leaving the hotel is unknown. For the last three years his business has not been prospering, although he left it with sufficient assets to meet all liabilities. He left undrawn $3,000 of his salary in order that the firm might have sufficient funds with which to carry on business. Before leaving Louisville on Nov. 20 he said that he thought he had found in Cleveland a purchaser for his business. His relatives say that he did not have over $100 in his pocket when he went away.

He first went to Cleveland, where he stopped at the Hotel Sinton. Then he came to New York, registering at the Hotel Albert under the name of H. F. Dodson, the initials being the same as his own, which were on his suit case. He wrote a letter from the hotel, however, to his sister in Louisville, telling her that he had not yet sold the business. No clue to his present whereabouts has been found.

Mr. Donigan was 54 years old and unmarried. He was 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighed about 175 pounds, had dark hair slightly tinged with gray, and a short, stubby mustache. His jaw was heavy and his complexion ruddy. A distinguishing mark was a very deep dimple in his chin. When he left Louisville, he wore a long black overcoat and a dark gray suit. Dr. D. W. Hunter, 146 Central Park West, will pay a reward for any information which will lead to his discovery.

PLANS REFUGES FOR BIRDS.

Audubon Society to Develop Sanctuaries at Forest Hills, L. I.

The Forest Hills Audubon Society, whose President is E. A. Quarles of Forest Hills, L. I., has plans for establishing in that neighborhood a number of sanctuaries for birds, where they will be safe from cats and small boys.

The sanctuaries will consist of small plots of land, provided with attractive shelters for the birds and transformed into bird gardens. This, it was explained by President Quarles, means gardens which will be in all respects as attractive to the human eye as gardens usually are and yet contain plants and shrubs that the birds like. The small parcels of land thus given over, rent free, to the birds, the officers of the society believe, will lend an added value to the entire neighborhood.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.25
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, Including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
From Pier, 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway & 32d St.

COLLEGES AID SETTLEMENT.

Smith Alumnae Open University Week Sale.

College Settlement week was opened at 14 East Thirty-seventh Street yesterday by the Smith College Club, which held a sale in the basement "Label Shop" of old brasses, Madeira work, and baskets, and on the floor above served luncheon, tea, and dinner. The weather could not have been much worse, but the Smith College alumnae, for the sake of their alma mater and for the College Settlement, came out in numbers and bought brasses and embroidery, and there were good returns for the settlement. The work will be carried on by different other college organizations the rest of the week in the same place.

It was through the marvelous outward renovation of a small boy locked in a washroom early in the days of the settlement and the change made in him by many baths that brought about the city's public baths; the College Settlement "back yard" was the first public playground from which others developed and it had an east side public library which was the nest-egg of neighborhood libraries.

If the settlement cannot raise $3,000 shortly it must close its Girls' Clubhouse at 188 Ludlow Street, with all its children's and girls' clubs. It has to raise $12,000 a year to support this, its Boys' Clubhouse at 86 First Street, and the main Rivington Street house, and it needs $6,000 annually to support its Summer home, Mount Ivy in the Ramapos, which has done much for the regeneration of children and mothers.

On Wednesday afternoon the Midgets' Club, the smaller children, will give a play, "Dream Lady." On Thursday evening there will be a concert in Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, where the Settlement Glee Club will sing. Saturday evening the Barnard College Players will produce at the settlement a play that they are to give for the benefit of the settlement at the college this coming January.

APPEALS FOR CHILDREN.

Child Labor Committee Makes Williamsburg Fire a Text.

A Christmas appeal was issued last night by the New York Child Labor Committee, which aims at promoting legislative action and affording scholarships to children who through lack of education or health are not permitted to work. Speaking of what the committee had done in the last twelve years, the Secretary, George A. Hall, said:

"The importance of efforts to protect child workers has been recently emphasized to us in letters in connection with the Williamsburg fire. In that fire a little girl of 15 was burned to death. The child of another victim, who for many years had pinched and saved and finally succeeded in bringing his family over here, just about a year before he met his death in the fire, applied to the committee for a scholarship to enable her to remain in school until she had secured the required education. Occurrences such as these, we feel, show the need of a strong, active organization devoted to the interests of the children of this city and State, and it is hoped that public-spirited citizens will recognize this and give to the New York Child Labor Committee adequate financial support."

PLAN LATIN-AMERICAN TRIPS

Dr. Rowe Discusses International Trade Needs.

The Latin-American Return Visit Committee and the Chairmen of the Permanent Group Committees met at India House, Hanover Square, yesterday afternoon. Dr. L. S. Rowe, Secretary General of the International High Commission, spoke on the proposals which the American section of the commission will submit at its meeting in Buenos Aires, April 3, 1916. He said the subjects decided upon for discussion were the necessity for improved transportation, banking facilities, stabilizing of international exchange, arbitration of commercial disputes, uniformity of customs regulations, and more definite agreement as to postal and cable rates and regulations affecting commercial cable rates and commercial travelers.

A letter from Secretary McAdoo was read, stating the desirability of American business men and the committees acting in closer co-operation.

The Latin-American Return Visit Committee reported progress in its work of organizing the several trips to the sister republics and said it expected to send a party of ten thoroughly representative business men to Central America, leaving New Orleans Jan. 29. Other parties will be organized to visit the countries of the east and west coast of South America, leaving New York probably in April. No date has yet been fixed for the trip to Cuba, Santo Domingo, Colombia, and Venezuela.

Those present were Dr. L. S. Rowe, W. L. Saunders, J. P. Grace, George W. Norris of Philadelphia, F. Q. Brown, Henry L. West, David R. Francis of St. Louis, Lewis E. Pierson, W. S. Rowe of Cincinnati, E. P. Thomas, H. G. P. Deans of Chicago, Elliot H. Goodwin of Washington, S. T. Henry, Walter Parker of New Orleans, James J. Shirley, A. H. Mulliken, Willard D. Straight, R. H. Patchin, and G. A. O'Reilly.

McGinley Named for Post Office.

After one of the most bitter fights in its history the Democratic General Committee of Richmond County was forced to accept a compromise candidate yesterday afternoon for the $3,000 job of Postmaster of Stapleton. Twelve men wanted indorsement for the office made vacant by the recent death of Michael J. Halloran. None would give way, and Thomas R. McGinley, for many years Chief Clerk of the Coroner's office in Richmond, was chosen. He was not an aspirant. McGinley is the leader in the Second Ward.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru.....Dec. 13
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru.Dec. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..Dec. 16
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....Dec. 17
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidkuoka Maru .....Dec. 19
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian.....Dec. 20
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Dec. 23

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 18, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 18, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 11:30 P. M. Dec. 22, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Dec. 23, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—Close at 10:30 A. M. Dec. 20, SS Shonga.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Jan. 3, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Dec. 22, SS San Guglielmo.

Pacific Mails.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hong Kong, Nov. 11; Shanghai, Nov. 19; Kobe, Nov. 24; Yokohama, Nov. 25—which arrived per steamer Shidzuoka, were dispatched east from Seattle on Dec. 10, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 16.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:17|Sun sets..4:38|Moon sets..12:38

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:55	2:09	8:14	8:30
Governors Island	2:48	2:57	8:53	9:18
Hell Gate	4:33	4:47	10:35	10:53

Arrived—Monday, Dec. 13.

SS Lingfield, London, Nov. 24.
SS Carpathia, Liverpool, Nov. 29.
SS Siberia, St. John's, Dec. 10.
SS New York, Avonmouth, Nov. 29.
SS Sixaola, Santiago, Dec. 8.
SS Brendon, Newport News, Dec. 11.
SS Vestmorge, Jamacia, Dec. 4.
SS Jan Van Nassau, Rotterdam, Dec. 1.
SS Aragon, Georgetown, S. C., Dec. 9.
SS Ketonia, Santiago, Dec. 8.
SS Brandon, Newport News, Dec. 11.
SS Brilliant, Baton Rouge, Dec. 2.
SS Chaco, Buenos Aires, Nov. 12.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Dec. 12.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Dec. 11.
SS Lewis Luckenbach, Colon, Dec. 2.
SS F. Matarazzo, Santos, Nov. 17.
SS Tenadores, Havana, Dec. 10.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Dec. 8.
SS Chalmette, New Orleans, Dec. 8.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Dec. 7.
SS Aragon, Georgetown, Dec. 9.
SS Saxoleine, Portsmouth, Nov. 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Espagne	Bordeaux	Dec. 5
Montevideo	Barcelona	Nov. 25
Drome	Bordeaux	Nov. 16
Waltham	Greenock	Nov. 23
Ville du Havre	Havre	Nov. 23
Southernor	London	Nov. 23
Maraval	Trinidad	Dec. 2
Ville de Tamatave	St. Nazaire	Nov. 27
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Nov. 29
Prosper III	Hull	Nov. 27
Mimeric	Gran	Nov. 24
Manchuria	Coronel	Nov. 21
Thessaloniki	Gibraltar	Dec. 1
Gowanbrun	Gibraltar	Nov. 29
Diadem	St. Vincent	Nov. 27
Saratoga	Havana	Dec. 11
Louisa	Lisbon	Nov. 27
Acre	Barbados	Dec. 6
Dryden	New Orleans	Dec. 8
Lucy Neff	Jamaica	Dec. 6
Lampasas	Mobile	Dec. 7
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 11

DUE TOMORROW.

Minnehaha	London	Dec. 6
Narragansett	London	Dec. 1
Seugranca	Genoa	Nov. 24
El Oriente	Galveston	Dec. 9
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Dec. 11

DUE THURSDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Ariosto	Hull	Dec. 2
Santa Marta	Kingston	Dec. 11
Guantanamo	Puerto Mexico	Dec. 8
Florisel	St. John's	Dec. 11
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Dec. 13
Proteus	New Orleans	Dec. 11

DUE FRIDAY.

*Neordam	Falmouth	Dec. 7
Morro Castle	Vera Cruz	Dec. 9
Zulia	Porto Rico	Dec. 11
San Jacinto	Galveston	Dec. 11
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec. 14
El Alba	Galveston	Dec. 11

DUE SATURDAY.

*Europa	Naples	Dec. 4
Napoli	Naples	Dec. 3
Trojea	London	Dec. 4
Harrovian	Havre	Dec. 3
Roanoke	Dundee	Dec. 4
Lenape	Jacksonville	Dec. 15

*Carries mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, St. Thomas	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Oregonian, Montevido	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Maartensdyk, Buenos Aires	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Santurce, Santo Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	——	12:00 M.
Foyle, London	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Montanan, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Norden, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Honorius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tennyson, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Samland, London	——	12:00 M.
Galileo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Yaguez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
St. Kentigern, London	——	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Minnehaha, London	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 13.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, was 1,324 miles E. at 8 P. M., the 12th; due the 10th, morning. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., DEC. 13.

SS Comet, Baton Rouge to New York, was 84 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 51 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 228 miles S. at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Port of Mexico to New York, was 75 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 115 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 115 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 5 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 51 miles W. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.
SS Dayton, Tuxpam to New York, was 28 miles S. of Fowey at noon.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, was 116 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 934 miles S. at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 228 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 278 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Glenpool, Tuxpam to New York, was 260 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 900 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 519 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Liverpool, Dec. 13.
SS Beachy Head, at London, Dec. 12.
SS Tomsk, at Copenhagen, Dec. 11.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Dec. 13.
SS Pastores, at Cristobal, Dec. 12.
SS Havur, at St. Michaels, Dec. 11.
SS Kiki Issala, at Gibraltar, Dec. 11.
SS Bolbein, at Manchester, Dec. 11.
SS Castlemoor, at Genoa, Dec. 4.
SS Teesbridge, at Genoa, Dec. 4.
SS Hercules, at Bergen, Dec. 4.
SS Escaut, at St. Nazaire, Dec. 5.
SS Kanaris, at Algiers, Dec. 6.
SS Etonian, at Liverpool, Dec. 12.

Sailed.

SS Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, Dec. 11.
SS United States, from Christiansand, Dec. 12.
SS Bolton Castle, from Singapore, Dec. 11.
SS Westfield, from Civita Vecchia, Dec. 7.
SS Corozal, from Barbados, Dec. 11.
SS Edward, from Cardiff, Dec. 11.
SS Palacine, from Brixham, Dec. 11.
SS Indrakuala, from Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
SS Headley, from London, Dec. 11.
SS Canova, from Manchester, Dec. 12.
SS Harpathian, from Calcutta, Dec. 8.
SS Onega, from Ardrossan, Dec. 11.
SS Korona, from St. Thomas, Dec. 12.
SS Metapan, from Cristobal, Dec. 13.

Passed.

SS Ioannina Piraeus, for New York, passed St. Michaels.
SS Richmond, New York from London, passed the Lizard.

New York—Albany—Troy
S. S. "Trojan" and "Rensselaer." One way, $1; round trip, $1.50. Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., daily 7:00 P. M.; West 132d St., 7:30 P. M.
Tel., Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Service Discontinued Until May, 1916.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
PALM BEACH
HAVANA
TAMPA
KEY WEST
SAINT PETERSBURG
JACKSONVILLE
CHARLESTON
ALL SOUTHERN RESORTS

This semi-tropical land of smiling skies and blue water is best and most comfortably reached by direct steamers from New York.

12-Day Tour $63.40

Leaving New York Saturday of any week, at 1 P. M., via Mallory Line, you have a restful and invigorating sea-voyage down the coast, passing the gem-like Florida Keys and arrive on the fouth day at Key West, the "American Gibraltar"—entrance to the "American Mediterranean"—with its great Naval and Military Stations, sponge fisheries and famous cigar factories. Interesting side-trips can be made to Havana, Cuba, or, via "Ovea-Sea Railway," to Miami, Palm Beach, etc.

Continuing on same steamer, another day's voyage brings you to Tampa—gateway to the famous resorts of the West Coast; St. Petersburg, "The Sunshine City," Belleair, or Pass-a-Grille—noted for year 'round surf bathing, fishing, etc.

From Tampa by a short rail ride to Sanford; you then embark on that wonderful "Daylight and Searchlight" trip on the St. John's River—"The American Nile"—through a wealth of tropical scenery with glimpses of alligators, birds of beautiful plumage, and picturesque native settlements, until you reach Jacksonville—where again you can plan side-trips to gay Atlantic Beach or quaint old St. Augustine.

Returning northward from Jacksonville by Clyde Line steamer, a call at Charleston reveals much of interest, with forts Moultrie and Sumter of Civil War fame, the Charleston Navy Yard, old Cathedrals, and the Battery Esplanade with its homes of old Southern aristocracy.

Another two days of complete relaxation aboard ship from Charleston brings you to New York, and ends a most interesting and altogether satisfying tour.

Stop-over allowed at any point
Tickets good until May 31
Other exceptionally attractive tours at very low rates

CLYDE-MALLORY LINES
Arthur W. Pye, Passenger Traffic Manager, Pier 36, North River, New York
City Ticket Offices—290 and 958 Broadway, New York

WARD LINE
HOLIDAY TRIPS
From New York to
NASSAU $79
10 days (6 days at sea, 4 days ashore)
HAVANA $79 AND UP
10 days (6 days at sea, 4 days ashore)
Including first cabin berth and meals, also hotel expenses. Special sailings Dec. 16, 18, 23, 24, 30, 31.
Winter Trips and Cruises
Separate and combined tours,

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

10 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Prominent Western jobber now in the market to buy several thousand Spring coats of corduroy, poplins, and white chinchillas; write for appointment. Y 280 Times Annex.

COATS.—Juniors', children's, infants'; jobber placing orders. 141 West 28th St., 10th floor. Call with samples after 12 o'clock.

COATS.—Jobber looking at junior, misses', and ladies' Spring samples, all week. 48-50 West 21st St., sixth floor.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Open for jobs coats, suits, and dresses for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples from $3.50 to $12.50. 27 West 24th St., 7th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 18 West 27th St., 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS. — Contractors wanted with their own samples; start from $7.50 to $10. The American Cloak and Suit Co., 113 W. 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders, snappy models. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Spring lines all week. 120 W. 26th, 5th floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Looking at snappy Spring styles. 48 West 35th St., seventh floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Looking at Spring models all week. 12 West 31st, 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders all week. 164 W. 25th St., 6th floor.

CREPES.—Open to buy imported cotton crepes in all colors for cash; quantity no object. H., 1388 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies' and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard Street; Franklin 4343.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders for Spring. Call with samples, Levin, 149 West 36th.

SERGES.—Will buy lot of navy Jullliard 4,408 serge for cash. Broder & Co., 28 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders for Spring suits. Call all week, 38 West 26th St., third floor.

SUITS,—Jobbers looking popular-priced suits all week. 33-39 West 34th, Room 606A.

SUITS AND COATS.—We are ready to look at new Spring samples. Apply 22 West 26th St., tenth floor.

TAFFETA WANTED in all street shades at about 75 cents. Theodore Wolfert, 37 West 28th St.

WAISTS.—Silk, chepe de chine, taffeta, messaline, &c.; jobs wanted; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.; 'phone 7197 Madison Sq.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 456 B'way. Tel Spring 358.

WEARING APPAREL.—Will buy women's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2581.

WOMEN'S APPAREL.—Cash paid for job lots. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Frank. 2950.

WOOLENS, CORDUROYS, 200 yards wanted, assorted, for skirts. Arbeit, 103 West 87th.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS, plush, velvet, corduroy, zibeline, for ladies, misses, girls, and infants; high-grade merchandise; cheap account removal; full commission to salesmen. 141 West 28th St., 10th floor.

COATS.—To close out, ladies' plush and corduroy coats at reduced prices. Ulin Bros., 54 West 3d St.

COATS, velveteen and mixtures, job of 150 to close out cheap. Popular Cloak Co., 107 West 25th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed coats, all materials, to close out. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Plush, pile fabrics, best models, on hand; cheap. Merit, 15 West 24th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, to close out at reduced prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

CLOAKS.—Big values in children's coats, to close out for January sale. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57-59 East 11th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Plushes, mixtures; closing out. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Closing out 200 coats, 75 suits. J. Ten Eyck, 14 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Party and wedding dresses, job lots to close out cheap. Grand Dress Co., 38 West 33d St.

DRESSES.—Street and party; sacrifice. Novelty Dress, 116 West 29th St. Phone 3194 Farragut.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Revol & Sonomor; all sizes. A.Abramson, 138 W. 22d. Chelsea 8975

DRESS FASTENERS.—Will exchange any size for 2-0 and 3-0 white. L 68 Times.

FURS.—Ladies' and children's sets; will close out. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d St.

GABARDINE, cotton and wool, mostly navy; all wool, 50-inch serge, wine, brown and green; Julliard's 4408, mostly navy, below market price; pre-inventory sale. Schroeder & Co., 45 W. 27th St.

REMNANTS advertised in this column yesterday are shown by Truman Holl, 43 Leonard St.; Franklin 135. They are bargains. Charles V. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SILVER-PLATED HOLLOW WARE, Mesh Bags, Vanity Cases, Comb, Brush and Mirror and Manicure Set; Cigarette Cases in German silver; low prices. Room 865, 200 5th Av. Phone 2289 Gramercy.

SUITS, fur trimmed and tailor made, 60 to close out; also some coats. Kurlan & Bernstein, 63 West 36th St.

SUITS and a variety of coats on hand for immediate delivery. M. & H. Gordon, 22 W. 26th St.

VELVETEENS.—Kuppfer's, 200 and 295; colors, black, red, navy, brown, Copen; spot cash. Max Mayer, 352 4th Av.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine, taffetas, and cotton waists to close out at a sacrifice price; discontinue business. Roslyn Waist Co., 15 West 20th St.

WAISTS.—Job white hand crepe de chine waists, best quality, 9 latest styles; sacrifice, $3.75. Letort, 155 West 22d.

WEARING APPAREL for men and women and children at popular prices for cash for January sale. Saul Bros. Dept. Store, 2,894-2,896 3d Av., sample rooms open from 9 until noon.

Help and Situations Wanted.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Good salesman and experienced manufacturer at present in business for himself is ready for opening Jan. 1st; details by interview. B 59 Times Annex.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Salesman is open for a good proposition for a line of children's dresses; have large following and understand the business. L M. 344 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday....3@3¼ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Association In New Offices.

The American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers has moved from its offices, in Room 1,507, to larger quarters, taking in rooms 1,511 and 1,513, in the Everett Building, 45 East Seventeenth Street. Part of the office space will be devoted to the Textile Alliance, Inc., which is engaged in the work of arranging for wool importations from Great Britain.

***

Wheat Can Enter Spain Free.

The American Consulate General at Barcelona, Spain, has informed the Department of Commerce that, owing to the shortage in the wheat supply the Spanish Government has authorized by royal decree the free admission of 200,000 metric tons of wheat, such shipments to be exempt from transportation tax as well as import duty. Furthermore, the Government is to advance funds to Spanish millers for the purchase of this wheat.

***

Duplicating Well Distributed.

The duplicating on lightweight goods in the woolen trade is of a well distributed character. The constant advances which are being made by the mills are responsible for this. When a fabric moves beyond the limit established by the clothier for a certain priced line of garments, he is forced to discard the original fabric and replace it with something else. The switching that has been done in the orders for Spring goods is indicative of what will happen when it comes to buying for Fall. The clothiers will be forced on account of prohibitive prices to substitute other fabrics for the ones they usually buy.

***

New Rules for Drawback Duties.

Machinery railroad cars and coal cars are now being exported in such quantity that American manufacturers are beginning to apply to the Treasury Department for drawbacks on the various imported materials and parts entering into their construction. Applications of this kind have not been common in the past, and Assistant Secretary Peters has drawn up regulations to govern the procedure in such cases. Collector Malone was yesterday supplied with the new rules to cover applications of this character. Cars of the above description, it was said at the Custom House, are now being shipped to Russia and many other parts of the world which before the war drew on Europe for rolling stock.

***

To Prevent Unjust Claims.

One manufacturer of women's garments has found it expedient to send a circular letter to his trade warning them that no claims can be allowed on whipcords that receive more than the usual amount of wear. This fabric, in many cases, will not stand up under hard usage. A certain amount of riding in an automobile, for instance, will wear down the wales on the material and loosen up the yarn so that the cloth presents an unsightly appearance. When the retail buyer has a garment thrown back on him he passes the claim to the manufacturer who has to make good, if the mill manufacturing the goods refuses to allow the claim. The warning mentioned above will serve to put the buyer on his guard against allowing claims that may not be justified.

***

Rushing Handkerchiefs Deliveries.

Importers and jobbers handling handkerchiefs are busy now getting out late deliveries for the holiday trade. Late orders for immediate shipment are said to be coming in more numerously this year than for a long time, and are thought to be due to the rather limited way buyers ordered goods earlier in the year, when chances of delivery of imported stuff were not as bright as they might have been. On the whole, in spite of the delays and difficulties of getting certain goods, one of the best seasons in years is told of. Novelties are being offered in profusion this year. Many fancy border effects are shown, among them corded and the so-called tape effects. Unusual initial and monogram effects are also seen, some of them in colors. Embroidered embellishments, in which all sorts of floral and scroll motifs enter, are as thick as peas in a pod. Narrow-hemmed goods are selling well.

***

White Goods Keep Up Pace.

Recent orders from road men now out with lines of white goods for the coming season continue to keep up to the mark set by those that came in several weeks back. All sorts of these goods are being bought by the retail trade, and jobbers already have been forced to make arrangements for additional merchandise. This is not so easy to get as it might appear, as the question of finishing looms up strongly as a retarding factor for deliveries in the future. Among the cloths wanted voiles seem to be up among the leaders, with plain and novelty organdies, gabardines, rice cloths, lawns, poplins, crêpes, honeycombs, &c., much in the running. A wide variety of wash goods is also moving, stripes, cords, checks, black and white, and floral effects all selling freely. Organdy effects on voiles are doing well, as are plain and seed voiles. So great is the range of patterns this season that a line with a hundred or so is considered pretty limited.

Gray Goods Movement Small.

The antics of cotton yesterday put quite an effectual, if temporary, stop to buying in the local gray goods market. Though some business was reported on 37-inch, 4-yard, 48 square sheetings at 5½ cents for delivery in this month and next, there was not much doing on staple goods other than printcloths, and none too much on them. Among the printcloth business reported during the day were sales of 38½-inch, 64-60s, at 4⅝ cents for delivery during this month, January and February, while 60-52s and 60-48s in the same width sold for delivery over the first three months of next year at 4⅝ and 4¼ cents, respectively. The other standard staple constructions were more or less neglected, but fine and fancy goods had a pretty fair day. Closing prices on printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4⅝c
39-inch, 72-72s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-48s	4½c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s	4c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅛c

*Asked.

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Burlap Prices Still Rising.

Further advances in prices have taken place in the local burlap market in the last few days, sales of 40-inch, 10-ounce goods being reported yesterday at 8.75 cents, both for spot and to arrive in the next two or three weeks. There was not much doing on 10½-ounce goods in that width because of their scarcity here, but they were quoted anywhere from 9 cents for ordinary goods up to 9.25 or higher for really good stuff. A better call than of late was in evidence for 8-ounce "forties" and some business was done on them yesterday at 5.75 cents. Some holders of these goods say they will not let them go under 6 cents. The demand for 7½-ounce "forties" was not large, and while these goods are quoted more or less nominally at 5.90 or thereabouts, it is said that a large buyer could doubtless get them around 5.65 cents for immediate delivery. Odd widths in all lengths are getting so scarce that they are commanding premiums in cases where they are badly needed. It is said that the more wanted burlaps are selling for arrival anywhere up to Feb. 1.

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Heavy Underwear Sales Good.

Aside from the export orders that are being taken on balbriggan stock, reports from the knit goods trade do not say much about Spring weight goods at the present time. Heavyweights, on the other hand, are moving in good volume, both for this Fall and next. The current season's demand, both on the jobbers and the mills, is being kept up much longer than usual this year, from all accounts, due in the main to the unwillingness of buyers to operate fully when prices were "right" some months back because they figured cotton would have to break, and take merchandise prices down with it. Later they held off in the face of the rise for the same reason, and now, when goods are high and hard to get, they appear to be scrambling for them. On heavy goods for Fall, 1916, the jobbers are buying well, though somewhat better on ribbed goods than on fleeced. The continuance of export business on the latter, however, is at least making up the difference, and the new prices are firmly held.

Packed in Unsuitable Bags.

One South African importer states, according to Vice Consul Charles H. Heisler, stationed at Cape Town, South Africa, that a recent shipment of nearly 3,000 bags of superphosphate from the United States came to hand with practically 2,000 bags burst and useless. Furthermore, the importer states that, since he began importing this class of goods from America, he has found it necessary to expend several hundred dollars in replacing destroyed bags. This carelessness or oversight, on the part of the American exporter, is severely injuring his trade in this country. In the shipment mentioned the inner bags used were of only fair quality and should have been heavier, while the outer bags were entirely too thin for the purpose. A large quantity of phosphate could not be landed in the original bags and was rebagged on board.

BUSINESS NOTES.

W. & J. Sloane have announced to the trade the following advances on the list of Nairn's Pro-Lino: Blue Seal grade, 1 cent a square yard; Red Seal grade, 2 cents a square yard. The increases apply on mill and warehouse figures, and no additional orders will be accepted other than on a basis of the advance.

Notice has been sent to the trade by the Coronet Worsted Company that the price of 4192 blue has been advanced to $1.42½ regular. No further orders will be taken on 4192 black. Coronet, 100 ranga cassimere, is $1.25 regular; the 3100 range of Plainfield is now $1.20 regular, and the silk books, viz.: 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, and 3128 are $1.25 regular.

The meeting of the Special Committee on Dyestuffs of the National Association of Clothiers, to discuss ways and means of relieving the shortage of coloring stuffs, will be held in the rooms of the Merchants' Association tomorrow at 10:30 o'clock. Other associations interested in the problem of providing dyestuffs will have on hand representatives to co-operate with the clothiers.

REFUNDS TO BE DELAYED.

This Is Because of Appeals Ordered by the Government.

Refunds for importers recently sustained in their contentions by the Board of General Appraisers will be delayed indefinitely by notices received here yesterday that the Treasury Department had directed Assistant Attorney General Hanson to take appeals in several issues regarded as important by the Department. This action will prevent the board disposing of other importers' suits raising the same questions until final decision by the Customs Court, probably a year or more hence.

In a test case, the board held that so-called "circle braids, composed in part of cotton braid, but in chief value of lead, were dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as "articles in chief value of lead." The Government hopes to have the court affirm the 60-per cent. rate taken by the Collector as "braids of whatever yarns, threads or filaments composed." Another appeal relates to certain salts of antimony which were assessed at 25 per cent. under the provision for "antimony oxide, salts, and compounds of," but found by the board to be entitled to enter at 10 per cent. as "all chemical and medicinal compounds, preparations, mixtures, and salts, and combinations thereof not specially provided for."

Assistant Secretary Peters denies that lawn rakes are "agricultural implements," as held by the board and therefore free of duty, and will ask the court to hold them dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as "manufactures of metal." Merchandise, which had been taxed 25 per cent. as paper not specially provided for, was held by the board to be properly dutiable at 12 per cent. as printing paper, valued above 2½ cents a pound, although the Treasury Department claims that no evidence was produced showing that the provision of the paragraph relative to countervailing duty did not apply, nor was there evidence that the regulations in regard to countervailing duty were complied with.

HEAR NINE TRAFFIC CASES.

Public Service Board Has New System to Expedite Work.

The Public Service Commission instituted yesterday a new method of handling formal complaints, which was designed to acquaint Commissioners with the matter of the complaints and to expedite business. All complaints have been put on a calendar, as in a court, and were called in their order yesterday.

All the Commissioners were present with Acting Chairman Cram in the chair, and in a two-hour session nine cases were considered, five of which were adjourned for one week, three were dismissed, and in the other an order was to be prepared.

One complaint was that the West Side Belt Line cars were delayed by the New York Central freight trains, which operated over the same tracks. Counsel for both sides said an agreement had been reached, and the commission adjourned the case for a week to see if the agreement would prove satisfactory.

The commission dismissed requests of the New York Edison Company and the United Electric Light and Power Company for more time to comply with an order concerning master meters, a complaint against the Long Island Railroad about a change in the place where potato shipments are delivered was dismissed on the ground that congestion in freight yards justified what the company proposed to do.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit was ordered to put a flagman at a curve on the Brighton Beach line near Woodruff Avenue station.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

CHAMBERS BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Moses and Joseph Chambers, composing the firm of Chambers Brothers, manufacturers of furriers at 40 West Twenty-seventh Street. Assets are stated to be $67,000. They also made an assignment to Philip D. Shapiro.

O. H. HART & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against O. H. Hart & Co., composed of Oren H. Hart and Harry S. Mintz, manufacturers of dresses at 31 West Twenty-first Street. Liabilities are stated to be $10,000 and assets $1,500. They also made an assignment to Max E. Levine.

JOSEPH WEISMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Weisman, manufacturer of silk shirt waist at 114 West Twenty-sixth Street. He made an assignment on Saturday. Liabilities are reported to be $25,000 and assets $18,000.

INTERNATIONAL GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURE COMPANY, manufacturers at 176 to 180 Grand Street, has made an assignment to Morris R. Horovitz. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by creditors.

ELIZABETH M. SHIELDS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Elizabeth M. Shields, produce dealer at 15 Harrison Street. It was alleged that she made preferential transfer of property and gave a mortgage for $6,439 to John Doscher & Co. on property at New Rochelle.

M. INGERMAN & CO., composed of Max Ingerman and David Eskin, manufacturers of dresses at 147 West Twenty-fifth Street, have made an assignment to Joseph Wien. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by creditors.

SOLOMON SILBERFELD, diamond dealer at 71 Nassau Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,898 and assets of $3,415.

ISAAC BERGER.—Judge L. Hand has confirmed a composition of Isaac Berger, dry goods dealer at 94 Orchard Street, with creditors, at 27½ cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $47,761.

LA MODE SHOP, INC.—Judge Hand has appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver for La Mode Shop, Inc., women's furnishings, at 1,372 Broadway.

PURE DYE SILK COMPANY, INC., wholesale dealers in silks and satins at 111 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,453 and assets of $3,002.

ABRAHAM SCHEIER, dry goods dealer at 2,234 Eighth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,166 and assets of $3,000.

MORRIS I. FEINSILBER, wholesale woolens at 92 Eldridge Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $25,852 and assets of $12,800.

MOSES KING, INC., printer and publisher at 34 West Thirty-third Street, has made an assignment to Elias Isaacs.

LEWIS H. LANZNER, trading as the Annette Waist Shop at 613 West 181st Street, has made an assignment to Louis J. Elias.

MORRIS GOLDBERG, dealer in cloaks and suits at 2,176 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Harry Yarr.

DEUTSCHER BROS., dealers in infants' wear at 83 Avenue C, have made an assignment to Moses Reiter. The partners are Samuel and Louis Deutscher.

HARRY SUWALSKY, manufacturer of waists and children's dresses at 55 Allen St., has made an assignment to Meyer D. Siegel.

HYMAN LEVINSON, jobber in cotton goods at 500 Broadway, has made an assignment to Alex. McPhail.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: London Theatre Co., 1,766 Broadway, liabilities $38,378; Schnelle & Jackson, importer of furs, 21 West 30th St., liabilities $35,662; Wolchenock & Petter, manufacturers of furs, 36 West 22d St.; Aaron Garfinkel, tailors' trimmings, 84 Hester St.; Isidor Packer, salesman, Yonkers; Martin and Edith Baruner, 120 West 23d St.; Henry L. Shiffen, Middletown, formerly Treasurer of J. H. Simmons Publishing Co., New York City, liabilities $13,500; David and Samuel Rosenthal, 317 Bowery; Johnson & Farrell, lunch room, 61 East 59th St.; Annie Cotter, 361 East 188th St.; Mary C. Shea, 56 East 127th St.; Nelson S. Morris, electrician, 223 Eldrige St.; Amedee Vuccino, 324 West 25th St., formerly cigarette manufacturer; Isaac Kalish, peddler, 181 East 111th St.; Andrew D. Daigle, carpenter, New Rochellee, and Isidor Rubenstein, furniture, 83 Avenue B.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Albert A. Volk Co., Inc.—Gelband Contracting Co., Inc. $477.63
Abrams, Bernard J.—A. Cohen 131.58
Arthur, Daniel B.—H. Blendermann 559.00
Ansley, Horatio S.—J. Adamson 2,090.37
Blank, Norbert—G. Von Polheim 833.85
Bloomfield, Henry L.—F. B. Hurd, et al. 457.25
Bernstein, Charles—Ozdoba Bros 286.31
Bishop, Abigail H.—G. Weiss 262.85
Buchman, Albert—Cruse-Kemper Co. 1,152.39
Burr, Charlotte—Stern Bros 207.61
Curtis, Wm. B.—R. Levene 181.73
Cohen, Israel and Harry—E. D. Murphy et al. 602.77
Cathrall, Wm. M. and Franklin G.—Georgia Mfg. Co 117.41
Columbia Art Bent Glass Fixture Co.—N. L. Dannenhoffer 103.83
Carroll, Pierre G.—H. J. Mische & Co., Inc. 141.61
Duffy, Patrick J.—A. J. Weitach 359.51
Department Store Press, Inc.—Buckley, Dinton & Co. 876.22
Dean, Sarah J. G. M.—J. W. Dean 3,055.37
Ebling Realty Co.—H. Stoyanovick 5,148.35
Elizabeth M., adm.—S. T. Rosenheim 1,322.97
Fitzgerald, James O.—O. G. Koiff 214.36
Forster, Joseph—O. L. Schwenck Land and Improvement Co. 121.41
Forsythe, Bath C.—W. Lidenwitz 250.00
Gardiner, Henry A., and Wm. B. Reed, Jr.—Bronx National Bank of N. Y. 120.52
Garfinkel, Mendel—London Feather Novelty Co. 113.91
Graf, Chas. B.—N. Y. Zeitung Pub. and Printing Co. 146.03
Hebberd & Wenz, Inc.—Met. Mutual Liability Ins. Co. 125.56
Harris, Francis A.—Garford Motor Truck Co., Inc. 170.62
H. H. Walker, Inc.—McClure Publications, Inc. 145.67
Hammerlough, Isidore—V. Cesareo 107.41
Harley, Joseph A.—G. L. Harley 147.10
Iskowitz, Henri—E. J. Misch 111.41
Jonn Mano Co.—Vesta Storage Battery Co. 115.06
Johnson, Price R.—M. D. Harris 1,122.26
Kordonsky, Abram—Inter. Rapid Transit Co., costs 107.88
Kell, William, Jr.—Co-Operative Building Bank 272.40
Lambine, Oscar B.—E. I. Samuels 107.42
Lang, Michael—A. Roseman 377.88
Luhs, Gertrude J.—Columbia Realty Co. 3,643.11
Louis, Albert R.—Lavezzo & Co., Inc. 496.94
Kaiser, August—Simon Strauss Inc. 154.29
Lyons, Henry C., Louis Mansbach & Sidney J. Hurst—L. Janover et al. 47.56
Marie Michael—D. Magid et al. 120.72
Moffett, James H.—P. McGuiness 2,759.78
Morge, Samuel H.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc 131.81
Manhattan Disinfecting & Oil Co.—Sun Co. 221.12
Murray, Edward—C. Murray 101.40
M. L. Weiss Co., Inc.—E. Fixman 113.41
Outwater, Abraham—J. Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co. 1,126.80
Newman, Henry W.—H. Corenthak 113.26
Paris, Nathan—Henry Diehl, Inc. 217.93
Peru Realty Co.—M. Strauss 177.89
Potter, Emily—T. Young, Jr. 686.71
Payton, Philip A., Jr.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc. 2,573.78
Post, Truman W.—Claridge Co., Inc. 219.93
Pfizer, Nana B.—T. Kilpatrick & Co. 111.41
Penny Package Corp.—H. K. Lorentzzan. 408.81
Ridgeway, Embert H.—Lincoln Williams Twist Drill Co. 147.58
Reichstein, Victor—B. Schurberg et al. 165.00
Realty Mercantile Credit Ass'n—G. O. Wedekind 264.36
Reynolds, John B.—G. Hessinger 103.68
Rutt, Louis—H. Oshinsky 125.45
Runkle, Henry C.—R. Trock 200.29
Richmond Light & R. R. Co.—E. E. Mc Call et al., costs 121.01
Seerun Society—M. Meagher 116.52
78th St. & Broadway Co.—Purssell Mfg. Co. 258.12
Schmitz, William—Lahn & Simons, Inc. 419.28
Saltzseider, Frederick E. and Elizabeth R.—M. H. Israel 121.40
Schlesinger, Leo—R. Catalano 500.00
Suwassett Realty & Development Co., Inc.—H. Bischoff 140.40
Shannon, Anna M.—A. L. Derwin 152.41
Sire, Albert I.—J. I. Davis 1,085.97
Stock, Robert—Piel Bros 159.28
Specht, Emil—W. J. Salomon 367.56
Schwartz, Fannie, ex'x—H. Hilfman 204.02
Turner, Geo. R.—G. W. Johnson et al. 121.01
Velke, Peter—Ins. Co. of State of Penn. 164.60
Vim Cycle Hardware Co.—E. W. Fowler Co. 250.73
Washburn Wire Co.—H. Feldman 12,639.72
Walker, Harris H.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. 115.19
Walton, Howard W.—C. H. Worster 131.90
Werber, Fischel—Sonn Bros. Co. 134.79
Zwart, Nathan—H. Fehn 174.00

In Bronx County.

Cohen, Israel and Harry—E. D. Murphy et al $602.77
Fusco, Pietro—R. Moore 523.22
Fischer, Frank—M. Seibel 1,708.20
George S. Hall Co., Inc.—A. Yung 486.45
J. Thurman & Co.—I. Yellin et al. 29.84
Miller, Abraham—M. Swirson et al. 91.76
Nolan, Michael—M. H. Sugerman et al. 122.21
Obedin, Lawrence—H. Terr 183.93
Pirk, Bertha, and Frederick—J. Wennemer 36.72
Traube, Richard—L. Slutnik 29.72
Taddeca, Angelo—P. Avitabile 66.00

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Collora, Antonio—Merchants National Bank of the City of N. Y., Aug. 10, 1910 ..... $672.35
Kiel, Ernest O.—P. T. Powers, Oct. 7, 1915 ..... 480.07
Catalano, Giuseppe—P. Weber, Feb. 4, 1913 ..... 280.09
Cowen & Tony, Inc.—A. Asch, Nov. 27, 1915 ..... 361.85
Same—A. Asch, Dec. 9, 1915 ..... 456.63
Hygrade Fur Co.—A. Schifrin, Nov. 29, 1915 ..... 177.51
Havana, Cuba—Jose Garcia & Co.; J. Garcia, men's balbriggan, wool underwear, hosiery, garters, braces, hdkfs., men's clothing, piece goods, silks, cotton goods; Room 1044, 377 Broadway.
HOLYOKE—McAusian & Wakelin Co.; J. H. Wakelin, silks, velvets, notions, fancy goods, furs; Navarre.
HUNTINGTON—Scott-Stanard Co.; O. L. Stanard, ready-to-wear; 258 Church.
INDIANAPOLIS—Havens & Geddes Co.; V. W. Woodward, domestics; C. W. McDaniel, prints, ginghams, percales; Mr. Havens, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—Akron D. G. Co.; Mr. Glass, jobs silk waists; 72 Madison Av.
AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; P. R. Tobin, waists; basement; 37 W. 26th.
ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, rugs; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square.
ALBANY—J. G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
AUSTIN—McKean-Ellers Co.; Mr. Ellers, dry goods; 72 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—I. Meyer & Co.; I. Meyer, neckwear; Herald Sq.
BALTIMORE—Economy Clothing Co.; H. Abrahams, clothing, furn. goods; Union Sq.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Freundlich, jewelry; F. M. German, men's neckwear, collars, umbrellas; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—I. Robinson, mfrs.' caps; St. Denis.
BOSTON—D. B. Woolf, clothing; Breslin.
BOSTON—Superior Millinery Co.; P. M. Ginsberg, millinery; Breslin.
BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, jobs coats, suits, waists, furs; 12 W. 31.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss A. Golding, waists, underwear, petticoats, kimonos; 1,133 Broadway
BOSTON—Standard Neckwear Co.; O. Weinstein, neckwear; Aberdeen.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; H. J. Gibbs, men's furn. goods; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Shepard Norwell Co.; M. L. Miller, millinery; 220 5th Av.; Empire.
BOSTON—J. Solomon, hats, &c.; Imperial.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; E. A. Brown, auto clothing; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—National Cloak & Suit Co.; I. Croen, mfrs.' cloaks, suits; Wallick's.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Lausberg, misses' dresses; Mr. Lyford, furs; Miss Mahoney, skirts; Mr. Dutch, millinery; basement buyers, Mr. O'Brian, coats, suits; Mr. Cooper, general merchandise; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Smith, children's dresses, coats; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Hahn, jewelry, leather goods; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear; Mr. Thomson, bath robes, house dresses; Mr. Ring, dresses, furs; 116 West 32d.
BRIDGEPORT—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, ladies' ready-to-wear; Miss N. Murphy, muslin underwear, infants' wear, kimonos; 225 5th Av.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; R. F. Smith, coats, suits; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; C. Van Tassel, silks, ribbons; 621 B'way.
CANTON, Ohio—C. S. Harrison Co.; C. S. Harrison, hosiery, gloves, underwear; Imperial.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Little, Long Co.; J. L. Staten, dry goods; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss E. Doherty, costumes; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss S. Feldman, ladies', misses' ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; E. W. Wolff, toys, sporting goods; 116 West 32d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss E. Carney, misses' dresses; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. E. Love, cloaks, suits; G. A. Wilson, furs; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; G. Brown, brass beds; 13 East 22d; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—S. T. Dustin & Co.; H. Hill, woolens, clothing; Albert.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; K. Trilling, men's, boy's clothing; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. G. Houston, corsets, threads, yarns, Japanese goods; C. Reich, representing; L. M. Beale, notions; C. Tobin, embroiderer; 104 Worth.
CINCINNATI—J. Lazarus Co.; M. Lazarus, hats; L. Joseph, millinery, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—La Mode Skirt Co.; M. Rosenberg, E. Rosenberg, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—Aims & Doepke Co.; T. A. Manley, coats, suits; 25th at B'way.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros Co.; Miss M. D. Sutton, toilet goods, umbrellas; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; Miss F. Freeman, jobs waists; 71 W. 23d.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss A. K. Smith, waists, dresses, suits; 220 5th Av.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston; C. W. Buhl, waists, dresses; 220 5th Av.
DENVER—Wm. Weinberg, Spring coats, suits; 1,161 Broadway, Room 500.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; H. A. Metcalfe, jobs ladies' ready-to-wear; 803 5th Av.
DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; J. Krolik, upholstery goods; 320 Broadway.
DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; Miss J. Sharp, waists, petticoats; Miss M. Buell, juvenile wear; Miss H. Block, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. B. Nager, jobs, ready-to-wear, basement; 50 Union Sq.
DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; Mr. Kramer, sweater coats; 320 Broadway.
EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—Rosenthal-Coplan Co.; J. Cohen, graduation, party dresses; 1,161 Broadway, Room 500.
ELMIRA—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; E. Dean, silks, velvets; 320 Church.
EL PASO—Haymon, Krupp & Co.; E. G. Krupp, shirts, collars; 43 Leonard.
ERIE—" Longs," Inc.; W. B. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
FINDLAY—C. D. Levi, jobs silks waists; 72 Madison Av.
FORT WAYNE—C. T. Pidgeon Millinery Co.; W. E. Woebbeking, millinery; 621 Broadway.
GAFFNEY CITY, N. C.—Gaffney Mfg. Co.; E. L. Elson, cotton goods; Breslin.
GLENS FALLS—Goodson's; G. E. Goodson, dry goods, laces, embroideries, notions; Imperial.
GLOVERSVILLE—Martin & Naylor Co.; H. A. Wilson, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
GLOVERSVILLE—Martin & Naylor Co.; Mr. Strong, gen'l mdse.; 220 Church.
GLOVERSVILLE—Darling & Denton; G. W. Denton, furniture, &c.; Grand.
HARTFORD—Crawford-Plummer Co.; C. R. McClellan, bathrobes, holiday goods; 12 W. 31.
HAVANA, Cuba—Jose Garcia & Co.; J. Garcia, men's balbriggan, wool underwear, hosiery, garters, braces, hdkfs., men's clothing, piece goods, silks, cotton goods; Room 1044, 377 Broadway.
HOLYOKE—McAusian & Wakelin Co.; J. H. Wakelin, silks, velvets, notions, fancy goods, furs; Navarre.
HUNTINGTON—Scott-Stanard Co.; O. L. Stanard, ready-to-wear; 258 Church.
INDIANAPOLIS—Havens & Geddes Co.; V. W. Woodward, domestics; C. W. McDaniel, prints, ginghams, percales; Mr. Havens, dry goods; 72 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—

COMMERCE BOARD WANTS TO ENLARGE

Interstate Commission Report Urges Laws to Control Railway Capitalization.

PHYSICAL VALUATION SLOW

Work at Present Rate Will Take Four Years—165 Dead, 1,086 Hurt in Train Accidents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Early enlargement of the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with statutory power to act through subdivisions and "appropriate and adequate" legislation for control over railway capitalization, were among the recommendations made to Congress today in the commission's annual report.

The commission suggested that it should have express authority of law to have access to the letter files of carriers; that the use of steel cars in passenger trains be required, and that the use in passenger trains of wooden cars between or in front of steel cars be prohibited. It was recommended that the minimum penalty for violations of the Hours of Service act be fixed at a fine of $100 and that provision be made that all actions relating to transportation charges should be brought within three years.

For the fiscal year which ended June 30 last the commission spent $3,933,925, including $2,131,925 for physical valuation work. Its estimates for the year which begins July 1 next already have been submitted to Congress.

The report is largely devoted to presenting the commission's work for the year. Under physical valuation work it reports that since June there have been twelve roadway and track parties in the field in each of the districts into which the country has been divided and that their total average has been about 4,000 miles a month. By Jan. 1, the report says, surveys of nearly 50,000 miles of railroad will virtually be completed. The total railroad mileage of the country is put at 250,000, and the report says that the 200,000 miles left at the beginning of the year should be surveyed in the four following years under the present arrangement.

Rock Island Survey Near End.

The report states that the survey of 7,500 miles of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific will be completed by Jan. 1, except a few hundred miles in the South. Surveys of the Boston & Maine also will be completed this year. Before applying the test of actual cost to roads, the report declares, much more information must be obtained, and the commission has determined to defer the application of prices and the final statement in dollars of the cost of reproduction anew.

"It should be noted," explains the report, "that this will not involve delay in the final completion of the work, since as soon as the application of prices can be properly begun the work can be speedily brought out."

The commission expresses gratification at the decrease in the number of collisions, but says that individual instances of unsafe operating methods and violation of rules "are still too numerous." It suggests a standardization of operating rules to assure safety of railway travel, to be obtained through Federal legislation. It shows that derailments have been on the increase and that in 1915 there were 3,538 collisions and 6,849 derailments, compared with 5,042 collisions and 3,633 derailments in 1902.

Sixty-six train accidents, resulting in 165 deaths and 1,086 injuries to persons, were investigated by the commission in the year ending June 30, 1915. Forty of these accidents were derailments and 26 were collisions. The derailments investigated caused 77 deaths and 571 injuries, and the collisions 88 deaths and 515 injuries, to persons. Eight of the collisions occurred under the block system and fifteen under the time interval system of train operation; in three of the collisions investigated the method of train operation was not a factor.

"Track conditions which are unsafe for the operation of trains at the rate of speed permitted are too common," says the report. "In several of the derailments investigated the track conditions were found to be so bad as to be actually unsafe for the passage of trains even at moderate speed, yet no special speed restrictions had been put on, and it was common practice for trains to be operated at unsafe speed over such track."

Malicious Tampering Increases.

The commission suggests the need of definite information as to the physical properties of wheels, rails and other materials used in track and equipment and the strains and stresses they are required to sustain in service. Derailments caused by, malicious tampering with track or switches are reported to be on the increase, and present a problem difficult to solve, better policing of tracks and a rigid enforcement of trespass laws being suggested as remedies.

The report states that since the opening of the Panama Canal the water carriers have materially reduced their rates, shortened the time of transportation, increased the frequency of sailings, added to their tonnage capacity, and largely added to the tonnage of the coast-to-coast freight, and has shown that there are in the service between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts 49 ships, with a capacity of over 380,000 tons. The total tonnage moving by water from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast and to the Hawaiian Islands for 1911 was 397,974 tons; for 1912, 451,582 tons; for 1913, 434,115 tons; while for the month of September, the first full month after the opening of the Panama Canal, the tonnage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast ports of the United States was 77,915 tons, or more than twice as much as the average monthly tonnage for the preceding year.

HIGHER LIVE STOCK RATES.

Commerce Commission Readjusts Tariffs East of the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—General readjustment of live stock rates north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, and east of the Mississippi, was authorized today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Many increases were authorized.

The increases allowed included those on live stock, except horses and mules, eastward from points west of Pittsburgh and Buffalo, advances on cattle to points east of Pittsburgh and Buffalo and in New England, and fresh meats from the Middle West to the East and New England.

The commission's decision says it is impossible to estimate the additional revenues to the roads, but it is expected to be several hundred thousand dollars a year.

Proposals to make other changes, in rates on packing house products, were disapproved and the commission pointed out that it conclusions on rates west of the Mississippi River now under way may have a relationship to the rates involved in the Eastern case and that they may hereafter require another readjustment.

FOR COMPULSORY SERVICE

But Chamberlain Does Not Expect His Bill to Pass.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Compulsory military training for Americans between 19 and 23 years old is proposed in a bill introduced today by Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate Military Committee. The bill is a modification of the Swiss plan.

Senator Chamberlain has announced that he does not expect the bill to pass, but he believes discussion will be of educational value.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The storm which in the last twenty-four hours brought to the North Atlantic seaboard and the Great Lakes region the first heavy snowfall of the season was central tonight off Sandy Hook, N. J., and was moving northeastward.

The Weather Bureau's forecasters predicted more snow tomorrow in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England, and, because of high winds accompanying the disturbance, ordered warnings to shipping displayed at coast points from Sandy Hook north.

The heaviest snowfall reported today was five inches at Philadelphia. New York City reported the greatest wind velocity—a maximum of sixty-four miles an hour.

No unseasonable temperatures were recorded in the storm area, but a cold wave in the Northwest today sent the mercury there to new low marks for the season. North Dakota reported the Winter's first zero weather. A remarkable increase in the intensity of the storm that was off Cape Hatteras Sunday night occurred Monday. The centre of this storm during the last twenty-four hours moved northward along the coast, and Monday night it was off Sandy Hook, with the lowest pressure (29.18 inches) at Hartford, Conn. This disturbance has been attended by general snows in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and during Monday afternoon the winds increased to gale force along the coast north of Delaware Breakwater.

Owing to wire trouble reports from New England were not received Monday night.

The storm that was over the Great Lakes Sunday night has disappeared, but it caused local snows in that region and the Ohio Valley, while a disturbance off the Pacific Coast is causing general rains in the Pacific States. Considerably colder weather prevails over the upper lake region and the Mississippi Valley.

There will be snow Tuesday in New England and New York, and Tuesday morning in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the upper Ohio Valley, followed by generally fair in these regions on Wednesday. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River, fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature will be lower Tuesday in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States, and Tuesday night and Wednesday in New England.

Temperatures will rise Wednesday in the upper Lake region and the Mississippi Valley.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be northwest gales; Middle Atlantic Coast, west gales, diminishing; South Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest winds.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Snow, followed by clearing and colder Tuesday; Wednesday, fair.

Western New York.—Snow and colder Tuesday; Wednesday, fair.

Northern New England.—Snow Tuesday, colder at night; Wednesday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	31	34	4 P. M.	37	33
6 A. M.	34	34	6 P. M.	36	33
9 A. M.	35	35	8 P. M.	47	31
12 M.	34	35	11 P. M.	51	31

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 41; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 33; at 8 P. M. it was 32. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees at 10:10 A. M.; minimum, 31 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 93 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.791 nches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.27 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M., Sun.
11:10—1,588 3 Av.; not given.....Loss. None
A. M., Mon.
12:35—569 10 Av.; Max Hollener.....Slight
1:10—229 Canal St., George J. Sachs..$1,000
8:25—71 W. 107 St.; S. Rentchler.....Slight
P. M.
3:10—908 St. Nicholas Av.; H. Epping.Slight
3:30—227 Av. B.; John Milan.....Slight
3:35—33-8 Bo'vard; Philip Michael....Slight
3:50—Greenwich Av. & W. 11 St.; not given.....Slight
5:00—139 E. 110 St.; T. Levine..Not given
5:20—110 W. 124 St.; William Zuyz....Slight
5:20—25 E. 10 St.; Isaac Burnstein...Slight
6:00—12 Cannon St.; A. Ottenberg....Slight
6:00—359 W. B'way; Clermond & Co..Slight
6:40—69 Thompson St.; Shankoff & Meyeroff.....Slight
6:55—946 Columbus Av.; C. Keller.....Slight
6:53—541 W. B'way; not given.....Slight
8:17—3 Park Row; not given.....Slight
8:25—240 W. 72 St.; Alice Passler.....Slight
11:10—238 9 Av.; David Block.....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: Capt. J. L. Falconer, 6 to 28. W. W. Duggan, 28 to Traffic Div., Subdiv. B. J. W. O'Connor, 285 to Traffic Div., Subdiv. D. C. Liebers, Traffic Div., Subdiv. D, to 285. Lieut. J. J. Noble, 26 to 6, to command. P. Grosback, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B, to Subdiv. D. J. T. Nixon, Traffic Div., Subdiv. E, to Subdiv. A. J. J. Dooley, Traffic Div., Subdiv. D, to 148.

Temporary assignments: Inspectors J. O'Brien, 1 In. D., to command 2 I. D., in addition to his own, 30 days, 9 A. M. Dec. 17; J. J. Farrell, 9 I. D., to command 11 I. D., in addition to his own, 2 days, 9 A. M. Dec. 16; Surgeon E. J. Donlin, 13 S. D., in charge 17 S. D., in addition to his own, 12 days, 12:01 A. M. Dec. 20; Capt. J. Conboy, 145, to command 8 I. D., 4 days, 8 A. M. Dec. 15; Patrol. B. McLaughlin, 36, and O. M. Whitney, 42, to 6 I. D., duty in raided premises, 6 days, 4 P. M. Dec. 11; J. J. McNamara, 143, to 169, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M. Dec. 11; J. D. Quinn, 149, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Bur. of Info., Brooklyn, 5 days, 12 P. M. Dec. 12; E. G. Buchman, 164, to C. O., duty in office of Chief Insp., 15 days, 9 A. M. Dec. 13. To 3 I. D. from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M. Dec. 11: D. Doyle, 13; J. J. Queally, 13; J. J. Allen, 16; W. C. Schwarz, 18; W. C. Morris, 28; W. A. James, 29; J. J. Mealy, 31; M. Shelley, 32; W. Forristall, 42; F. Drum, 61; J. J. Govern, 154; C. Fox, 164; J. S. Perfora, 172; R. G. Dunham, 276.

Leaves of absence with full pay—Inspectors: J. F. Dwyer, 2 I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 17, balance of vacation; F. A. Tierney, 8 I. D., 4 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 15, balance of vacation; H. Cohen, 11 I. D., 2 days, 9 A. M., Dec. 16, balance of vacation. Surgeon: W. B. Brouner, 17 S. D., 12 days, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 20, vacation; Capt. J. Dillon, without out pay—Patrol.: D. J. Murphy, 4, 1 day, 12 P. M., Dec. 25; W. Schneider, 14, 2 days, 4 P. M., Dec. 24; T. C. Hayden, 16, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 24; J. King, 22, 1 day, 4 P. M.; Dec. 12; H. Eckerdt, 24, 1 day, noon, Dec. 12; F. Reilly, 160, 1 day 4 P. M., Dec. 12; A. W. Rudolph, 165, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 25; P. Sheahan, 278, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 25; W. Carlin, 287, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 25; C. Carlile, 1 day, 9 A. M., Dec. 26; R. F. Scheffler, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 15.

Suspended without pay—Patrol.: T. F. Rogan, 143, 10:59 A. M., Dec. 12.

Fire Department.

Instructions at the Fire College will be discontinued on Dec. 15 and 16, owing to the examinations for promotion, to the rank of Captain being held on those dates.

During alterations to the quarters of Engine Co. 19 regular assigned Fuel Wagon 8 will be temporarily located in the quarters of H. & L. Co. 24, to take effect from 8 A. M., Dec. 15.

The following having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of Engineer of Steamer, will report to Chief of Bats. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines: Dec. 15 at 9 A. M.—M. Boyle, 35; T. Loonie, Eng. 50; H. J. Armbruster, Eng. 259; A. L. Banzer, H. & L. 21; J. P. Sweeney, H. & L. 49. At 10 A. M.—C. H. Hochwald, Eng. 77; S. Staub, Eng. 277; W. J. Hillis, H. & L. 40; W. F. Arnold, Eng. & L. 35; J. P. Donovan, H. & L. 117. At 12 noon—B. Kazemier, Eng. 80; G. C. Watson, Eng. 245; J. P. Hopkins, Eng. 291; A. F. Smuttey, Eng. 263; J. M. Jensen, H. & L. 7; J. Hanley, H. & L. 13. Turned, Eng. 7; D. Eckert, Eng. 264; T. J. Cotter, H. & L. 21; J. L. Melody, H. & L. 49; J. Clarke, H. & L. 143.

The following candidates for promotion to the rank of Captain will be permitted to take the mental examination conditionally, subject to a medical re-examination: W. F. Kenzel, Eng. 5; P. H. McCabe, Eng. 276; M. Isaacs, Eng. 211; T. S. Woods, Eng. 64; A. Rooney, Eng. 87; S. H. Reifield, H. & L. 129.

Special leaves of absence without pay: Lieut. J. J. McCambley, Eng. 63, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Dec. 13; Fire. 2d gr. C. A. Cramb, Eng. 46, 5 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 13; Fire. 3d gr. C. H. Gartelmann, H. & L. 20, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Jan. 2, 1916.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have been certified for appointment:

Docks Department, to stenographer and typewriter, third grade, John A. Boylan, 87.41.

Education Board, for promotion to clerk, second grade, Bureau of Supplies: Edmund T. McAllister, 80.35; Cyrus Mell, 78.90; Harold A. Maloney, 75.97.

United States.

There are thirty-five vacancies for the position of skilled draughtsman, male, in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army. An examination will be held on Jan. 4. The position pays from $1,400 to $2,000 a year. The age is from 25 to 45 years. The subject and weights are: General and technical education, preliminary or apprenticeship training, experience and fitness. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

JUSTICE INGRAHAM TO RETIRE ON JAN. 1

John Proctor Clarke May Preside Over Appellate Division Bench.

GOV. WHITMAN TO APPOINT

Retiring Jurist Wishes to Practice Law and May Become Partner of William F. Sheehan.

Presiding Justice George Landon Ingraham of the Appellate Division of the First Department is to resign this month, it was learned yesterday. His resignation, it is understood, is to take effect on Jan. 1. The Justice, it was said, has already consulted Governor Whitman regarding his resignation, so as to give the Governor ample time to appoint his successor. The Justice gave as his reason for resigning, it was understood, that he intends to resume the practice of law. There was a rumor that he will form a law partnership with William F. Sheehan.

Justice Ingraham's term does not expire until Dec. 31, 1919, but on Dec. 31, 1917, he will reach the age limit of 70 years. If he served until then he would have been on the bench thirty-five years, the same number of years his father served, bringing their joint service up to seventy years. Mr. Sheehan, who was formerly associated in the law business with ex-Judge Alton B. Parker under the firm name of Parker, Hatch & Sheehan, and later with ex-Justice Edward Hatch under the firm name of Hatch & Sheehan, has for the last year had no partnership.

Justice Ingraham's retirement will give Governor Whitman the appointment of a Justice of the Appellate Division to be Presiding Justice. Rumor yesterday was that this appointment would go to Justice John Proctor Clarke, who was re-elected last month for another fourteen-year term. If this appointment is made, Justice Clarke will be Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division for the full length of his term. Justice Clarke is a Republican and Justice Ingraham a Democrat.

The Governor will also have the appointment of a Supreme Court Justice to fill the vacancy. It is not known who Governor Whitman will appoint or if he will consult the Republican organization. This appointment will be only until Dec. 31, 1917, when Justice Ingraham's term would end. It was rumored, that the Governor may select Edward R. Finch, who was elected to the Supreme Court last Fall, to go on the Appellate Division.

Justice Ingraham was born in New York City in 1847. He was graduated from Columbia Law School, and was a classmate of Justice Francis M. Scott. In December, 1913, the class of 1869 of the Columbia Law School presented a portrait of Presiding Justice Ingraham to the Appellate Division. Justice Ingraham's father, Justice Daniel P. Ingraham, was himself Presiding Judge of the old General Term, as the court was formerly called. He was one of the most famous members of the judiciary of a former generation.

Justice George L. Ingraham was elected Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New York in 1883. He was apointed to the Supreme Court in May, 1891, and in the following November was elected to the bench for the full term of fourteen years. He was re-elected in 1905. He has been Presiding Justice since the Appellate Division came into existence in 1896, and is the only surviving member of the original seven who organized that bench.

AID HOSPITAL IN JAPAN.

President and Fiancee Attend Meeting to Foster Project.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—President Wilson and his fiancée, Mrs. Norman Galt, members of the Cabinet, and Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, attended a meeting held today in the interest of St. Luke's International Hospital at Tokio, Japan.

Dr. Rudolf B. Teusler, Superintendent of the hospital; Mrs. Charles R. Pancoast of Philadelphia, and Bishop L. L. Kinsolving of Brazil urged that Americans support the hospital as an evidence of friendship between the United States and Japan. This project, Dr. Teusler said, would establish a modern hospital in the Far East, and he added that the promotion of such institutions was the best way to build up good relations between the two countries.

Substantial subscriptions followed an appeal for assistance by Bishop Alfred Harding of Washington, who presided. The Emperor of Japan has given $25,000 to the hospital.

Merchants Push Civic Work.

Business men of the central mercantile district, Canal to Thirty-fourth Street, Fourth Avenue to the Hudson River, are to commence this morning a three-day whirlwind campaign to increase the membership of the Central Mercantile Association, 111 Fifth Avenue. Thirty teams of three men each will tour the district, covering 2,500 large concerns whose co-operation is sought in the civic work of the association. The teams will return for luncheon daily at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue. Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson will speak at this afternoon's luncheon.

Lansing's Appointment Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Secretary Lansing's appointment was confirmed today by the Senate. The Secretary has been serving under a recess appointment given while Congress was in adjournment.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Teachers' League will provide a symposium at the Washington Irving High School at 8:30 P. M. on Dec. 17 on teachers' pensions from different points of view. District Supt. Grace M. Strachan will speak on "The Teachers' Point of View," Harry B. Penhallow on "The Statistical Point of View," Principal George W. Dorland on "The Practical Point of View," Frederick Z. Lewis on "The Business Point of View," and Miss Anna B. Griffiths on "The Historical Point of View." The following have been invited: Thomas W. Churchill to speak on "The Point of View of the Board of Education," Henry Bruere on "The City's Point of View," and Miss Isabel Ennis on "The Point of View of the Board of Retirement."

Supt. Wirt of Gary, Ind., will speak on the work-study-and-play plan at a meeting at 4 P. M. today in the Hotel Bossert, Montague and Hicks Streets, of the school committee of the Heights Branch of the Woman's Municipal League of Brooklyn.

The pupils of P. S. 33, the Bronx, will appear in "Mother Goose's Party," "The Three Wishes," and "The Toy Shop" on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings and Thursday and Friday afternoons of this week.

There will be a debate in Spanish on the evening of Dec. 17 at the De Witt Clinton High School building, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, between the Spanish Clubs of Commercial High School, Brooklyn, and De Witt Clinton High School. The question, expressed in English, is, "Resolved, That Porto Rico Should Be Admitted as a State of the United States." The judges will be Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith, Director of the Pan-American Division of the American Association for International Conciliation; Professor Ventura Fuentes of the College of the City of New York, and Manuel Muniz, Instructor of Spanish in the South Brooklyn Evening High School. Admission will be free. All interested are invited to attend this first interschool debate in Spanish that has ever been held in the city.

President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education will speak on "The New Education" at a meeting at 8:30 this evening before the Parents' Association of P. S. 46 in the school auditorium.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

GOEPEL, CHARLES F., died Dec. 5, 1907; net estate, $109,680; realty, $17,000, including equity in 51 West 130th St., $5,000, and 137 East 138th St., $12,000; personalty, $92,680, including good will, &c., of C. F. Goepel & Co., 137 East 138th St., piano makers' supplies, $46,667, and stock, &c., $52,373.

IRELAND, ANNIE V., died May 22; net estate, $87,349.78; realty, $60,000, 44 West 47th St.

LIEBMANN, ANNA, died Aug. 29; net estate, $9,799.58; realty, $2,337.50, equity in 272 Washington St., Brooklyn, appraised at $9,000, less mortgage.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—David J. Gallert of New York City was admitted to practice.

70—R. Moody & Son v. Century Savings Bank.—Decree affirmed, with costs, cause remanded.

67—T. Christianson v. County of Kings.—Judgement affirmed, with costs, cause remanded.

74—A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co v. C. Swearingen.—Judgment reversed, with costs, cause remanded.

83—United States v S. Normile, and

84—S. Normile v. United States.—Judgment reversed, cause remanded with directions to dismiss the petition.

429—Great Northern Ry. Co. v. H. W. Otis.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest.

491—Seaboard Air Line Railway v. B. M. Koennecke.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

642—Texas and Pacific Ry Co. v. J. T. Bigger.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, cause remanded.

644—L. L. Weber v. F. S. Freed.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

113—Halifax Tonopah Mining Co. v. J. W. Lawson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

115—Washington Dredging & Improvement Co. v. G. Kinnear and A. Kinnear, his wife; J. B. Kinnear and L. Kinnear, his wife, et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

115—New York Central & H. R. R. R. Co. v. S. P. McConnell—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

307—C. H. Fouts v. the B. & O. R. R. Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

425—The Director of Prisons v. the Court of First Instance of the Province of Cavite, Tenth Judicial District—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

(Original.)—The State of Vermont v. the State of New Hampshire—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint granted, and process ordered to issue returnable on the second Monday in March next.

464—C. A. Thatcher v. United States of America et al.—Motion of the appellant and plaintiff in error as to clerk's fees granted.

628—United States of America v. the Union Manufacturing Co. et al.—Motion to advance granted, and case assigned for Feb. 21 next.

381—W. A. Hartranft v. A. R. Mullowny, Judge, &c.;

526—W. Whalley v. Philadelphia & Reading Ry. Co., and

358—Southern Ry. Co. v. W. E. Prescott—Ordered that these cases be placed on the summary docket.

784—H. McC. Baton v. County of Shiawassee—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

502—United States v. forty barrels and twenty kegs of Coca Cola, &c.—Motion to advance submitted for the plaintiff in error.

611—J. J. Abbott v. J. C. Brown—Motion to advance submitted for appellee.

735—St. Louis Union Trust Co. v. M. E. Mellon et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

751—The National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis v. Equitable Trust Co. of New York.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

9, (Original)—The State of Wisconsin v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.—Joint motion for the appointment of Commissioner and for the fixing of time for taking testimony submitted for defendant.

752—Western Glass Company v. the Schmertz Wire Glass Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

747—Rock Springs Distilling Co. et al. v. W. A. Gaines & Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

744—D. A. Ward and W. A. Greenwood v. T. W. Morgan, Warden, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

716—San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake R. R. Co. v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted for petitioner in error in support of the petition.

132—S. A. Stead v. I. M. Curtiss et al.—Argument continued for appellants, and concluded for appellees.

133—Northern Pacific Ry. Co. v. M. A. Meese et al.—Argued for petitioner and submitted for respondents.

85—Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. v. Guardian Trust Co. et al.—Argument commenced for appellant.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Dec. 14: Nos. 85, 516, 122, (and 123,) 135, 136, 137, 138, 141, 142, and 143.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from Monday, Dec. 20, to Monday, Jan. 3.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, J.J.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Western Dev Co< / McKinnon.
Telescope Cot Bed Co< / Gold Medal Co.
Brooke Hilton-Dodge Lumber Co.
Gross<Van Dyk Gravure Co.
Standard Brewery Co< / Interboro Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar:

Stucker<Borden's Cond Milk Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 8, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.

Peerless Feature Producing Co<Fields.
Harper Bros < Klaw & Erlanger.
Autopiano Co<Clavinola Co.
Crim<Triest.
Faigman<Desure.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Bergman<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Kearney<N Y N H & H RR.
Hadley<same.
Gray<L. Coal Co.
McLaughlin<Nat Fire.
Same<Aetna Ins Co.
Same<Orient Ins Co.
Same<Royal Ins Co.
Page<Seybold.
Hight<C RR of Haiti.
White<N Y N H & H RR.
McKinnon<Fleitman.
Vietor<Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus.
Rowland<N Y N H & H RR.
Held<Schwarz.
Ellsworth<Kelham.
Weissman<Penn RR.
Darnell<L I RR (4).

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar.

Giraldes<Perpall.
Vacarrel<Penn RR.
Rossiter et al<Citizens' Trust Co.
Salkaukas<N Y C & H R RR.
Pawcett,as trustee< / Fritz.
Clear.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.

Empire Engineering Corp<McFadden.
Virginia State Ins Co< / American Fidelity.
Varney<Ditmars.
Siegel<American Seating Co.
Wessel<Schwarzler.
Union Bank, Brooklyn<Rubinstein.
Jenkins<Delaware & Hudson Co.
Lord & Electric Co< / NYC.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Dowling, and Smith, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Fleischer<Mason & Hanger Co.
Grausman<Woods.
Holman<Patten.
Guenther<Ridgway Co.
Frnad Cont Co<Boyd.
Peschmanns<Hayes.
People<Tribelhorn.
De Meyer<Breitung.
Kroenke<Johnson.
Dowler<same.
Clark<Met L I Co.
Moore Co<Am Credit Ind Co.
Abemlan<Idelli & Conforti Co.
Jones<Woodin.
Williams<C N Y.
Porter<Denny.
National Surety Co<Fid & Deposit Co.
Klondyke Gov Concession<Treadgold.
Woods<30th St & 7th Av R E Co.
Levy<McMahon.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Doherty<Smith.
Seaman<C N Y.
Cannan<same.
Van de Water<same.
Gardiner<same.
Re Meehan.
Zipfel<Zipfel.
Markunas<Phila & Reading Ry.
Buckman<Floral Park Manor Co.
United Theatres<Marcus Loews Western Circuit.
Olwell<Schultz.
Cunningham<Schench.
Tobin<Amer Letter Co.
Kushner<Berg.
Mandel<Regal Mtg Sec Co.
Phillips<Swentzel.
Titus<Cent Park N & E River RR.
Mendelsohn<Smith.
Webb<Thornton.
Witte<Witte.
Spector<Schreiber (2.)
Cohen<Renewal.
Nichols<Nichols.
Drillich<Drillich.
Whitehead<Seddon.
Seaver<South Surety.
Feinberg<Feinberg.
Beckerle<Beckerle.
Bronx Gas & Elec Co< / Seaman.
Bramhall<Coffin Valve Co.
Daoud<Brown.
British-Amer Tob Co< / Int Fin Guar Co.
Brush<N J Portland Cement Co.
Coghlan<Corn Exchange Bank.
C N Y<Corcoran Fitzgerald Co.
Same<Goldinger.
McGovern<Cusick.
Re Husser.
Beatty<Quadruplex Safety Picture Machine Co.
Re Wittekind (Garfield Co.)
Landes<Landes.
C N Y<Levy.
Denger<Bruckner.
Re Whirtley.
Re Natl Dress & Costume House, Inc.
Re Lande (Gorman.)
Gerard<McMullen.
Snare & Triest.
Employers Liability Assur Corp<Steckler.
Same<Mutual Window Cleaning & House Ren Co.
Abemlan<Idelli & Conforti Co.
Jones<Woodin.
Williams<C N Y.
Porter<Denny.
National Surety Co<Fidelity & Deposit Co.
Klondyke Gov Concession<Treadgold.
Woods<30th St & 7th Av R E Co.
Levy<McMahon.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Liss<Liss.
Schenkers<Dosches.(2)
Reversionary Est Co< / Cook, (2.)
Glendening<Western Union Tel Co.
Conion<Marsh.
Bernhardt<Bernhardt.
Assets Coll Co< / Gross, (4.)
Reversionary Est Co< / Cook.
Preferred causes:
US Trust Co<E A L Rty Co.
NY Life Ins Co<Reed Rty Co.
Rothwell<Preiser.
General calendar:
La Cagnina<Vermilyea Rty Co.
O'Connor<O'Connor.
Otis Elevator Co<Gen Fish Co.
Kawneer Mfg Co< / Convent Pk Con Co.
Carvalho<Suddeby.
Delmanaras<Delmanaras.
Halsey<Halsey.
Buchholz<Luftig.
Vergesalich<Pashion Fur Co.
Schaefer<Schaefer.
sindler<Sindler.
Whiting<Whiting.
Bartsch<Bartsch.
Bell<Ellis.
Pawel<Thorn.
Hooper<Bowman.
Carulli<Carulli.
Horenberger<Dorland.
Kassel<Kassel.
Turner<Turner.
Case on.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART V.—(November term continued)—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. November term held in Trial Term, Part XIV.—Case on—Vulcan Det. Co.<Assman et al.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II. — Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Maier<Carpenter.
Toife<Sonntag.
Weissheimer<Wyanoak Pub Co.
Thompson<Ill Surety.
Blohm<Blohm.
McAllister<Krulewitch, (3.)
Harms Co<Levenson Wrecking Co.
Swinehard Tire, &c, Co<Peelor.
Case on.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Laino<Theodora.
Kelly<Gordon.
Gutman<Taschman.
Acamfora<T J McLaughlin's Sons.
Wolf<N Y Rwys.
Staculiz<Knick Ice Co.
Osleeb<Kanais.
Arcello<N Y Rwys.
Piumeri<Mayer.
Giacinto<Pitts Con Co.
Stuhring<Barrett.
De Laurantis<N Y Edison Co.
McMahon<I R T. (2.)
Ewing<same.
Morris<same.
Chatinsky<Bradley Con Co.
Olesink<Washburn Wire Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Magnanine<Coast Coal Gross<Smith.
Pearson<De La Vergne Mach Co.
Murphy<Am Ice Co.
Cohen<Engel.
O'Neill<Melchner.
Gross<Smith.
Ward<42 St, &c, Ry.
Meese<Porter.
Gibson<N Y Con RR.
Peck<McNellie.
Currer<Dick Chiarello & Bros, Inc.
Rowan<Arnold, Constable & Co, Inc.
Cowpland<Loft.
Trupia<Hilliard Hotel, F Genoise<Nas El RR
J Gendoise<same.
Stoddard<42 St, &c, Ry
Chamula<3d Av RR. Case on.
Kelly<Carroll.
De Laurantis<NY Edison Co.
McMahon<I R T. (2.)
Ewing<same.
Morris<same.
Chatinsky<Bradley Con Co.
Olesink<Washburn Wire Co.
Case on.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bishop<Am Home Mag
Irwin<Degnon Cont Co
Parrell<Foley.
Boyle<Lippman.
Klubnik<Cutting.
Same<Parr.
Hechberg<9th St Gar.
Chase Truck<Rich RR
Dunn<Ruppert.
Armstrong<Strain.
Bishop<Am Home Mag
Irwin<Degnon Cont Co
Parrell<Foley.
Boyle<Lippman.
Klubnik<Cutting.
Same<Parr.
Hechberg<9th St Gar.
Chase Truck<Rich RR
Dunn<Ruppert.
Armstrong<Strain.
Pease<Int R T Co. (2).
Bernstein<Gowans.
Heckler<Karsch.
Hill<N Y & Q Co RR.
Lambert<Wolff.
Kettle<N Y & Q Co RR.
Leipziger<N Y Rys.
Case on.

PART VI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fay<McGivney & Corr.
Regan<C N Y.
Eisenberg<N Y Con RR
Reichman<Ashner.
Uhrlass<Sinclair.
Klein<Fraser.
Feldman<Lieberman.
Bialka<C I & B RR.
Carlucci<Hammerstein
Sackarowitz<Dechertman Van & Exp.
Newman<Bedford Plumbing Co.
A Singer<3d Av RR.
E Singer<same.
Matrechano<B H RR.
Wein<Un El L & P.
Hroncich<Inter Motor.
Blumenfeld<A Silz.
Mayer<42d, Man, &c, Ry.
Johnson<L K Comstock Co.
Case on.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bredges<Buerger.
Nagy<Linch.
Sher<Nassau El RR.
De Rosa<Taylor.
Kleinman<Tepfer.
Kain

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(1907-08 Panic)	
1908	12,657,995
1909	13,491,385
1910	14,044,595
1911	14,604,609
1912	14,744,631
1913	16,202,387
1914	17,230,508
(War Period)	

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Effect of Austrian Note—Stocks Dull and Lower—Teutonic Exchange Declines.

At the outset of trading at least the stock market yesterday paid relatively little attention to the publication of our note to Austria demanding a disavowal of the sinking of the Ancona. Later in the day the market became weaker and very dull, and it may in that movement have been accommodating itself to the feeling that a grave issue has been raised, the outcome of which must be awaited, if not with concern, at least with very keen interest. The view taken in some important banking quarters was that Germany would not support Austria in any refusal to accede to our demands and that without that support Austria would not refuse. It was even thought that, following a successful demand upon Austria for a disavowal of the sinking of the Ancona, this Government would move for a hastening of the disavowal by Germany of the sinking of the Lusitania which was demanded months ago, but which has not yet been forthcoming. In general, the disposition was to take a hopeful view of this latest international situation, and it is not at all certain that yesterday's market would have moved any differently had this particular factor been absent.

The exchange market was perhaps more sensitive to the situation created by our note to Austria than was the stock market. The outstanding movement in exchange was a renewed decline in both German and Austrian exchange which carried them under their previous low prices. There are a number of other reasons, of course, for the decline which German and Austrian exchange has undergone, but the accentuation of the downward movement yesterday was naturally enough related to the political news of the day.

There were some matters which lent themselves to very favorable interpretation in a market sense, but these failed to control the course of prices, which remained rather under the sway of the day's unfavorable factors and of those which, if not definitely unfavorable, suggested caution. The favorable news included the grant at the close of last week of higher passenger rates to Western roads and the allowance yesterday of increased rates on meat products in trunk line territory. The report from Washington that the bill for the regulation of Stock Exchanges had been practically killed by its transfer from the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency to the Post Office Committee, while perhaps lacking any immediate market influence, was news of a sort which was grateful to the trading community.

Some actual pressure of foreign selling and prospects of an increase in the supply of securities from this source were among the factors which decided the downward drift of prices. It was natural that particular attention should be paid to this feature of the market on the day when formal announcement was made in Parliament of the terms on which the British Government proposes to mobilize British holdings of American securities for the improvement of the exchanges. It remains to be made known in just what way the British Government will place itself in funds through the American securities which it plans to borrow from their present British holders. Those acquired outright by exchange for British 5 per cent. five-year exchequer bonds, which is one of the two methods which it is proposed to use to mobilize these securities, can of course be sold in this market. Those that are only borrowed by the British Government would presumably have to be borrowed upon here instead of being disposed of in the market. That may call for special banking arrangements here, but so far none seem to have been made.

The selling of Anglo-French bonds for future delivery at prices one point or more under the underwriting price continued, but in smaller volume. The price of the bonds for regular delivery, on a very small volume, declined to 96¼, which was the cost of the bonds to the syndicate participants. There was some buying for cash as high as 98 by some of last week's sellers, who sold the bonds for regular delivery without having them in their possession, and who were forced to buy the bonds in yesterday. It appears that the unsold bonds to be distributed to the syndicate members upon the dissolution of the syndicate at the close of business today will include a large amount the holders of which, while not having withdrawn their bonds from the syndicate, have indicated their intention to hold them indefinitely. This will materially lessen the amount of bonds which are to be regarded as available for sale when the distribution is made to the syndicate members.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

American Securities Are Steady in Sympathy with New York.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Money and discount rates were quiet today. American exchange was easier, with cable transfers quoted a shade under 4.72. Scandinavian exchanges were firmer.

The beginning of the week brought no new business to the stock market. All sections were very quiet, but the tone was fairly good for home funds, Japanese bonds, and Argentine railways. Trading otherwise was scarcely sufficient to move prices.

American securities were steady in sympathy with New York and a fair business was transacted. American bonds also changed hands in moderate amounts.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 64 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 74½ centimes.

DENIAL BY JOHN A. TOPPING.

Says Republic Steel Is Not a Party to Any Merger Plan.

John A. Topping, Chairman of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, yesterday denied that his organization was being considered in the merger plans of the Cambria Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube interests.

"Merger rumors concerning the Republic Iron and Steel Company and other steel interests," he said, "are without any foundation whatever. Under existing conditions the possibilities in this direction are not only remote, but in my opinion, the period is inopportune, considering the interests of the stockholders of the Republic Iron and Steel Company."

In banking quarters interested in the plans of Mr. Replogle and the syndicate which bought the Pennsylvania Railroad's block of Cambria shares, it was said yesterday that no new developments had occurred. It is expected by steel men in this city that negotiations will occupy some time yet before the combination is completely worked out.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	
Same day last year	
Year to date	380,552
Same period last year	229,681
Average price and change 50 stocks	165.242,034
Same day last year	46,328,512
	89.34 — .67
	62.39 +1.91

Year's range to date	High.		Low.	
Range year 1914	94.13	Oct. 22	53.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1913	73.30	Jan. 31	67.41	July 30
	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
125	129	100	Adams Express	128	128	128	128	
22¼	22⅞	4,300	Alaska Gold Mines	23¼	23½	22¼	22⅝	— ⅝
9⅞	10	1,500	Alaska Juneau	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	
81	81¼	1,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg.	31¼	31¾	31	31½	
82	82¾	1,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82	82¾	81⅝	82½	+1
70½	72	200	Am. Agri. Chem	71	71	71	71	
69¾	69¾	800	Am. Beet Sugar	69	69¾	69	69¼	— ⅛
69⅝	70	5,500	American Can	59⅞	60¼	59¼	59⅝	— ⅛
111½	112	400	American Can pf	111½	112	111½	112	— ⅛
78⅞	79	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry	80	80	78¾	78¾	
115	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116	116	116	116	
149	150	200	Am. Coal Products	149½	149½	149½	149¾	— ¼
125¼	128	200	Am. Express	127¾	127¾	126	126	— 1¾
10½	11	100	Am. Hide & Leath	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
50	50½	600	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	50¾	50¾	50	50	
26¼	26⅝	600	Am. Ice Securities	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
21⅝	22	500	Am. Linseed	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
38½	39¼	300	Am. Linseed pf	38½	39	38¼	39	+⅛
68¼	68¾	700	Am. Locomotive	69¼	69½	68½	68⅝	— ⅝
9⅝	10	600	American Malt	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
97	97¼	3,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97	97¾	96¾	97	— ⅛
88½	89½	200	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+1
84	86	209	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	
148	155	800	do. odd lots 8 50 f	89	89	89	89	
59½	60	100	Am. Snuff	84	84	84	84	
105⅝	106	100	Am. Steel Fdries	150¼	150¼	150	150	— 1½
101¼	101⅝	300	Am. Sugar Ref	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	— 2
113¼	116¾	100	Am. Tel. & T.	116	116	115¾	115¾	— ¼
111½	112¾	1,800	Am. Tobacco	128¾	128¾	128	128¾	— ⅝
92	92¼	6,175	Am. Tobacco pf	213	213	200	204	+1
77¾	77¾	200	Anaconda Cop. Co	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ⅝
...	...	13,800	Assets Realisation	85½	85½	84¾	84¾	— ⅛
...	3½	100	Associated Oil	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
467	470	7,800	Batopilas Mining	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
150	160	800	Bethlehem Steel	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ⅝
88	88¾	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	
96	97	800	B'klyn Rap. Tran	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ⅛
11	12	100	Brown Shoe	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	— ⅛
85	87	200	Bruns. T. & R. Sec	92⅞	92⅞	92	92	— ⅛
70¼	70¾	800	Burns Brothers	77	77	77	77	
25½	26¼	2,200	Butte & Superior	177	178	177	177	
55	55½	1,600	Cal. Petrol.	4	4	4	4	
17¾	17¾	600	Cal. Petrol. pf	34	34	34	34	
53¾	53¾	900	Canadian Pac.	455	460	455	460	— ½
53	53⅛	2,250	Cen. Leath. Co	150	150	150	150	— 2
53	53⅛	500	Can. Leath. Co. pf	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ⅝
44¼	44¼	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	96	96	96	96	— ¼
43⅞	44	200	Chi. & Alton	11½	11½	11	11	— ¼
114⅝	114⅝	400	Chi. Great West	71	71	71	71	— ¼
43¼	44¼	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	18¾	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
114⅜	114⅝	1,712	Chi., Mil. & S. P	91½	91½	91	91	— ⅝
142¾	143	50	Chi., Northwest	140	140	140	140	— ¼
88⅝	88	1,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼	— ⅛
18⅞	19¼	1,600	Chile Copper	23⅞	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
90¼	91	3,500	Chino Copper	52⅞	53	52⅞	53	
71½	...	3,400	Colo. Fuel & Iron	50½	50¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅝
...	...	100	Comp.-Tab.-Rec	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	
...	...	40	Cu. odd lot	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	
...	...	2,500	Con. Gas	115	115	115	115	
...	...	2,800	Continental Can	141½	144	141½	143	+ ¾
...	...	2,500	Corn Prod. Ref	86	88	83¾	83¾	— ¾
...	...	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	19	19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
5,100			Crucible Steel	91½	91½	91	91	— ¼
500			Crucible Steel pf	71½	72	70¾	71¼	— ¼
1,500			Cuban Am. Sugar	110	110¾	110	110¾	— ⅝
100			D., L. & W.	162¾	162¾	157	158	— 3⅞
4,900			Distillers Securities	225	225	225	225	— 1
300			Dome Mines	46	46¾	45¾	45½	
6,400			Erie	28	28	28	28	
900			Erie 1st pf	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	— ⅛
200			Erie 2d pf	57	57	56	56¾	— ⅛
100			Gen. Chem. pf	50	50	50	50	— ½
100			Gen. Electric	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	— ½
800			Gen. Motors	175	175	175	175	— ½
2,500			Gen. Motors pf	540	550	540	540½	+9½
4,200			Goodrich (B.F.) Co	129	131	128	128	— 2
700			Great Nor. pf	73	73¼	72	73	+ ⅛
2,900			Gt. N. Ctfs. for O. P	125¾	125¾	125	125¾	— ⅛
200			Greene-Cananea	48	48¼	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
1,100			Gugg'heim Exp	46¼	46¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅝
100			Illinois Central	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	— ⅝
5,100			Inspiration Cop	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
1,300			Inter. Consol	43¾	44¼	43½	43¾	— ⅛
900			Inter. Consol. pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
250			Inter. Harv	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
8,200			In. Mer. Ma. pf 1.75	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
2,850			Inter. Nick. v.t. cfs	67½	67⅝	66	66⅜	— ¼
1,100			Kan. City So	196¾	196¾	197¼	198¼	+1
1,500			Lackawanna Steel	31	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅝
100			Lactede Gas	102	102	102	102	— 1½
700			Lehigh Valley	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼	— ⅝
270			Liggett & Myers	250	250	250	250	— 6
50			Lorillard (P.) Co	184	184	184	184	+8
400			Manhattan Beach	3	5	3	5	
4,500			Manhattan Elev	131	131	131	131	— ⅛
500			Maxwell Motors	74¼	74¾	73¼	74¾	— ⅝
700			Max. Motors 1st pf	99	99¾	98¾	99¾	+ ⅝
6,100			Max. Motors 2d pf	56½	56¾	56¼	56¼	— ⅛
900			Mexican Petroleum	92⅝	92⅝	90¾	91¼	— ⅞
200			Miami Copper	33	33	32¾	33	— ⅛
100			Minn. & St. Louis	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
100			M., St. P. & S. S. M	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	— ⅝
8,100			Missouri Pacific	4	4¼	3¾	4	— ⅛
100			Mo., trust rcts	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
100			Montana Power	75	75	75	75	
400			Nat. Enameling	29¼	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
1,700			N. Nat. Rys. of M. pf	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼	— ⅛
200			Nevada Con. Cop	16¼	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
15,000			N. Y. Air Brake	134	134	134	134	
300			N. Y. Central	103¼	103⅝	104¼	104⅝	— ⅛
200			N. Y., N. H. & H	74¾	74¾	74½	74½	— ⅛
2,700			N. Y. Ont. & West	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
100			Norfolk & Western	121½	121⅝	120½	120½	— ⅛
1,800			North American	74	74	74	74	— ⅛
4,600			Northern Pacific	115¼	115¾	115¼	115⅝	— ⅛
3,200			Ontario Mining	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
900			Pacific Mail	11	12⅜	11	11½	— ⅛
1,800			Penn. R. R.	59	59	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
50			People's Gas, Chi	117	117	112	113¾	— ⅛
600			do., odd lot	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	— ⅛
800			Peoria & Eastern	142	148	142	142	— ⅛
300			Philadelphia Co	43¼	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
300			Pittsburgh Coal	35	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
200			Pittsburgh Coal pf	106	106	106	106	— ⅛
700			Pressed Steel Car	63	63¼	63	63¼	— ⅛
300			Pullman Co	163¼	165	163¼	165	+ ¾
200			Quicksilver	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
300			Quicksilver pf	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
100			Railway Steel Sp	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
100			Railway Steel S. pf	100	100	100	100	— ½
3,400			Ray Con. Copper	25	25	24⅝	25	
9,900			Reading	80¾	81¼	79⅝	80¾	
100			Reading 1st pf	42¼	42½	42¼	42¼	
5,700			Rep. Iron & Steel	54⅝	55	53¾	54¼	+ ¼
300			Rep. Iron & S. pf	111⅞	112	111⅞	111⅞	+ ⅛
100			Rock Island Co	...	...	...	...	
300			Rock Island Co. pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
500			St. Louis & San Fr	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
600			St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
500			Seaboard Air Line	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
400			Sears, Roeb. & Co	176	176	175½	175½	— ⅝
400			Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	— ⅛
400			S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	100½	100½	100	100	— ⅛
4,700			Southern Pacific	101	101	100½	100½	— ⅞
4,800			Southern Railway	100¾	100¾	100	100	— ⅞
200			So. Railway pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
100			Standard Milling	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
21,300			Studebaker Co	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
100			Studebaker Co. pf	167½	168¾	165¼	165¼	— ⅝
1,715			Tennessee Copper	112	112	112	112	— ⅛
1,700			Texas Co. x d	56	56¼	55⅞	56	— 2¼
100			Tex.Co.sub.cfs. f p	212¼	214¾	211	211	— ½
100			Texas & Pacific	212	212	212	212	— ½
100			Third Avenue	14	14	14	14	
100			Tol., St. L. & West	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
100			T., St. L. & W. t r	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
100			Union B. & P. Co	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
11,400			Union Pacific	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
900			Union Pacific pf	...	...	...	...	
100			United Cigar Mfrs	187	187¼	186¼	186¾	— ⅛
100			Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	83	84	83	84	+1
8,700			United Cigar Stores	63	63	63	63	
1,600			United Fruit Co	109	109	109	109	+8
400			United Rys. Inv	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
100			United Rys. Inv. pf	146¾	147	146	146	— 1¾
100			U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	21	21	20½	20¾	— ½
2,150			U. S. Indus. Alco	39	39	39	39	+ ½
800			U. S. Rubber	51	51	51	51	
67,200			U. S. Steel	120¼	120¼	119¼	119	— ⅞
1,000			U. S. Steel pf	53¾	53¾	53½	53½	— ⅛
4,000			Utah Copper	86¾	86¾	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
200			Va.-Car. Chemical	116¾	116¾	116	116¼	— ⅝
200			Va.-Car. Chem. pf	76¾	76¾	76	76¼	— ⅝
800			Wabash w. i.	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼	— ⅝
1,100			Wabash pf. A. w. i.	118	118	113	113	— ⅞
1,800			Wabash pf. B w. i.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	— ⅛
900			Western Maryland	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼	— ⅝
200			Western Union Tel	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
4,800			Westingh. & Mfg	82	82	82	82	— ½
100			Westingh. & Mfg. pf	88½	88½	88¼	88¼	— ⅛
200			Weyman B. Co. pf	67¾	67¾	66¾	67	— ⅝
100			Wheeling & L. E	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
100			W. & L. E. 1st pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
100			Willys-Overland	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
1,000			Willys-Overland pf	238¼	238¼	238¼	238¼	— ⅛
				114¾	114¾	114	114	— ⅛

MALTING STOCK CUT DOWN.

American Company Reduces Taxes and Preferred Dividends.

Stockholders of the American Malting Company voted yesterday to reduce the preferred stock from $15,000,000 to $9,000,000 and the common stock from $15,000,000 to $6,000,000. The bulk of the company's shares are owned by the American Malt Corporation, and the only opposition to the plan was offered by Max Morgenstern who voted 900 shares of common stock.

Russell H. Lansdale, counsel for the company, told shareholders that both concerns were together paying taxes on a combined capitalization of $45,000,000, whereas the combined assets were shown in proceedings before the New Jersey courts recently to be only about $10,000,000. It was explained that the reduction would cut down tax expenses substantially and also lower preferred stock dividend charges by $420,000 a year.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Receipts and expenditures:

Customs	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Ordinary internal rev.	$7,242,491	$87,920,564
Income tax	12,433,763	169,650,100
Miscellaneous	410,379	15,833,740
	1,597,776	15,808,780
Total receipts	$21,684,402	$289,970,985
Excess of ord. disburse.		
over ord. rects.	4,158,895	47,826,161
Excess of total disburse. over total rects.	5,270,912	46,674,197
Expenditures	25,843,397	337,297,146

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	112	114	112	114
American Cigar pf	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnson Tin F. & M.	150	175	150	175
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	200	210	200	210
Porto Rico Reynolds Tob	490	505	490	510
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	120	122	120	122
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	120	122	120	122

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Brokers Expected Washington Vote.

The shelving of Senator Owen's bill to regulate Stock Exchanges yesterday brought relief to members of the Exchange here, but it could not be said that a period of tension was broken by the Washington dispatches telling of the Senate vote. Leading members of the board have had their ears close to the ground, listening for news from the Capitol ever since Congress convened, and what they heard last week persuaded them that there was slight danger of the bill getting serious attention. The Stock Exchange men who take interest in legislative matters know all the time about what is going on at Washington of a nature to affect them, and their deductions have been sound of late in advance of developments.

***

A Bar of Gold from China.

An unusual consignment of gold from China was received at the Assay Office yesterday, consisting of a single bar of fine gold in a bamboo covering worth about $600. It came from the agency of the Guaranty Trust Company in Shanghai, and was credited to this institution. The hollow of a length of bamboo was utilized as a natural safety carrier for the four-inch bar, one end being sealed by the joint and the other with wax. The valuable package came by registered mail. There have been numerous shipments of gold from China to this country this year, but most of them have been directed to the San Francisco Mint.

***

American Tobacco Goes Lower.

President Hill's statement that the American Tobacco dividend should be earned safely enough this year failed to prevent further liquidation of the stock yesterday. It sold down to 200 from an opening price of 213, recovering later to 204. The amount of stock sold was greater than a day's trading generally brings in this high-priced issue, and it was possible that some short selling was inclined to think that speculative operations on the downward side were of small moment. The selling seemed to be of the same character that accompanied rumors of a dividend reduction last week.

***

Marks at New Low Level.

Offerings of Berlin exchange yesterday were unusually large, according to exchange dealers, and the result was the establishment of a new low record at 77 7-16 for checks, and 77 9-16 for cables. It was reported that Berlin banks were sellers of cables here on direct orders, the reason not being clear to brokers. Austrian kronen moved downward, but at 15⅝ and 15⅞, the closing rates, were slightly above minimum figures of recent days. The other exchange quotations were steady without much activity in the market.

***

More Waiting.

Holders of the first and second preferred stock of the Erie Railroad must submit to another period of waiting. They have waited long already, but their hopes were higher in the last few months than ever before. Of course they wanted a dividend and the announcement made yesterday by President Underwood that the Directors at their meeting had taken no action relative to the resumption of dividends was disappointing to many. If the regular course is to be followed the Directors will not take up the dividend question for another quarter. In view of the long suspension, however, they could act on the question at any time. Those who have followed Mr. Underwood in his policy of reconstructing the Erie now point to the inconsistency in paying out accumulated surplus in the form of early dividends. It would not be in conformity with the reconstruction policy, they say, to fortify the Erie's physical condition and not also fortify the road financially. Other roads now in difficulties would have been spared receiverships, they point out, if they had been brave enough to suspend dividends at the right time.

***

A Concession to the Weather.

The meeting of the Erie Executive Committee was to have been held yesterday in the Directors' room in the Hudson Terminal, but when the storm blew up George F. Baker and other members of the committee decided that it was too windy to brave a journey toward the Hudson River, and President Underwood was asked to bring his papers to Wall Street. The meeting, which was a long one, was held in the board room at J. P. Morgan & Co's.

***

More Cash for Pacific Mail.

Shareholders of the Pacific Mail recently received a dividend of $25 a share as part of the liquidation proceeds. The capitalization was reduced from $20,000,000 to $1,000,000, by making the nominal par value $5 instead of $100. The sale of the remaining steamships to the American International Corporation puts an additional $1,250,000 at the disposal of the company, which will mean another dividend of $6 a share. The stock was quoted yesterday at 11¾, which puts a value of 5% on the remaining assets. These consist of miscellaneous property, real estate and current accounts.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday Bid.	Asked.	Saturday Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	18½	19	18¾	19
Atlantic Refining	668	675	660	670
Borne-Scrymser	285	295	285	295
Buckeye Pipe Line	115	118	115	118
Chesebrough Mfg	735	750	735	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	270	280	270	275
Crescent Pipe Line	49	52	49	51
Cumberland Pipe L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	260	265	260	265
Galena Signal Oil	165	168	165	168
Galena Signal Oil pf	135	140	133	140
Illinois Pipe Line	203	207	198	202
Int. Pet. Co.	113	117	111	114
National Transit	13	13½	13	13½
New York Transit	36	37	35	37
Northern Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
Ohio Oil	103	108*	103	111
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	173	177	175	178
Prairie Oil & Gas	68	70	66	69
Prairie Pipe Line	448	452	433	437
Solar Refining	238	242	225	232
Southern Pipe Line	310	320	305	312
South Penn Oil	235	240	234	238
Southwest Penn	370	375*	372	377
Stand. Oil of Cal	130	135*	130	135
Stand. Oil of Ind	383	387	368	372
Stand. Oil of Kan	525	530	515	520
Stand. Oil of Ky	450	460*	455

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COTTON REBOUNDS AFTER BIG BREAK

Heavy Liquidation at the Opening Causes Quotations to Decline $1.50 a Bale.

NET LOSS 2 TO 4 POINTS

Many Stop-Loss Orders Are Uncovered, but the Market Turns on Good Buying for Spinners.

Cotton had a further break of 30 points on the opening yesterday, with January selling down to 11.85, March to 12.06, and May to 12.25. For a few moments there was a good deal of excitement and demoralization.

First prices, however, proved to be the lowest of the day, and while the market was slow in working upward after the sharp rebound in the first ten minutes of trading, there was some good buying toward the close by Liverpool and spot interests, which reduced the loss for the session very materially. The net decline for the day was about 2 to 4 points.

The selling was largely in the nature of liquidation, and a good many stop-loss orders were caught. Some of the big spot houses turned buyers, and there was some good buying for the account of spinners. The market was feverish, as was to be expected after such a sharp speculative period. The decline of yesterday carries prices down just about 85 points below the high level of last week.

Southern spot markets held very well yesterday. Several important centres reported that holders were not following the decline, and Memphis stated that factors there were covering up their tables and refusing to show samples. Waco, Texas, wired as follows:

No cotton for sale Saturday after decline. Would not buy a bale; all want 12c. or better. Farmers storing; other holders not offering. Banks anxious to loan money and won't press the sale of cotton under any circumstances.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 25 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 20 points decline, 12.15 for middling.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	12.10	11.90	12.10@12.12	12.13@12.14
Jan.	12.18	11.85	12.16@12.17	12.18@12.19
March	12.42	12.06	12.41@12.42	12.45@12.47
May	12.66	12.25	12.65@12.66	12.67@12.69
July	12.77	12.33	12.74@12.75	12.77@12.79
Oct.	12.34	11.90	12.33@12.34	12.35@12.37

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year
New Orleans	7,105	7,403	12,906
Galveston	10,008	9,563	23,006
Mobile	60	315	922
Savannah	5,370	8,188	17,652
Charleston	1,339	965	2,984
Wilmington	422	1,814	2,183
Norfolk	4,746	6,185	6,764

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year
Augusta	1,025	4,032	2,942
Memphis	7,467	8,803	10,043
St. Louis	59	1,057	1,443
Houston	26,050	23,410	42,065

Exports, 21,783; total thus far this season, 20,037,161; total last season, 1,872,824.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
631	Galveston	12.20	314,958	574,716
2,141	New Orleans	11.94	352,769	260,623
50	Mobile	11.63	25,642	44,377
1,265	Savannah	12¾	284,642	259,507
—	Charleston	12c	102,887	107,242
—	Wilmington	11¾	44,178	42,559
65	Norfolk	11.63	128,165	71,864
658	Augusta	11.75	203,193	157,812
300	Memphis	12.25	321,797	263,234
—	St. Louis	12¾	14,010	34,462
1,107	Houston	12.30	221,234	160,900

The Liverpool market opened easy. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling 14 points decline, at 7.55d. Sales, 10,000. Receipts, 21,000. American, 11,000. Market closed irregular.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	121	123
American Light & Traction	382	387
American Light & Traction pf.	110	114
Adirondack Electric Power	19	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	70	73
*American Gas & Electric	128	133
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Power & Light	71	73
American Power & Light pf.	86	88
American Public Utilities	37	40
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American Waterworks & Electric	8½	9½
Am. W. Works & E. participating pf.	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	56	60
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Cities Service	95	97
Cities Service pf.	80	82
Colorado Power	25	28
Colorado Power pf.	95	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	60	62
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929	99	..
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.	90	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	94	96½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	75	..
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s	80	85
Empire District Electric pf.	80	..
Federal Light & Traction	9	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	47	55
Gas & Electric Securities	98	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	75	85
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	85	87
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10½	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	51	56
Northern States Power	44	46
Northern States Power pf.	94½	96
Ozark Power & Water	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	57½	58
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	89	91½
Republic Railway & Light	20	22
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	68	72
Southern California Edison	82½	84
Southern California Edison pf.	97½	99
South. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	8¼	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30	31
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	11
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Pr. pf.	44½	45½
United Light & Railways	41	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	74	76
Utah Securities	18	20
Western Power	17½	19
Western Power pf.	52	53

*Par value, $50.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	37.37½	37.87½	37.75	38.25
Lead	5.23	5.25	5.25	5.25
Spelter	16.25	16.75	15.25	15.75
Antimony	38.50	39.50	..	..
Quicksilver	$125.00	..	$125.00	..
Aluminium	*56.00	59.00	*56.00	59.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	18.00	18.50	18.00	18.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 19¾@20c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Monday. £ s. d.	Friday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	76 2 6	76 12 6
Copper, futures	76 12 6	77 5 0
Tin, spot	166 15 0	168 15 0
Tin, futures	166 10 0	168 5 0
Spelter	82 0 0	82 0 0
Lead	27 15 0	27 15 0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.10	Justice	.05
Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.01
Andes	.09	Mexican	.27
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.75
Caledonia	.40	Ophir	.25
Confidence	.12	Overman	.07
Con. Cal. & Va.	.20	Savage	.07
Con. Imperial	.02	Seg Belcher	.04
Gould & Curry	.03	Sierra Nevada	.45
Hale & Norcross	.03	Union	.65
Julia	.01	Jacket Con.	.13

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.75	D'field B. B.	.03
Halifax	.62	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	1.01½	Florence	.38
McNamara	.03	G'field Consol.	1.10
Midway	.15	G'field Kewanas	.19
Montana	.30	G'field Merger.	.15
North Star	.15	Jumbo Extn.	1.12½
Rescue Eula	.08	Silver Pick	.05
Tonopah Extn.	3.95	Spearhead	.11
Tonopah Nevada	7.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.81	Man. Big Four	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.18
Atlanta	.21	Pevada Packard	.47
Booth	.36	Rochester M.	.70
Com. Fract.	.06	Round Mountain	.39

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Fr. J'pot	9⅞	10	Isabella	19½	19¾
Elkton	29⅞	30	Jackpot	6⅝	8½
El Paso	75	80	McKinney	45	48½
Findlay	3¾	4	Portland	1.74½	180
Golden C.	200	204	Vindicator	192	198
Gold Dol.	..	2½	Rav. B. H.	3	3¾
Gold Sov.	6	6½			

MORE TRAVELERS' STOCK.

Directors Order Issue at Par for Present Holders.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 13.—The Directors of the Travelers' Insurance Company this afternoon voted to increase the capital of the company from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000. The new stock is to be issued to the present stockholders at par, with the right of subscription for one share for five shares held. The regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent., payable on Dec. 31, also was declared. W. O. Burr, owner and editor of The Hartford Times, was elected a Director to succeed the late Sylvester C. Dunham.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Travelers' Indemnity Company, Judge Edward B. Bennett, a former Postmaster of Hartford, was chosen a Director and a member of the Finance Committee. The indemnity Directors declared an annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable on Dec. 31. Travelers' Insurance stock sold at 800 today on the local Exchange.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of December show these aggregate changes in gross earnings:

Sixteen roads..... $8,376,352 +$2,300,454

MISSOURI PACIFIC for October—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	2,881,998	2,749,209	2,588,936
Net aft. taxes	612,947	622,454	362,004
4 mos. gross	10,428,502	10,742,875	10,242,649
Net aft. taxes	2,064,126	2,765,108	1,758,725

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for November—

Gross	102,651	94,178	106,709
Net	20,143	*3,894	*7,332
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,718	*27,629	*29,319
5 mos. gross	535,665	544,730	609,496
Net	93,805	66,655	47,676
Def. aft. chgs.	17,317	55,465	54,434

*Deficit.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.40	4.25
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.38	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.85
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.80	4.45
Car., Cl. & Ohio	1916-'24	5	4.85	4.70
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.65	4.45
Chi. & Northwest	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.20
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½	4.70	4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.80	4.60
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.65	4.45
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.38	4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.35	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.25	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.00	4.40
Pa. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.12
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.50	4.90
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.65	4.45
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.62	4.45
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.38	4.23
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5	4.50	4.25

FINANCIAL NOTES.

G. M. Orcutt, assistant to President Underwood, has been elected a Vice President of the Erie Railroad, in charge of the Real Estate and Purchasing Departments.

E. H. Rollins & Sons are offering an issue of $4,500,000 Great Western Power Company of California ten-year 6 per cent. convertible gold debentures at 96.50 and accrued interest.

Baruch Brothers are issuing a bulletin called "Market Observations," in which they discuss a number of stocks and commodities.

HARRIMAN WANTED THE BOSTON & MAINE

Mellen Once Wired: "Why Not Let Him Have the Fight on His Hands?"

JUDGE GROWS IMPATIENT

Tells Lawyer's Case Is Being Dragged Out and Wants Examinations Hastened.

E. H. Harriman was anxious to acquire the Boston & Maine Railroad and incorporate it into his system by virtue of his control of the Delaware & Hudson and the Erie Railroads, according to the testimony given yesterday by Charles S. Mellen in the trial of the ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in the Federal District Court. This was brought out by Charles F. Choate, of counsel for the defense, who began the re-crossexamination of Mr. Mellen, after he had been nearly all day subjected to redirect examination at the hands of R. L. Batts and F. M. Swacker for the prosecution. Probably Mr. Mellen's long ordeal will come to an end today.

The offer was made to Mr. Mellen in May, 1908, and that Mr. Mellen was inclined at first to consider it was shown by a telegram, which he sent on May 13 to T. E. Byrnes, Vice President of the New Haven, in Boston, which read:

I had a talk with Harriman today. Want you to see Warren, Choate, and Benton and advise me if best possible way out of difficulty is not sale. It is useless to contend if we are to have a public sentiment against us. Why is it not better to let Harriman have the fight on his hands and we retire with profit? It seems to me it administers poetic justice in addition to letting us out. Have another appointment with him tomorrow. CHARLES S. MELLEN.

Really Didn't Want to Sell.

Mr. Mellen, however, said yesterday that he did not really want to sell the Boston & Maine to Mr. Harriman, but that it did occur to him that if the New Haven was not able to get from the Massachusetts Legislature the legislation it required, it might find the great railroad man of the West a convenient purchaser.

The Delaware & Hudson had a connection with the Boston & Maine at Mechanicsville, and was also connected with the Erie, another Harriman road, and so a new route from the West to Boston would have been created. It was this that explained the allusion in Mr. Mellen's telegram to "poetic justice." His feelings against Boston and the Massachusetts Legislature have come out several times in the trial, and he thought New England, if it fell under the domination of Mr. Harriman, would find that there were harder railroads to deal with than the New Haven.

"There would," said Mr. Mellen, "have been no more independence of the trunk roads for New England if the Harriman system had managed to acquire the Boston & Maine. It would have become impossible for the New Haven to maintain its independence. New England would have come under the trunk lines."

Nothing came of the negotiations in May, 1908, but just a year later, Mr. Mellen said, Mr. Harriman sent Judge Lovett to see if he would not do something. Mr. Harriman was then abroad and he died the following August.

One of the reasons why Mr. Mellen does not thing too kindly of Boston was also brought out by Mr. Choate, who showed that when the New Haven had spent a good deal of money in making surveys and plans of the tunnel it wished to construct to join the Union and South Stations in that city, it found that the only terms on which it could build it required it to turn the tunnel over to the municipality after ten years. The tunnel was not built.

Mr. Batts had brought out that when the Massachusetts Commission of Commerce and Industry had reported favorably on the acquisition of the Boston & Maine by the New Haven, W. L. Douglas had filed a minority report against it. Mr. Choate set to work to counteract that testimony.

"Did Mr. Douglas," he asked, "ever attend a hearing when this came up?"

"Never when I was present," answered Mr. Mellen.

"Where was he?"

"He was sunning himself in a yacht off Florida."

In its re-direct examination of Mr. Mellen the Government counsel took him in a bewildering kaleidoscopic fashion over Governmental bargains and differential rates, trolley lines and steamship companies, asking a few questions to alter his testimony on some detail, and passing on to another widely separated subject.

Back to Rate Question.

They paid special attention, however, to the question of rates, and asked Mr. Mellen whether these had been advanced as a result of the accretions of the New Haven. This brought up Delancey Nicoll.

"In my opinion," he said, "we have been conducting this trial all along on the wrong premises, as though we were living years ago, when rates were still regulated by competition. If they were raised it was with the assent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and they were justified. Railroads now are regulated by law, not by competition."

Mr. Batts contended that he was within his rights in trying to show the New Haven had not benefited New England by its acquisitions, and Mr. Mellen stated that, while a number of the rates had been advanced, as a general average they were lower.

When, however, Mr. Batts took up again the question of whether or not there was real competition between the Boston & Maine and the New aHven while they were separate the court became a little impatient.

"It seems to me," said Judge Hunt, "the larger points in this case have been sufficiently developed. We must get through."

Then the Government attacked another of the points which the defense had established with especial pleasure, the withdrawal by Attorney General Wickersham in 1909 of the Sherman law equity suit which had been instituted by Attorney General Bonaparte the year before. He wanted to know whether at that time Mr. Mellen had informed Mr. Wickersham of the Billard transactions.

Mr. Mellen said he thought the Commissioner of Corporations knew all about it and denied that he had ever formed a scheme by which the Attorney General should be told that the people of Maine would be satisfied concerning the acquisition of the Boston & Maine by the Boston Railroad Holding bill, so that he might be induced to drop the suit.

As the day drew on and the Government took up one point after another to ask a few questions which seemed to be confusing the jury, the court several times admonished them to hasten their examination.

The trial will go on again this morning, and in order to expedite it the jury were summoned for 10:15 o'clock, fifteen minutes earlier.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Ahmeek	94	94	92½	92½
1,035	Alaska Gold	23½	23½	22½	22½
30	Allouez	55½	55½	55½	55½
5,665	American Zinc	64¾	64¾	63¼	63¾
196	Anaconda	85⅝	85⅝	84¾	85
150	Arizona Com'l	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
25	Butte & Alex Scott	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
250	Butte-Bal	3	3	3	3
2,105	Butte & Sup.	70½	70¾	69¾	70¾
537	Ca't & Ariz.	66¾	67	66¼	66½
34	Calumet & H.	535	535	528	530
50	Centennial	16	16	16	16
555	Chino	52¼	52¾	52¼	52¾
665	Copper Range	55⅝	56	55¼	55⅝
130	Daly-West	4	4	3¾	3¾
180	East Butte	15	15	14¾	14¾
295	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9	9
115	Granby	77½	77½	76	76
185	Greene-Can.	46	46	45¼	45¼
10	Hancock	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
21	Island Creek	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼
15	Isle Royale	25½	25½	25	25
285	Kerr Lake	5	5	4¾	4¾
10	Keweenaw	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
425	Lake	15½	15½	15	15
295	Mass Cons.	11¼	11¼	10¾	10¾
25	Miami	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
200	Michigan	2	2	2	2
345	Mohawk	83¾	84	82½	84
20	Nevada Cons.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
410	New Arcad'n.	9¼	9¼	9	9
40	New Idria	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
33	Nipissing	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
1,555	North Butte	30	30¼	29½	30
73	Old Dominion	57½	58	57	57¾
50	Osceola	83	83	82	83
20	Pond Creek	16	16	15¾	15¾
70	Quincy	83	83	83	83
30	Ray Cons.	25	25⅛	25	25⅛
400	Santa Fe	3¼	3⅝	3	3
30	Shannon	7¼	7¾	7¾	7¾
907	Shattuck	33⅜	23⅞	33¼	33½
5	South Lake	5½	5½	5½	5½
26	St. Mary's L'd	56	57	56	57
150	Super. & Bos.	2	2	2	2
155	Super. Copper	24	24	23½	24
50	Tamarack	46½	46½	45	45
275	Trinity	9¼	9¼	9	9
100	Tuolumne	33c	33c	33c	33c
340	U. S. Smelt.	44½	45	44½	44⅝
54	U. S. Smelt. pf.	49	49	48½	48½
25	Utah Apex	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
75	Utah Cons.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
320	Utah Copper	78⅞	79⅜	78⅝	78⅞
50	Winona	3½	3½	3¼	3½

RAILROADS.

42	Boston Elev.	82½	82½	81½	81½
21	Boston & Me.	34	34	33½	33½
1	Fitchburg pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
2	Me. Central	101	101	101	101
160	Mass. Elec	7	7	7	7
60	Mass. Elec. pf.	36	36	35½	36
350	N.Y., N.H. & H.	74	74½	74	74

MISCELLANEOUS.

23	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	99¼	99¾	99¼	99½
10	Amoskeag pf.	100	100	100	100
200	Am. Pneu. Serv.	2	2	2	2
100	Am. Pneu. S. pf.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
60	Am. Sugar	115½	115¾	115½	115¾
25	Am. Sugar pf.	119	119	119	119
440	Am. Tel. & Tel.	128½	128¾	128	128⅜
5	Am. Woolen cfs.	48	48	48	48
130	Am. W. pf. ctfs.	98	98	98	98
225	A., G. & W. I.	30¾	30¾	30½	30⅝
180	A., G. & W. I. pf.	44	44	43	43¼
50	Eb. Boston Ld.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Edison	242	242	242	242
20	Mass. Gas	84½	84½	84¼	84½
30	Mass. Gas pf.	84½	84½	84	84
15	McElwain pf.	99	99	99	99
17	N. Eng. Tel.	131½	132	131½	131½
20	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
20	Swift & Co.	125½	126	125½	126
68	United Fruit	147	147	146½	146½
1,800	Unit. Fruit rts.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
483	Unit. Shoe Mach.	51½	51½	50¾	51
148	U. Shoe Mach. pf.	29¼	29¼	28⅞	28⅞
1,521	U. S. Steel.	86	86	85¼	85⅝
25	U. S. Steel pf.	116¼	116¼	116	116
4,480	Ventura Oil	11⅜	11⅜	11	11¼
222	Western Union	88½	88½	88½	88½

BONDS.

$9,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90¾	90⅞	90¾	90¾
1,000	Cent. Vt. 1st 4s	80	80	80	80
1,000	Miss. River P. 5s	80	80	80	80
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	32.101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
500	Pond Creek 6s	94	94	94	94
1,000	West. T. & T. 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am. Railways	31	31	31	31
20	Am. Rys. pf.	95	95	95	95
3,894	Cambria Steel	74½	75	74	74⅝
55	Elec. St. Bat.	69	69	68¾	68¾
20	G. Asphalt pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
50	Ins. Co. of N. A.	25	25	25	25
39	Lehigh Nav.	78⅝	78⅝	78¼	78¼
42	Lehigh Valley	80⅜	80⅜	80⅛	80⅜
588	Penn. R. R.	59¼	59½	58⅜	59
528	Penn. Salt Mfg.	99¾	100	99¾	100
21	Penn. Steel pf.	81	81	81	81
2	Phila. Co.	44	44	44	44
200	P. Co. cum. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½
1,565	Phila. Electric	28	28⅛	28	28⅛
1,040	Phila. R. T. t.c.	20¾	20¾	20	20¼
196	Phila. Traction	79¾	80	79¾	80
240	Reading	80¼	80¾	79⅞	80¾
95	Union Traction	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼
199	Un. Gas Imp.	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¼
5	Westm'l Coal	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
220	W. Cramp & S.	86	86	84	84
40	York Rys.	9	9	9	9

BONDS.

$700	Am. G. & E. 5s	88	88	88	88
5,000	Beth. Steel 6s.	119½	119½	119¼	119¼
2,000	Harw. Elec. 6s.	100½	100½	100¼	100¼
1,000	Ja., F. & C. 4s	92	92	92	92
11,000	Int'state Rys. 4s	58¼	58¼	58	58
1,000	Leh. V. gen. 4s	92	92	92	92
6,000	L. V. Coal 5s.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
70,000	P. R. R. g. 4½s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
100	Phila. Elec. 4s	84	84	84	84
2,000	Reading g. 4s.	95	95	95	95
9,000	U. Rys. Inv. 5s	73¾	73¾	73½	73¾

Oklahoma Crude Oil Up to $1.10.

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 13. Oklahoma crude oil advanced ten cents a barrel here this morning. The price now is $1.10.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alabama Co.	10	10	10	10
38	Ala. Co. 1st pf.	45	45	45	45
585	Ala. Co. 2d pf.	25	27	25	27
25	Am. Indemnity	53	53	53	53
10	Arun. S. & G.	39	39	39	39
20	Balt. Trust	148	150	148	150
150	Balt. Elec. pf.	45	45	45	45
35	Com'l Credit	46	46	46	46
205	Con. Power	115⅝	115⅝	115	115
10	Con. Power pf.	116	116	116	116
1	Continental Tr.	165	165	165	165
8,361	Cosden Oil	12	12¼	11⅜	12
50	Davison Ch. pf.	165	165	165	165
431	Elkhorn Fuel	19	19	19	19
40	Elkh'n Fuel pf	65	65	65	65
5	Fide'ty & Dep.	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼
14	Hous. Oil pf.	65	65½	65	65¼
40	Mon. V. Trac.	58	58	58	58
2	Mt. V. C.M. pf.	52	52	52	52
200	Norf. R. & L.	24½	24½	24½	24½
31	Nor. Central	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,211	Poole Eng. Co.	105	112½	105	112½
855	Sapulpa Oil	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
820	Sapulpa Oil pf.	7	7	6¾	6¾
97	Un. Ry. & El.	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾
140	Wayland Oil	5	5	5	5

BONDS.

$1,000	Alg. Co. 5s	76	76	76	76
2,000	Balt. Brk. 5s	84	84	84	84
12,000	City Balt. 4s, 38, w. i	98½	98½	98

We Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com.
30 Cent. & So. Amer. Tel.
50 Celluloid Co.
50 Chatham & Phenix Nat'l Bank
15 Coal & Iron Nat'l Bank
50 Gt. Western Sugar Pfd.
50 Hegdon Chemical Works
50 Hudson Trust Co.
50 Ingersoll-Rand
50 Lawyers' Title & Trust Co.
25 New Jersey Zinc
25 National Park Bank
100 National Bank of Commerce
25 Singer Mfg.
50 Stewart Sugar
50 So. Porto Rico Sugar Pfd.
100 Thompson-Starrett

We Will Sell

30 American Brass
25 Chalmers Motors
25 Crocker-Wheeler
50 Carbon Steel Com.
50 Central Foundry Com. & Pfd.
100 Cuban American Sugar Pfd.
10 E. W. Bliss
25 Fajardo Sugar
25 German American Bank
25 Lawyers Mortgage
50 Marlin Arms
100 Mountain States Telephone
50 Niles-Bement-Pond
100 National Sugar
50 Republic Bank
25 Singer Mfg.
5 Winchester Arms

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27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Babcock & Wilcox
Phelps Dodge
Scovill Mfg.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

FOR SALE

25 Robert Gair Pfd.
30 Amer. Iron & Steel Com.
100 General Gas & Elec. Com.
100 Kirby Lumber Com.
100 Nichols Copper Com.
50 Internat. Silver Pfd.
50 Childs Co. Com.
10 American Piano Pfd.
100 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.

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Planning for a tremendous business expansion; significance of recent price decline.
Present status of the United States Light and Heating Company.
Our latest Market Circular No. 209 tells about both these matters. Also, interesting information regarding Atl., Gulf & W. Indies Braden Copper Int. Merc. Marine McKinley-Darragh Standard Motor
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10 Franklin Fire Insurance
25 Manhattan Rubber Mfg.
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50 BROAD ST. N.Y 'PHONE BROAD 3665

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The American Exchange National Bank, New York

New York, Dec. 11, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, No. 128 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 M. to 1:00 P. M.

ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 4th, 1915.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York, will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.

December 11th, 1915.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1916, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

DAVIS BROWN, INC.—A meeting of the Directors will be held at 306 East 40th St., on Dec. 31, 1915, 3 P. M., by order of the President. (Signed) J. DUKLAUER. Secretary.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Practically All the Curb Stocks Close Lower in a Rather Dull Session.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 210,210 shares of stock and $122,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 59,246; oils, 13,669, and mining, 137,295. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,600	Am. Int. Cp., w. i., 10% pf.	20¼	20¼	19	19
900	Am Zinc	66	66	64	64
200	A.G.&W.I.S.S.	30½	30½	30½	30½
100	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	44	44	44	44
20	‡Bankers D. C.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
225	‡Can. Car & F.	95	95	95	95
475	‡C. C. & F. pf.	109	109	107	107
3,200	C. N. Gas Cp..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	‡Car. Lt. & P.	7	7	7	7
500	‡Chand. Mot...	84½	84½	83½	83⅝
1,500	‡Chev. M.C.Co.	148	148	144	145½
130	Driggs-Seab....	167½	170	167½	170
700	Emerson Phon.	12¾	13¼	12¾	13
600	F. D. & C., w. i.	45½	45½	44	45
36	Guan. Sugar..	63	65	63	65
1,875	‡I. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp.	29	29⅝	29	29⅝
6,400	‡Int. M. Mar..	15½	16⅝	15⅝	16
1,100	‡I. M. M. pf..	66½	67½	66⅛	67
400	‡Int. Nick., n.	50	50½	50	50
1,500	‡Kath. Br. pf..	18	18	17¼	17⅝
25	Kelly Sp. Tire	295	295	295	295
40	K. Sp. T., new 1st pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½
200	‡K. S. T., w. i.	74	74	74	74
245	‡Key. Ord.	11	11¼	11	11
300	‡Lake T. Boat.	14½	14½	13¾	14
1,830	Man. Transit..	1½	•1½	1½	1⅝
200	Marconi of Am.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3,000	‡Maxim Mun..	13½	13½	12¾	12¾
7,400	‡Midvale Steel.	73½	72¾	69⅝	69⅝
3,500	‡Nevins Elec..	1	1⅛	1	1
3,600	P. T. & M. C..	36½	39½	36½	38½
1,000	Penn. M. O. & C. Co., w. i..	62⅜	62⅜	61½	61½
445	P.E. & M. Mfg.	110	111½	110	111½
700	C. of R. & H..	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,200	‡St. Jo. Lead..	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
500	S. & R., Ltd..	65	65	65	65
6,200	S. R. v. t. ctfs.	43⅜	43⅜	41½	42½
400	T. F. v. t. ctfs.	5⅝	5⅞	5½	5⅝
2,500	‡Un. F. rights.	6½	6½	5⅝	6
500	Un. Profit S....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	U. S. L. & H.	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
200	U.S.L. & H. pf.	5	5	5	5
800	‡Utah S. Corp.	19	19	18½	18⅝
1,000	W. O. pf., w. i.	108	108	108	108

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
7,000	‡Cosden & Co..	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
200	‡Houston Oil....	20½	20	20	— 1
500	Inter. Petrol..	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
500	Ill. Pipe Line..	206	200	204	+ 4
100	Ind. Pipe Line..	116½	115	116½	+ 4½
310	Midwest Refin.	58	56½	57	— 1
45	Nat. Transit....	56	56	56	— 1
185	Ohio Oil	178	175	176	+ 1
570	Pierce Oil	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ⅛
82	Prairie O. & G.	432	445	450	+15
100	Prairie Pipe L.	243	241	241	+ 3
500	Std. Oil, Cal..	386	372	386	+12
90	Std. Oil, Ind..	530	520	527	+15
160	Std. Oil, N. J..	543	533	542	+ 8
25	Union Tank L.	79	79	79	—11
12	Savoy Oil	12	12	12	— ⅛
500	‡Ventura Con...	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅜
2,400	‡Victoria Oil...	3	•2¾	2⅞	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	††A.-C. M. Co.	10	12	10	12
300	††Am. Com....	9	9	9	9
2,500	††Atlanta	23	23	21¼	21¼
1,000	††Big Cotton...	3¼	3¼	3½	3½
3,000	Braden Cop....	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
1,600	B. C. & Z., v. t. ctfs	6¼	6¼	6	6¼
450	Butte & N. Y.	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2½
1,200	‡Caledonia	86	87	85	86
1,000	‡Canada Cop..	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
3,500	‡Cashboy	7	7	6¼	7
506	C. de P. Cop.	35	35	34½	34½
300	Crown Res....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,100	Con. A. S....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
2,000	‡Dia. B. B....	4½	4½	4½	4½
10,000	††Emma Cop..	20	21	20	21
12,000	††F. R. M. Co.	16	17	16	17
700	First N. Cop..	5¼	5¼	4¾	5
2,150	Gold. Con....	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Gold. Mesa..	16½	16½	16½	16½
550	Hecla Mining.	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3½
1,000	Howe Sound..	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
1,500	††Inter. Mines	20	20	20	20
200	‡Iron Blossom	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	††Jim Butler..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Jumbo Ext	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6,800	Kenne. Cop...	52½	52½	52½	52¼
1,000	††Kewanas	22	22	22	22
150	Kerr Lake....	4⅞	•5	4⅞	5
1,000	La Rose Con..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Magma Cop....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2,500	††Maj. Mines...	1¼	1½	1¼	1⅜
5,000	McIntyre	93	93	92	93
5,000	††McKinley-D.	67	67	65	65
920	Mines of Am.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
400	††Montana Con	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,500	††Mother Lode.	27	29	27	29
500	††Nevada Hills.	19	19	19	19
2,000	New Utah B..	4	4¼	4	4⅛
2,500	Nip. Mines Co..	8	8	7⅝	7⅞
7,800	‡North B. Dev.	⅝	⅝	½	½
500	Peterson Lake.	38	38	36½	36½
200	‡Ray Con.....	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
2,600	††Rex Con. M.	36	36	34	34
4,000	Rochester M....	74	74	72	72
500	‡San Toy	17	17	17	17
4,500	††S. Kendall..	6¼	7	6¼	6½
1,000	Seven Troughs.	46	46	46	46
2,000	††Silver Pick..	6½	6½	6¼	6½
4,250	Stand. S.-L...	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
5,500	††Suc. Mining..	57	58	56	58
2,000	††Temiskam ..	63	64	61	63
650	‡Tonopah Bel...	5	5¼	4⅝	4⅞
1,800	Tonopah Ext..	4¼	4¼	4	4
275	Tonopah Min..	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
2,000	††T. U. Con...	85	85	82	82
2,000	††W. E. Ext...	2	2	2	2
300	‡W. K. Cop.pf.	2	2¼	2	2¼

BONDS.

$60,000	B. & O. 5s w.i.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100½
40 000	C. de P. C. 6s.	117	117	117	117
22,000	Ken. Cop. 6s..	206	208	205	205

•Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 11. Bid.	Asked.
A., G. & W. I. S.S.pf.	44½	45½	44½	45½
Brit.-Am. Tob., Ord..	14½	15½	14½	15½
Brit.-Am. Tob., Ord., Bearer	14	15	16	16
Fisk Tire	125	128	125	128
Hopkins & Al'n Arms	55	58	55	58
International Motors.	29	31	29	31
Lima Locomotive	23	25	24	25
Mumford Shipbldg ..	9	9½	9	9½
N. Y. Transportation	14	15	15	15½
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	18	19	18	19
Saxon Motor Car Co.	66	68	66	68
Sterling Motor	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Tobacco Products	32	34	33	34
Ventura Cons. Oil..	11¼	12¼	11½	12¼
Virginian Railway ..	23	24	23	24
Wayland Oil & Gas..	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Big Ledge Devel. Co.	1¼	2	1¼	2
Marsh Mining	25	30	29	31
Tri-Bullion	⅝	¾	⅝	¾

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s.....	250	300	250	300
Pierce Oil 6s.....	85	87	85	87

•Odd lots.

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	133	137	145	150
Aetna Explo. pf.....	89½	92	89	91
Atlas Powder	250	260	250	260
Atlas Powder pf.....	97	100	97	100
Bliss, (E. W.).....	340	355	340	355
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Can. Explosives & Forg.	232	238	230	238
Can. Explosives	380	415	380	415
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	900	920	910	930
Du Pont Powder, new.	380	400	390	405
Du Pont Powder pf...	99	103	100	104
Hercules Powder	390	400	395	410
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	185	190	185	190
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	104	100	104
Savage Arms	480	495	475	490
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	415	425	415	425
Wchstr. Rptg. Arms.	2,400	2,600	2,400	2,600
Babcock & Wilcox...	125	135	125	135

BONDS.

$2,110	SOLD SATURDAY.			
240	West. E. & M.	67⅝	68	67½	67⅝

MINING STOCKS.

600	Atlanta	.23	.23	.22½	.22½
500	Booth	.37	.37	.37	.37
200	Elkton	.30	.30	.30	.30
500	Isabella	.19	.19	.19	.19
500	Jim Butler....	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½
200	Mexican	.28	.28	.25	.25
600	Tonopah Ext..	4.05	4.05	4.00	4.00
100	Tonopah Min..	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
900	Union Con. ...	.70	.72	.70	.72
500	West End	.82	.82	.82	.82

4,700

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Fifty-one corporations having aggregate capital stocks of $1,401,500 were chartered today. They include:

Salisbury Ball Bearing Corporation, Jamestown, ball bearings, bicycles, motor cycles, autos, filing cases, safety boxes, $300,000; Thue Linderholm, Clark W. Salisbury, John W. Eckman, Jamestown.

Katz, Fishel and Reich, Inwood, ladies', misses' wearing apparel, $100,000; Samuel L. Reich, Abraham L. Fishel, Max Katz, Far Rockaway.

Manhattan Beach Park, realty, hotel, bathing, pavilion, theatre, advertising, $100,000; John K. N. Ewing, John S. Turbull, Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St.

Julius Sternfeld, Inc., linens, laces, embroideries, novelties, cotton, jute, ramie, $150,000; Joseph, Julius, and Dorothea Sternfeld, 20 West 47th St.

International Belt Co., leathers, textiles, $125,000; Francis William Russell, Louis A. Valente, Bertram L. Marks, 1,000 St. Nicholas Av.

Longnecker & Sanders, cars, autos, motors, engines, tools, tires, $60,000; Hermann A. Sanders, John C. Hogg, Richard L. Longnecker, Tompkinsville.

Flamen Heater Corpn., machinery, heat, power-creating devices, engines, motors, $50,000; Sara A. Thornton, A. Irwin Gardner, David Asch, 925 West End Av.

Freidenrich-Van Cott, clothing, furnishings, athletic wear, sporting goods $40,000; Joseph J. Naury, Egbert and Mortimer Van Cott, Jr., 321 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon.

Chattanooga Chemical Co., phenol, benzol, toluol, chemicals, coke, gas, by-products, mining, capital no par value, to carry on business with $30,000; Augustus A. Maier, Ernest Rhea Early, Lyttleton Fox, 120 Broadway.

Standard Cold Storage Corpn., refrigeration, freezing, ice making, $50,000; Thomas G. Roebuck, Frederick R. Jardine, Nathaniel P. Hill, 114 Liberty St.

Pavilion Hill Corpn., New Brighton, realty, $40,000; Wm. A. Eadie, Wm. H. Jackson, Ivar May, South Beach.

Schenectady-Hudson Theatre Co., Schenectady, theatre realty, $35,000; John J. McMullen, Chas. J. Campbell, Chas. F. Veeder, Schnectady.

Brander and Curry, commission merchants, selling agents, furniture, fabrics, textiles, dry goods, $25,000; Daniel V. Sullivan, John A. Brander, Chester M. Curry, 826 Broadway.

West End Mortgage Co., Brooklyn, real estate agency, brokerage, constn., $25,000; Max Heilman, Howard O. Patterson, Theodore C. Uhmik, 1,228 47th St., Brooklyn.

Thirty-second St. Garage, storage warehouse, autos, realty, constn., commission, importers, $25,000; Peter A. Lee, Morris Schneider, Jacob Ginsburgh, 115 Broadway.

Fischer & Rose, ladies' and misses' garments, $20,000; Nathan I. Fischer, Herman I. Rose, Jos. Bass, 412 West 146th St.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

For Period Ended Dec. 11, 1915.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Nov. 30		$29,275,370.33
Receipts—		
Revenues	$17,551,822.40	
Miscellaneous	114,127.66	
Loans:		
Corp. stock notes....	$200,000.00	
Special revenue bonds	300,000.00	
Corp. stock issued to Commrs. Sktg. Fund	112,500.00	
	612,500.00	
		18,277,950.06
		$47,553,320.39
Payments—		
General administration	$7,495,841.88	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Corp. stock notes....	$34,000.00	
Rev. bonds and bills.	14,750,000.00	
	14,784,000.00	
Redemption of city debt	49,246.61	
Interest on city debt	1,780,068.83	
	24,108,687.32	
Balance Dec. 11		$23,444,633.07

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Nov 30	$5,818,064.98	
Receipts	562,207.54	
	$6,380,272.52	
Payments	125,189.00	
Balance uninvested Dec. 11		$6,254,083.52
Aggregate balances Dec. 11		$29,698,716.59

BANK DEPOSITORS COMPLAIN

Criticise State Department to the Governor's Investigator.

Frederick J. Groehl, who has been appointed by Governor Whitman to investigate the State Banking Department, has received more than a hundred different complaints against the department, he said yesterday. Mr. Groehl is getting the various charges in shape for hearings, which he expects to start late this week or early next week in his office in the Woolworth Building.

The latest complaint against the banking department was made yesterday when a delegation of depositors from the Olliner Brothers' Private Bank in Brooklyn laid various charges before Mr. Groehl, growing out of the management of the bank since it was taken over by the Department in November. The chief complaint was that the bank had not been economically run.

"Ever since the investigation was announced," Mr. Groehl said yesterday, "complaints have been coming in from many sources. Some of them have been written and some oral. The work so far has been concerned with getting them classified so that we will be in a position to take up the charges systematically when the hearings are started."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Fears of a crisis resulting from the note of this Government to Austria brought about an early selling movement on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. While prices gave way, the losses, as a rule, were not extensive, and the market tended to rally later on. Hesitation, however, again developed in the afternoon, with the closing quotations for a number of the leading stocks not much above their lowest.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold....	23⅜	23⅜	23	23
320	Allis-Chalmers.	31⅞	31⅞	30⅞	31¼
110	Am. Beet Sug.	60	60¼	60	60
1,420	Am. Can	59¼	60⅜	59¼	60
100	Am. Car & F..	80½	80⅝	78½	78⅝
50	Am. Hide & L.	10½	10½	10½	10½
350	Am. Loco.	69½	69½	68¼	68⅝
870	Am. Smelt.	97¼	97⅝	96⅞	97
10	Am. Sugar	115½	115½	115½	115½
80	Am. T. & T...	128⅝	128⅝	128	128
1,280	Anacon. Cop...	85½	85½	84⅝	84½
320	Bald. Loco.....	113	113	111½	112
140	Bald. & Ohio...	92⅞	92⅞	92¼	92¼
530	Batopilas	4	4	3⅝	3⅝
50	Brook. R. T....	88½	88½	88½	88½
120	Butte & Sup....	71	71	70	70
80	California Pet..	29¼	28½	29¼	29¼
240	Cent. Leather..	54	54	53¾	53¾
110	Ches. & Ohio..	62¼	62¼	61⅞	61⅞
60	C., M. & St. P.	93	93¼	93	93¼
1,070	C., R. I. & P..	17½	17⅝	16¾	17
90	Chile Cop.	23½	23½	23¼	23¼
20	Chino Cop.	52¾	52¾	52½	52½
820	Col. Fuel & I..	49⅝	50	49¼	49¼
80	Corn Prod.	19	19	18⅞	19
530	Crucible Steel..	71⅝	72¼	70½	71⅜
440	Dist. Sec.	45¾	46⅜	45¾	45¾
1,040	Erie	42⅝	42⅝	42	42⅛
30	General Elec...	175	175	175	175
30	Goodrich Co...	72¼	72¾	72¼	72¾
420	Gt. Nor. Ore..	48¼	48¼	47¼	47¼
100	Guggen. Explo.	76⅜	76⅜	75¼	75¼
120	Inspiration Cop	44	44	43⅜	43⅜
10	Interbor. Con..	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Lack. Steel....	81	81⅞	81	81¼
10	Lehigh Val....	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
220	Max. Motor....	74⅝	74⅝	73½	74
420	Mexican Pet...	91¼	91¾	90⅞	91
20	Miami Cop....	83½	83½	83½	83½
270	Mo. Pacific....	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
80	Nevada Con....	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
870	N. Y. Central..	105¼	105¼	104⅝	104⅞
80	N.Y.,N.H.&H..	74⅝	75	74⅝	74⅞
130	Nort. & West..	121⅛	121⅛	120⅝	120⅝
30	Nor. Pacific....	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
160	Ontario Silver..	10½	10½	10¼	10⅜
30	Pacific Mail...	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
50	Pennsylvania...	58⅞	58⅞	58¾	58¾
230	Ray Copper....	25	25	2⅜	2⅜
1,620	Reading	80⅞	81¼	79⅞	80⅛
380	Rep. Iron & S.	55	55	54	54⅛
110	Southern Pac..	100½	100½	100⅛	100¼
190	Southern Ry....	22¼	22¼	22	22
1,560	Studebaker Co.	167⅛	169	165¼	166½
700	Tenn. Copper..	55⅜	56¼	55⅜	55⅝
50	Texas Co.	212¾	212¾	212¼	212¼
1,280	Union Pacific..	137	137⅝	136⅜	136⅜
120	U. S. Rubber..	53⅜	54	53⅜	53⅝
12,500	U. S. Steel....	86	86¼	85¼	85¼
60	Utah Copper..	78½	79¼	78½	79
40	Wabash pf. A..	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
50	Wabash pf. B.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
40	West. Un. Tel.	88½	88½	88¼	88¼
650	West. E. & M.	67⅜	67⅜	66⅜	67

SOLD SATURDAY.

240	West. E. & M.	67⅜	68	67½	67⅜

MINING STOCKS.

600	Atlanta	.23	.23	.22½	.22½
500	Booth	.37	.37	.37	.37
200	Elkton	.30	.30	.30	.30
500	Isabella	.19	.19	.19	.19
500	Jim Butler....	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½
200	Mexican	.28	.28	.25	.25
600	Tonopah Ext..	4.05	4.05	4.00	4.00
100	Tonopah Min..	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
900	Union Con. ...	.70	.72	.70	.72
500	West End	.82	.82	.82	.82

ROCK ISLAND FACES NEW FORECLOSURE

Railroad's First Mortgage Bondholders Become Impatient and Threaten Suit.

MANY DEBTS COMING DUE

Proposed Action Menaces Interests of Stockholders, Who Have Delayed Reorganization.

Indications point to a turn in the affairs of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, which has been in receivership since April 20, whereby the first and refunding bondholders will seek a foreclosure under their mortgage and thus attempt the reorganization of the company. Such a course would take the reorganization out of the hands of the stockholders.

There are $107,640,000 first and refunding bonds of the Rock Island in the hands of the public. The Central Trust Company is trustee, and any proceedings looking toward a foreclosure will have to be brought through this institution.

A view which has been generally expressed since the Rock Island came to grief is that there could be no foreclosure under the first and refunding mortgage unless interest had been defaulted. Allowing for the usual six months of grace a foreclosure, in accordance with this view, would not follow until October, 1916. A study of the mortgage indenture, however, reveals several clauses under which proceedings for a foreclosure could be begun at once.

The first of these clauses provides that the first and refunding bondholders can take control of the property and sell it on four weeks' notice if a receiver for the railway has been appointed. This condition, of course, has existed since April and advantage of the provision, it is contended, could have been taken before. A second clause provides that no prior claims shall be issued, that is, such as would come ahead of the first and refunding bonds. About $4,000,000 receivers' certificates have already been issued and rank ahead of the bonds, and it is contended that an action for foreclosure would thus be in order on this ground alone.

Individual members of the Peabody Protective Committee of the refunding bonds, formed some months ago by Harris, Forbes & Co., when seen yesterday by a TIMES representative, said they favored action looking toward a foreclosure and a quick readjustment of the Rock Island's difficulties. They had waited a long time for the stockholders to formulate a reorganization plan, they said, and considered further delay very costly. Pending claims on the Rock Island's treasury, they said, accentuated the need of prompt action.

Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and head of the protective committee for the refunding bonds, said yesterday:

"My own impression is and always has been that a foreclosure under the first and refunding mortgage is inevitable. It must come sooner or later if the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company is to be reorganized. I shall be glad, however, if some one else can show us a better way."

The immediate cause of action at this time lies in the heavy financial burden which the Rock Island must meet between now and Feb. 15. About $18,000,000 must be raised.

On Dec. 29 two notes, held by the Central Trust Company and the Bankers Trust Company and aggregating $4,100,000 will be due with interest. On Jan.1 the principal on equipment notes and the interest on these notes and on the company's long string of first mortgage bonds, amounting altogether to $2,230,000 must be met; also receivers' certificates to the amount of $2,500,000. On Jan. 15 the interest on $20,000,000 debenture bonds, amounting to $500,000, is due. On Feb. 15 the principal of the $7,500,000 Bankers Trust Company two-year note is due, with interest amounting to $665,000. In addition, payments to the amount of approximately $300,000 may be called for on new equipment ordered about six months ago.

Fisk Co. Buys Federal Rubber.

The interests of the Fisk Rubber Company of Chicopee Falls, Mass., have purchased control of the Federal Rubber Manufacturing Company Byron C. Douse of the Federal company has resigned as President and General Manager. H. T. Dunn is the new manager.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.		Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French.5	Oct.,	1920	97¾

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Small Inside Lot Near Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street Sold at Rate of $50 a Square Foot—Heights Apartment Deal—Big Bronx Auction Today—New York as a Fur Centre.

A small inside lot within the block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, furnished the interesting feature of the realty market yesterday. For this lot, 35 by 25 feet, having no street access, about $50 a square foot was paid, it was reported, by the Oceanic Investing Company for the purpose of filling out its property at 1 and 3 East Forty-second Street. The little lot is directly in the rear of the 25-foot plot at 1 East Forty-second Street, and its purchase at over $40,000, which would be the price for a $50 square foot average, is regarded by the new owners as a good investment as it enhances the value of its Forty-second Street holdings for future improvement, considerably more than the amount paid.

The property was bought from the Sturges estate, which owned the old house at 509 Fifth Avenue, and which was leased on Saturday on a long term to Leslie R. Palmer for a commercial building. The inside plot abuts the narrow alley running back about half a block from the south side of Forty-third Street and which years ago gave access to the stables connected with the Wilson plot and two other adjoining houses on the avenue. Efforts to close the alley failed after several efforts before the courts.

The Sturges estate has been holding its former stable plot at $50,000, but the actual price paid was somewhat less. Frank D. Veiller acted as the broker.

The Oceanic Investing Company is composed of Alfred E. Thorne, Albert G. Milbank, and George L. Nichols. The syndicate owns several valuable parcels in that locality, among them being the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, on which a twenty-story building will be erected in the Spring.

Quick Resale on the Heights.

An investing client of Henry F. Byrnes has purchased from Ennis & Sinnott, operators, 551 and 553 West 187th Street, a recently completed five-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 95.

The sellers disposed of the adjoining house, No. 555 and 557, last week to O. A. Gloknер, taking in part payment two East Harlem properties. Yesterday's transaction was for cash. Title to the two properties was taken only a couple of weeks ago by Ennis & Sinnott.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold to a client of Robert R. Rainey the five-story American basement private dwelling, on a lot 15 by 80.9 feet, 256 West 105th Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue.

Attempt to Make New York City a Fur-Selling Centre.

A lease that foreshadows an attempt to make New York City a fur-selling centre was reported yesterday by William A. White & Sons and H. Nelson Flannigan, who leased the entire seven-story and basement building at 48, 50, and 52 Great Jones Street, containing approximately 48,000 square feet, to the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation.

Work will be commenced immediately by the owners, the Great Jones Street Realty Company, Ben Gomprecht, President, to install a sprinkler system and otherwise put the building in condition for immediate occupancy by the tenant.

The leasing of this property to the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation is unusually interesting because it consummates the establishment of an international institution in New York City. Fur merchants from all over the world have for years traveled to London to attend the annual auction sale of furs. Two years ago American merchants realized that a large portion of the heaviest purchasers came from the United States. It was thereupon decided to hold the next annual sale in this country, and last year the sale was conducted in St. Louis.

At St. Louis it was apparent that the largest purchases were made by the merchants from New York, and the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation was organized, with a capitalization of $1,000,000, with the following officers: Charles S. Porter of G. Gaudig & Blum, President; David Steiner of Joseph Steiner & Brothers, Vice President; O. G. Becker of Becker Brothers & Co., Vice President; Edwin Speer of Speer & Thoror, Treasurer, and Sydney Brooks Rosenthal of Rosenthal & Heermance, attorneys, Secretary.

It is planned to hold the first sale on Jan. 25.

Bronx Sales.

A plot of 6,500 square feet on Purdy Street, near Railroad Avenue, Unionport, has been sold by William Canning to Kenneth A Palmer for improvement with a garage. The property adjoins the Catholic Protectory grounds. William Roche was the broker in the transaction.

The Williams Building Company, Samuel Williams, President, sold to an investor for cash the new five-story apartment house on the north side of 163d Street, about 82 feet east of Prospect Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Henry P. Cain has sold 769 Quincy Street, a two-story and basement one-family brick dwelling for Charles U. Stowe to a Brooklyn client.

An investor has purchased through the Bulkley Horton Company the new seven-story apartment building, with stores, on the west side of Nostrand Avenue, near President Street.

Thomas Fitzgerald has purchased the four-story brick apartment 466 Sixth Street from Joseph Yochum for investment. F. C. Sauter was the broker in the transaction.

A Recent Buyer.

Frank H. Taylor is the buyer of the three-story dwelling 215 East Sixty-first Street, sold last week by the Cesare Conti Realty Company.

Big Bronx Auction Today.

The real estate holdings of two large estates in the Borough of the Bronx to be sold at public auction today in the Vesey Street salesroom by Joseph P. Day and J. Clarence Davies will doubtless attract many bidders and investors who realize the expanding possibilities of that borough. The properties belong to the Schrenkeisen and Huber estates, the former including 185 lots.

The Huber estate holdings, fifty-six lots, belonging to George H. Huber, include the large corner plot famous as Huber's Casino, on Jerome Avenue, opposite the approach to Central Bridge.

At intervals during the sale moving pictures of both properties and their surroundings taken before yesterday's storm will be shown on a screen in the salesroom.

Sale at Woodmere.

Goldschmidt & Macdonald have sold for the Illinois Surety Company a house and plot 100 by 200 on Keen Lane, near Willow Road, Woodmere, L. I., to Dr. Newman Sprague.

Contract For Broadway Building.

The Long Acre Construction Company, Incorporated, has been awarded the general contract for the erection of a new fireproof loft building for Ritchie & Cornell at 1,562 Broadway, adjoining the Palace Theatre building. James C. Green is the architect. The work is to proceed immediately.

$110,000 Heights Mortgage Loan.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has procured from the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank for James O'Brien, on the new building 664 to 670 St. Nicholas Avenue, a first mortgage loan of $110,000 at 5 per cent. for five years.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented, furnished, for James Anderson Hawes to Lawrence H. Shearman, the five-story American-basement dwelling 60 East Fifty-fifth Street, and the four-story dwelling at 126 East Thirty-seventh Street for Theodore V. A. Trot to Frederick K. Trask.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for F. N. Dowling, furnished, for one season, 340 Lexington Avenue, a four-story house, to W. Strother Jones.

Commercial Leases.

Levington Brothers, shoe dealers, have leased from the M. Teckla Company the store at 398 Fifth Avenue for a term of ten years. Albert J. Moore was the broker.

The Roosevelt estate has leased to Weiner Brothers, importers, now located at 91 and 93 Bleecker Street, about 20,000 square feet at 836 and 838 Broadway, with an "L" to 72 and 74 East Thirteenth Street. Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., were the brokers.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased a store at 22 West Forty-sixth Street for Arthur S. Lewis to K. Pierce and W. Coggins; also 40 Murray Street, store and basement, to Paul Irving & Co. for a term of years for the estate of A. M. Brown.

The store on the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue has been leased to Avedons, waist manufacturers, for a term of years through Max Fertig.

$1,100,000 Building Loan.

A building loan of $1,100,000 has been made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to the George Backer Holding Corporation for the sixteen-story commercial building to be erected on a plot 148.1 by 116.10 at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, with an extension fronting 21.10 on Thirty-second Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette St, (No. 8,) runs w 8x s 31.3x e 19.2x n 23.3x e w 18.3, six-story brick loft and store building; Hermine E. Clark et al. against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney, 15 William St.; Lawrence H. Sanders, referee; due, $9,507.06; taxes, &c., $1,880.81; subject to mortgage of $42,000; withdrawn.

Avenue A, 205, w s, 51.9 ft s of 13th St, 25.0x100, four-story brick tenement and stores and four-story brick rear tenement; Julia A. Loew et al., executors, against Abraham Salkin et al.; Man & Man, attorneys, 56 Wall St; John H. Rogan, referee; due, $22,891.62; taxes, &c., $1,276.64; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

21st St, 41 West, n s, 290.5 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9, seven-story brick loft and store building; Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Century Holding Co. et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys, 40 Wall St.; Toney A. Hardy, referee; due, $76,554.32; taxes, &c., $2,208.55.

27th St, 49 to 55 West, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 100x98.9, ten-story brick hotel Earlington; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. et al. against Seventy-second Street Co. et al.; Woodford, Bovee & Butcher, attorneys, 1 Madison Av; Samuel S. Koenig, referee; due, $395,174.24; taxes, &c., $9,415.80.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

137th St, 376 East, s s, 131.6 ft w of Willis Av, 20x100, four-story brick tenement; Otillie H. Hertlein against Henry Hollander et al; Harold Swain, attorney, 176 Broadway. James C. Brady, referee; due, $8,861.34; taxes, &c., $975.66.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bear Swamp Rd, 1,851, w s, 285.9 ft n of Morris Park Av. 25x99.10x25x99.9; Mary G. Smith against Jos. Gamache et al.; Harris, Corwin, Moffat & Schek, attorneys; 150 Nassau St; Edw. A. Acker, referee; due, $4,465.93; taxes, &c., $159.32.

Katonah Av, n e corner of 239th St, 100x135, vacant; John Sheridan against Jas. Plunket et al.; Harold Swain, attorney, 176 Broadway; Jas. Shea, referee; due, $6,237.41; taxes, &c., $1,129.49.

Sedgwick Av, w s, 229 ft s w of 177th St, 25.9x51.3x25x65.6, vacant; Nicholas Kessler against Morris Heights Realty Co.; William B. Shelton, attorney, 55 Liberty St; Theo. H. Friend, referee; due, $1,177.19; taxes, &c., $93.54.

3d Av, 3,368 to 3,372, n e corner of 165th St, runs n 82x70.7 to Franklin Av, (1,071 to 1,079,) x s 96.7x w 31.1 to beginning; six-story brick tenement and stores; East River Savings Institution against John K. McAfee et al.; Omri F. Hibbard, attorney, 74 Broadway; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $62,009.99; taxes, &c., $1,752.76.

By Samuel Marx.

Walton Av, 2,405, w s, 288.9 ft n of 184th St, 19.10x98.6, three-story brick dwelling; John Hyslop against Liberty Investing Co. et al.; Merrill, Rogers & Terry, attorneys, 100 Broadway; Isidor Weis, referee; due, $7,156.42; taxes, &c., $597.91.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, DEC. 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AV A, s e cor of 88th St, 25.2x75; Frederick E. Degener to Agnes Brady, 863 6th Av, all liens, Dec. 13; attorney, Edgar Weaver, 7 Beekman St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Agnes Brady to Anna and Frederick E. Degener, 1,113 Clay Av, Bronx, as tenant by entirety, all liens, Dec. 13.....$1

FRONT ST, 108, s e s, at n e s of Jones St, 20.11x71.5; Elizabeth, wife of Fred Browne, to Thomas Mathews, as trustee, 1,715 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, (mtg $45,000,) Dec. 9; attorneys, Burlingham, M. & B., 27 William St.....$1

GROVE ST, 66 and 68, s s, 78.9 ft w of 4th St, 43.11x95.7; Alice Loughran to Wenare Holding Co., 90 Lenox Av, (mtg $17,000,) Nov. 7; attorneys, Gettner,, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$1

MANHATTAN AV, 4, e s, 25.11 ft n of 100th St, 37.6x94.8, (foreclosed Dec. 9,) N. Taylor Phillips to East River Savings Institution, 291 Broadway, Dec. 13; attorney, Omri F. Hibbard, 74 Broadway.....$40,000

MANHATTAN AV, 8, e s, 63.5 ft n of 100th St, 37.6x94.8, (foreclosed Dec. 9,) Joseph C. Levi, referee, to same, Dec. 13; attorney, same.....$40,000

PINE ST, s s, 67.4 ft w of Water St, 30.6x40; Water St, 128, n w s, 40.7 ft s w of Pine St, 25.2x68.8; Arthur H. O'Malley to Lettia H. McKinley, 11 Halsey St, Brooklyn, (mtg $75,000.) Dec. 8; attorney, A. H. O'Malley, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 441.2 ft s of 127th St, 11x86; Marcy Realty Co. to Rosa R. Stratton, 945 Riverside Drive, quit claim confirmation deed, Dec. 4; attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & B., 1 Madison Av.....$1

STANTON ST, 159, s s, 75 ft w of Clinton St, 24.6x100; Frederick E. Degener to Annie D. Klippel, 500 E. 84th St, (mtg $23,000,) May 19; attorneys, A. & H. Block, 99 Nassau St.....$1

5TH ST, 333 East, n s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97; Abraham Goldstein to Sol Solitinsky, 453 Sheppard Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $24,500,) Dec. 11.....$1

6TH AV, 346, s e s, 74 ft n e of 21st St, 24.8x95; Hall-Levy-Co. Realty Co. to William H. Hall, 503 West 124th St, Dec. 13; attorney, Jacob Marx, 10 Wall St.....$1

31ST ST, 366 West, s s, 120 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Andrea Masucci to Lumeno Massucci, 612 8th Av, all liens, Nov. 30; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway..Gift

63D ST, 17 East, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 20.6x100.5; Lillian M. R., wife of Joseph Huber to Joseph Huber, 17 East 63d St, or 244 Meserole St, Brooklyn, Dec. 11.$11

83D ST, 223 West, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2, (foreclosed Oct. 5,) Gordon Auchincloss, referee, to Hugh Donohue, 146 East 47th St., and Anne Donohue, 25 West 104th St., Dec. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$31,000

114TH ST, 413 and 415 East, n s, 177.10 ft e of 1st Av, 42.2x100.10; Annie Hayes, College Point, Borough of Queens, to Ferdinando Ciafardoni, 413 E. 114th St, (mtg $36,300,) all liens, Dec. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

131ST ST, 26 West, s s, 330 ft w of 5th Av, 30x99.11; Emil Baehmann to Martin Conboy, 1 W. 85th St, and Philip S. Hill, 618 W. 142d St, (mtg $24,000,) all liens, Dec. 7; attorneys, Griggs, B. & B., 27 Pine St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Martin Conboy and others to Franklin Pierce, 440 West End Av, (mtg $24,000,) B. & S., all liens, Dec. 10; attorneys, same.....$1

148TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 41.8x99.11; John H. Vahjen to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, (mtg $42,000,) all liens, Dec. 13; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

CLAY AV, e s, 114 ft n of 165th St, 27x80; Rockledge Construction Co. to August Mohr, 1,046 Clay Av, Nov. 24; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

DECATUR AV, w s, 300 ft s of Woodlawn Road, 25x110; Catherine L. Mouquin to Bertha Wilmonth, 158 East 88th St, (mtgs $5,500,) Dec. 9; attorney, Henry E. Frankenberg, 52 Broadway.....$1

FINDLAY AV, w s, 252.8 ft n of 169th St, 150x100; Samuel Abrams to Joseph Sebel, 940 Hoe Av, (mtgs $1,000,) Dec. 11; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HIGHBRIDGE ST, s w s, s e ½ of Lot 54, map of Claremont, 25x125; Harold H. Harding to Erie Basin Improvement Co., 100 Broadway, Oct. 26; attorneys, Hatch & C., 100 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 51 to 54, 61, and 270, map of Dash estate; Bowie Dash Realty Co. to Elizabeth A. Clancy, 73 Grove St, Brooklyn, (mtg $8,830, Nov. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 235 and 256, map of E. R. B. King; John Boyle, Jr., to Daniel Stiess, 2,324 Dawson St, Dec. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

STEBBINS AV, s e corner of Freeman St, 51.4x111.1; Henry Hampp et al. to Hampp Building Co., Inc., 1,215 Southern Blvd., mtgs $33,000,) Dec. 11; attorney, Hampp Building Co., Inc., 1,215 Southern Blvd..$100

TINTON AV, 1,125, w s, 40x127.4; Bertha Horowitz to Isidore Zimmer, 827 Union Av, Dec. 11; attorney, I. Zimmer, 827 Union Av.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 1,097.7 ft n of Railroad Av, 85.5x172.7x150; Kenneth A. Palmer to Harry I. Sanders, 363 Lexington Av, Dec. 11; attorney, A. Zimmerman, 206 Broadway.....$100

WENDOVER AV, s s, 151.7 ft e of Washington Av, 23x173.3; Harry B. Rosen to David Rosen, 762 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, (mtg $18,000.) Dec. 11; attorney, David Rosen, 20 West 33d St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, n e corner of Tompkins St, 125.4x—; R. Hoe & Co. to Edgar S. Appleby, Glen Cove, L. I., Dec. 7, Due Dec. 13, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Cannon & C., 135 Broadway.....$50,000

WARREN ST, n e corner West Broadway, 58.8x75.0; Robert L. Morrell to William J. Lachner, 571 West 173d St, prior mtg $88,960, due Dec. 9, 1916, 6 p. c., Nov. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

WEST END AV, w s, 85 ft n of 77th St, 17.2x100.6; William J. Beanley to Hart, Schaffner & Marx, 200 5th Av, Dec. 11, prior mtg $23,000, 4 years; attorneys, Hirsch, S. & L., 160 Broadway.....$13,500

3D AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 55th St, 50x95; Samuel Pollack to Ida Pollack, 489 East 58th St, Dec. 13, 6 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. J. Cohen, 51 Chambers St.....$2,500

39TH ST, s s, 435 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Francis W. Murray to Fulton Trust Co., 149 Broadway, Dec. 11, prior mtg $25,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,500

79TH ST, 173 West, n s, 105 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; Ann Stephenson to Mt. Vernon Trust Co. of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 2, 3 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Bennett, 16 East 1st St, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.$2,250

83D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Hugh Donohue to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, Dec. 13, due Dec. 13, 1918, p. c. as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & W., 22 Exchange Place..$20,000

114TH ST, n s, 177.10 ft e of 1st Av, 42.2x100.10; Ferdinando Ciafardoni to Annie Hayes, College Point, L. I., Dec. 3, prior mtg $27,000, due Nov. 26, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$9,500

116TH ST, s s, 310.6 ft e of 7th Av, 32x100; Forderaw Co. to International Trust Co.; Boston, Mass., due June 3, 1916, Dec. 3; attorneys, Rounds, S. & D., 96 Broadway.$25,000

146TH ST, 203 to 209 West, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 125x99.11; Bavarian Realty Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Dec. 11, due, &c., as per bond..$32,000

181ST ST, s s, 140.5 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 200x129.3; Broadway-Fort Washington Corp. to William N. Harte, 51 West 51st St, Dec. 9, prior mtg $325,000, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$3,800

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV EAST, s e corner of North St. 50.8x93.3; William A. Murphy to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 391 East 149th St, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,500

FINDLAY AV, w s, 252.8 ft n of 169th St, 150x100; Samuel Abrams to Jacob Cohen, 600 West 161st St, Dec. 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n e corner of 198th St, 79.4x89.2; J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., to Alex. Morris, 330 Steinway Av, Queens, L. I., prior mtg $47,000, Dec. 10, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

LOTS 51 to 54, 58, and 61, map of Dash estate; Eliza Clancy to Bowie Dash Realty Co., at Dash Place and 240th St., Nov. 20, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,630

LOT 270, same map; same to same, Nov. 20, 3 years; same attorney.....$700

MAPES AV, 2,109, w s, 33x145.3; Henry H. Oeser to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Dec. 15, 5 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$4,000

PROSPECT AV, 773 and 775, w s, 50.5x152.3; Edward Breslin to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Dec. 11, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

STEBBINS AV, s e corner of Freeman St, 51.8x111.1; Hampp Building Corporation, Inc., to Henry Hampp et al., 1,215 Southern Boulevard, Dec. 11, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Harry Hampp, 1,215 Southern Boulevard.....$6,000

WASHINGTON ST, w s, 1,097.7 ft n of Railroad Av, 85.5x172.7x150; Harry J. Sanders to Kenneth A. Palmer, 2,936 Cambridge Av, Dec. 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Zimmerman, 206 Broadway.....$1,000

WENDOVER AV, s s, 151.7 ft e of Washington Av, 25.3x173.3; David Rosen to Harry S. Rosen, 317 West 89th St, prior mtg $18,000, Dec. 11, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Harry B. Rosen, 20 West 33d St.....$5,000

155TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Thomas Tingley to Anna C. Deklyn and another, executors and trustees, 449 West 5th St., Plainfield, N. J.; Dec. 11, due Nov. 2, 1918; attorney, Alphonse, Decision, 82 Wall St.....$1,400

169TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Elton Av, 50x101.2; Samax Construction Co., Inc., to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, Dec. 11, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$33,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

5TH AV, 2,160, corner store and part of basement; Frederich Otterstedt to Gustav B. Ruther, 2,160 5th Av, 7 years from Feb. 1, 1912; attorney, W. H. Stewart....$1,500

77TH AV, 975, 1st and 2d floors and part of cellar; Louise Knobloch to Anton Knorr, 975 1st Av, 8 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, Paskus, G. & H., 2 Rector St....$1,200

49TH ST, n s, 222.2 ft e of 5th Av, 22.2x100.8, all; Elizabeth C. S. Vatable to Charles Brown, 72 West 48th St, 21 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorneys, Wing & W., 27 Cedar St.....$5,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

28TH ST, 441 and 443 West; Sam Minskoff against Chelsea Home Corporation, owner; Levin Bros. Co., contractor.....$4,925

LEWIS ST, 84½; Drier Iron Works, Inc., against Benjamin Seidenberg, owner; Abelman & Abelman, contractors.....$122

12TH ST, 148 and 150 West; Nason Mfg. Co. against St. Vincent's Hospital of the City of New York, owner and contractor...$334

65TH ST, 114 East; Nason Mfg. Co. against Jane K. Frazer, owner; John G. Hanson, contractor.....$12

36TH ST, 38 East; Nason Mfg. Co. against William C. Osborn, owner; John G. Hanson, contractor.....$36

19TH ST, s s, between Broadway and 5th Av, —x—; Nason Mfg. Co. against Marie L., Louise, and Edith Constable, owners; John G. Hanson, contractor.....$141

110TH ST, 34 and 36 West; Sam Fagan et al. against Helen H. Jenkins and Marcellus H. Dodge, owners; Abraham Harren and Isidor Plotkin, contractors.....$325,000

88TH ST, 58 East; Burwalk Elevator Co., Inc., against Watson's Club Garage, owner and contractor.....$141

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, whole front between 62d and 63d Sts, 200.10x200irreg.; Peter Clark against New Theatre Co., owner; Ned Wayburn's Production, Inc., contractor.....$2,321

112TH ST, 165 East; Max Spinner against Koppel Friedland and C. Joshua Epstein, contractors and owners.....$58

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 300; Unger Parquet Flooring Co., Inc., against Zinman Realty Co., Inc., owners and contractors..$614

184TH ST, 510 and 512 West; Morris Sherman against West 184th St. Construction Co., owner; Philip Meyerowitz, contractor.....$125

184TH ST, 518 and 520 West; same against same.....$87

184TH ST, 514 and 516 West; same against same.....$210

138TH ST, 203 West; John Jacobs against Argyle Realty Co., owner; Mr. Cox, contractor.....$78

Bronx.

TINTON AV, 805-807-811, and 769 East 158th St; Herman Jungbluth against Participators Holding Co. and Emanuel J. Myers, owners; Jack Rosenberg, contractor.....$33

FOX ST, 1,107-1,109; Bessie Lehr against H. M. Crowe, owner; Samuel Abramowitz, contractor.....$201

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 507; Alberene Stone Co. against John Doe et al., Nov. 10, 1915.....$20

93TH ST, 527 East; Nathan Guttman against Pauline Hoverman et al., Oct. 25, 1915..$236

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

31ST, 139 to 147 East, and 23d St, 127 and 129 East; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. loans Henry Steeger, to erect a two-story garage.....$80,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 31st St, 148.1x 116.10 x irregular to 32d St x 21.10 x irregular; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans George Backer Holding Corp., to erect a sixteen-story loft and offices....$1,100,000

Bronx.

LOT 26, map of property known as Flanagan Estate, situated at Throggs Neck, New York City; Bankers Loan and Investment Co. loans Grace H. Mack, to erect one two-story dwelling house.....$2,800

160TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Elton Av, 50x 101.2; Rockland Realty Co. loans Samax Construction Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment.....$33,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

18TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 20x50.4; Louis Reichardt against Thomas P. Hornby et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heydt.

SOUTH ST, 20; Rector, &c., of Calvary Church in the City of New York against Joseph L. Ahern et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Zabriskie, Murray, Sage & Kerr.

130TH ST, n s, 495 ft e of 6th Av, 20x99.11; Ezekiel C. Williams et al. against Fannie J. Goepel et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

ALLEN ST, 8; Adele Herold against Harris Sackin et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. A. Hercld.

STUYVESANT ST, 42; Joseph Nass et al. against Louis Sussman, lit., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. S. Weltfisch.

LUDLOW ST, 14; Francis R. Pelxotto against Mary Katz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Kolly.

2D AV, 534; Julius Levin et al. against Elizabeth J. Tighe et al., (action to foreclose mechanics' liens;) attorney, N. S. Zucker.

Bronx.

193D ST, n e corner of Bainbridge Av, 36.9x 82.3; also 207 Willis Av; Henry A. Noll et al. against Henry Wagner et al., (partition suit;) attorney, A. Boelker, Jr.

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, w s, 39.7 ft n of land of Tecca N. Reed, 122.6x250; Lawyers Title and Trust Co., et al., as exec'rs and trustees, against Warren C. French et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dean, Tracy & McBarron.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
111 BROADWAY

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

36 E. 49th St.

FIVE-STORY HOUSE.
KEY to 75-FT. FRONT ON MADISON AVE.
CHEAP.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
20 NASSAU ST.

REAL ESTATE.

POULTRY FARM.

$2 weekly buys good poultry farm, 6-room house, cellar, tubs, range, water, &c.; large factories nearby; near station and trolley; ready markets, good soil. B. Bryan, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANT TO BUY
20 TO 50 ACRES.

Will pay all cash. Must have good elevation, be near station, and reached by five-cent fare. Price not to exceed $2,000 per acre.
DAVID STEWART, 203 Broadway.

Cheapest farms on L. I. Lists mailed. Daniel Gerard, Specialist, 1270 Broadway, N. Y.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet S.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR WINTER and SUMMER
Excellent Country House of 11 rooms and 3 baths, attractive grounds, extensive views over country and Long Island Sound. Club nearby. Golf, tennis, fishing, bathing and boating. Use of private dock. Schools convenient. Water, sewer, gas, electricity. Well heated. Trolley to station, 5 min. 50 min. to Grand Central. Price $13,000. B 278 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVELY LOCATED
25-ACRE ESTATE.
At greatly reduced price; excellent neighborhood; splendid views; modern dwelling, 2 baths; gardener's cottage; stables; other buildings; splendid stream; near station.
FOX REALTY COMPANY
22 EAST 42D ST.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Water Front Commuting Home!
Beautiful waterfront plot, 1 acre, Port Washington; artistically landscaped; excellent neighborhood; fine residence, 12 rooms, baths, improvements; garage, chauffeur's quarters above; $20,000; terms.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

SMALL FARM.

6-room house; excellent soil; just the place for chicken raising; full price $1,950; worth $2,700; will sell for $100 cash, balance $10 per month; one hour from city. Browne, 349 East 14th St.

$875—SMALL HOUSE—$875

Large plot for cultivation and poultry; large town, near trolley and station, 50 minutes out; $50 down, balance $7 monthly. Store, B., 1,218 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$750, Payable $10 Monthly,

buys 3 acres of fine soil, near large town; short distance from city and station; good title. B. FARM, Box 157 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of NASSAU IMPORTATION CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Dec. 14th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 421 7th Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines and liquors, bar, back bar, fixtures, safe, furniture, beds, bedding, silverware, 6 electric cash registers, boilers, copper pans, ranges, all of which is used in the business of hotel and cafe.
WALTER L. BRYANT, Trustee.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
68 William St., N. Y. C.
MARVIN, HOOKER & ROOSEVELT, Attorneys for Trustee, 52 Wall St., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of JOSEPH FORSTOT, doing business as FORSTOT DRESS CO.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on Monday, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 2 P. M., at 71 Grand Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of dresses, sewing machines, power tables, cutting tables, safe, fixtures, etc.
DAVID W. KAHN, Assignee.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorney for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL SCHAFFER, Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, December 14, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of suspenders, belts, etc.
LOUIS SOLL, Trustee,
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

"We cater to those who want the BEST."
BOFINGER BROS.
QUALITY SIGN MAKERS
Plain and Electric Signs.
Modern Lettering on Windows and Offices.
Wood and Metal Gilded Signs.
Brass and Bronze Signs.
Temporary Signs and Show Cards.
146 E. 42d St. Phone 3271 Murray Hill.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-DAY COMMENCING AT 10:30 AT 14 VESEY ST.
241 LOTS At Elevated Stations On Main Avenues On 100 Foot Streets
SCHRENKEISEN-HUBER PROPERTIES
Must be sold at auction
for whatever they will bring
On account of the stormy weather and the Christmas Season nobody wants to buy.
It looks as though these Lots Would be practically Given Away
THIS IS THE REAL TRUTH
THE COLD HARD FACTS
Those who can spare a few hours today
and have a few hundred dollars to spare
will have a wonderful chance to pick up bargains
or make a memorable Christmas present
70% can remain on mortgage at 5%. Titles insured free.
Savings bank books taken as deposit on the purchase of lots.
Moving Pictures of property, taken before the storm, will be shown at sale
P.S. We have just been informed that the Public Service Commission have been asked to consider a plan for operating the Jerome Avenue branch of the Subway within the next four months in connection with the present Subway system, and the Lexington Avenue branch as far as 43rd St. within the next year. If this plan is adopted, nothing further need be said about the advisability of purchasing these lots to-day.
Joseph P. Day, J. Clarence Davies, Agents and Auctioneers.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$6,000
Bona Fide Bargain
Terms to Suit Purchaser.
Near the Water. Convenient Commutation to the City.

Dainty All Year Home
A delightful home on high ground, 100x150 feet, in most select neighborhood. Central hall, large living room, with old fashioned open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.
Four fine master bed chambers, tiled bath, fine clothes and linen presses

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

The Inn of The Raymond Riordon School — All out door sports 750 feet altitude. Highland, Ulster County New York. Address direct or Y 354 Times Annex

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, VALHALLA, N. Y. Bungalows to rent. 25 miles to City.

GEDNEY FARM HOTEL, White Plains, N.Y. Open all year. Manag't Edward H. Crandall.

NEW JERSEY.

Hotel Montclair
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf, Spiendid Orchestra, Dancing, English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
FREDERICK C. HALL, COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS. ORCHESTRA. DANCING.
Particularly attractive over the Holidays. NEW YEAR'S EVE CELEBRATION.
Reservations may now be arranged.
S. Hanstein, Prop.

HOTEL RUDOLF
Reservations Can Now Be Made for Christmas and New Year's Holiday Season.
American and European. Capacity 1,000 guests.
Special Holiday Attractions.
Big New Year's Eve Celebration in Large French Cafe.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front in Heart of Atlantic City.
Fireproof, open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill, orchestra; dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

PIERREPONT
A FAMILY HOTEL AT MODERATE RATES
Rooms with running water, private baths, fresh and salt water. Mrs. Gerson L. Kahn.

TRAYMORE Largest in Atlantic City
New York Booking Office,
410 Times Bldg. Phone Bryant 9225
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

OAK COURT HOTEL, Lakewood, N. J.
GOLF, MUSIC, DANCING.
E. E. Spangenberg, Manager.

Palmer Newly furnished; 75 rooms; central location; running water; private baths. Elevator. Booklet.

Pinewood Hall, Lakewood, N. J.—Electric and Nauheim baths. Rates moderate. Booklet.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES, Lakewood, N. J.—Private baths; running water in all rooms. I. Woehr.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hotel GORDON 16th and EyeSts. N.W. WASHINGTON D.C.
In the select residential district, only two squares from the White House, State, War, Navy and Treas. Depts. Rooms single or en suite, with bath. Amer. plan, $3 up. European, $1.50 up. Booklet. T. T. McKEE, Prop'r.

THE HAMILTON
14th and K Sts., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
A Select Family and Transient Hotel. Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike, Good American Plan. $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet.
IRVING T. BALL, Proprietor.

GEORGIA.

Hotel Bon Air
AUGUSTA, GA.
Open December 15th. Why not spend your holidays there? Two fine 18-hole golf courses, beautiful clubhouse, excellent driving and motoring, shooting, and all outdoor sports.
Address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO HOTEL STEWART
European Plan, $1.50 a day up. Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1. Most famous meals in the United States. Address our special representatives,
Thos. Cook & Son, 245 Broadway, New York

FLORIDA.

TARPON INN
TARPON SPRINGS, FLA.,
The Venice of the South.
Climate unsurpassed. All amusements. Excellent Golf Course. Fine Salt and Fresh Water Fishing, Hunting, Boating, Bathing, Dancing, and Tennis. Booklets and rates. E. W. Boyce, Mgr.

NORTH CAROLINA.

OAK HALL TRYON, N. C.
In the Land of the Sky
Tennis all Winter. Horseback riding. Mild Winter climate. Steam heat; private baths. Diet kitchen. Resident physician.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

WANTED.—Few select guests for Winter months; Colonial home, with every modern convenience; delicious fare, with individual tastes gratified; golf, tennis, and club privileges; no invalids; references exchanged. Write 606 Palmetto Building, Columbia, S. C.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE EDGEWOOD, Greenwich, Conn. Golf. Tennis. Club House. Now open.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

BAHAMAS THIS WINTER.
Write for Literature. 243 5th Av., New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation:
Whereas, A petition was filed in the District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the tug Johnstown, concerning the loss, damage, injury, and destruction occasioned by the Johnstown and her tow coming in contact with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915; and,
Whereas, The petitioner filed with the Clerk of this court on November 30, 1915, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $28,000, with interest from February 9, 1915, duly approved, undertaking to put into court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said tug Johnstown and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as shall be ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value for the usual form, with surety in said amount;
Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages, or injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the tug Johnstown and her tow with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the court rooms thereof on the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.
Dated New York, November 30, 1915.
THOMAS O. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

City Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARF RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate. 46 Cedar St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, one story and store, 25x55, for light manufacturing; price, $7,000. 90 Nassau St., room 43.

For homesites at City Island see Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE
a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda, and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; I must sell, it is a bargain. Owner, 60-A Liberty St., New York, Room 16. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$18 MONTHLY
Buys pretty 7-room house with modern improvements, on large plot of ground; near station, schools, churches; 30 minutes to city. B. Home, 243 West 54th St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Four-story dwelling, furnished, in West 80's; rent $200 per month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Four-story house, furnished, 153 West 87th St.; rent, $200 per month. Apply at above address.

To Let For Business
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Small private office, including stenographer's and office service, with drafting room suitable for architect or similar occupation. Write B 38 Times Annex, or telephone Madison Square 5528.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 96th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

ONLY ONE STORE LEFT.
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., corner 86th St., suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

LEXINGTON AV., S. E. COR. 84TH.
Large corner store; three show windows; best location in Yorkville; proposed subway express station, 86th St.

Small building or large loft wanted, manufacturing; no brokers; details by mail only, don't call. Bliss, 391 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Ground floor of building suitable for iron work factory; would like proposition to build up a one-story building in Manhattan or Bronx, near Harlem River; must be near railroad terminal or dock. Claremont Iron Works, 12 West 143d St.

Consulting engineers, sublet private office; drafting tables, stenographer, phone; all conveniences. Room 416, 38 Park Row.

Property Out of the City
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Desirable home; 12 rooms; steam heat; newly decorated. 406 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon. Owner, on premises.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, and exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Closing out 141 lots, 20x150; near Westhampton; $3 each; not less than 5 sold; former price $50 each; high land; good for Summer camp; buy now, keep until next boom, then sell; why not take a flier on 10 or 20! J. W., Room 1,107, 347 5th Av.

Douglaston Manor.—Convenient station, attractive, fully furnished home, 9 rooms; all improvements; $60 month, balance Winter; much under rent, unfurnished. Hughes, Douglaston; 'phone 2770 Bayside.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET & ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Small farm, suitable for poultry raising; good soil; near town; 100-foot front; $275; $10 down, $5 monthly. A. Brand, Huntington, L. I.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective home-seekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat, best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Furnished house for rent; 8 rooms, 2 baths; near Summit station; $60 monthly. Phone Chelsea 939. L 70 Times.

Atlantic Highlands.—Restricted plots at attractive prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.—Colonial house, bath, furnace, great living room, 40-mile view from piazza, shady lawn, exceptional spring piped to house, ample outbuildings, 185 acres, near station, Orange County. For sale at half former price. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Cozy little bungalow, not far out, in a pretty location; ideal all-year home; near harbor; easy terms. Mrs. B. Paton, 1,218 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Ireland—For Sale or To Let.

War Bargain.—Convenient residence, County Kildare, with man's cottage; 6 acres prime land, (more if desired;) freehold, £1,300, or let. Apply Colonel Hon. U. Roche, C. B., Rathangan, County Kildare.

Miscellaneous.

Small house and large plot; will sell for $50 down and $5 monthly; complete for $875; near town, station, and trolley. B. Treiss, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. Bergen County Farm, 15 to 25 acres, up to $5,000 or cash; also want 100-acre farm, modernized house, macadam road, within 4 hours, under $10,000. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Wanted.—Small building or large loft; manufacturing; no brokers; details by mail only; don't call. Bliss, 391 Broadway.

To Let—Unfurnished.

For Rent.—Three large cottages with baths; furnished; open fireplaces; electric lights; hot and cold water. For particulars address Magnolia Springs Hotel Co., Magnolia Springs, Fla.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Sublet.—Apartment two rooms and bath; nicely furnished; complete service; $90 month. San Jacinto, 18 East 60th St.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L". Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts., overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed, furnished apartments of nine rooms and three baths.
Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St.
Telephone Columbus 3547.

DESIRABLE furnished apartment to sublet. Winter, longer period; have 95 per cent. of apartments offered west side below 120th St., $100 upward. Write, phone, call for special list, J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
80 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

THE WILSONIA.
228, 227, 229 West 69th St., near B'way.
Fully rented. Waiting list now open to refined and respectable people.

Attractive, furnishr apartments for the Winter season or longer; call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St., City.

Handsomely furnished apartments, 3, 4, 7 rooms; linen, silver, Victrola; reasonable. Phone 5889 Greeley. Coyle, 137 West 82d St.

ARTISTIC and elegantly furnished high class apartment, 5 rooms and large foyer; references required. Y 221 Times Annex.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel 7540 River.

Riverside Drive, 790, (157th St.)—Elegantly furnished 8-room apartment, 2 baths; high class; river view. A. J. Odell.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, bath, improvements, $80. Virtue.

B'way, near 160th, newly furnished 6-room elevator apartment; references. 6364 Audubon.

98th St., West, Schuyler Arms Hotel.—Furnished apartments, with or without kitchens.

Apartments of quality; furnished, unfurnished. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av., (42d.)

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

18 East 37th.—Two connecting rooms, parquet floors, private bath; reasonable; telephone.

414 Madison Ave., 2 Rooms and Bath. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., on premises.

Madison Av., 121. — Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

West Side

THERESA, 116 West 129th St.—Exceptionally well-managed, high-class elevator apartments; rooms contain every modern improvement; convenient to elevated and subway stations; 4-5 rooms, $32 to $45. Robert Levers, 876 Lenox Av.

St. Nicholas Av., 723, (cor. 146th St.)—Four and six large, exceptionally light rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator; rentals, $35 to $60. Apply Supt., or Pease & Elliman, 165 West 72d St.; phone Col. 8300.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AVE.
HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

5 LARGE ROOMS, $55—$60.
6 LIGHT ROOMS, $55—$80.
7 CORNER ROOMS, $75—$80.
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan, 50 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St.

TO SUBLET
One 3-room kitchenette and bath, one 4 room, including kitchen and bath. 435 West 119th Street.

11 Monroe Place, Heights, (10 minutes Wall St.)—One and two room and bath apartments, $20, $28; half Manhattan rents; telephones, vacuum cleaning, service.

170th, 709 W.—Apartments to lease; all improvements; 4 rooms; $31 to $36; 5 rooms $38; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

Riverside Drive, 120, (north corner 84th.)—Ten and eleven all light, well furnished rooms. Call, address. W. R. Stewart.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven rooms, bath; modern plumbing; steam heat; refrigerator; $30 month.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $30 to $60. APARTMENTS.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Sublet delightful 6-room unfurnished apartment, high-class house.

Six rooms; Ft. Wash'n Av., S. W. cor. 170th St. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

152 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $800 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Apartments 4-9 rooms, $900-$1,300; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

317 West 121st St.—Seven large rooms; private hall; all improvements; low rent.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Riverside Drive, 587, at 136th St. — Seven rooms, $960; 8 rooms, $1,380.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

Apartments Wanted
Furnished.

Wanted.—A furnished apartment on the west side, six to eight rooms, for two to three months, by responsible family; state terms. Address B 277 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, by couple, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette apartment; good location; rent about $40. B 205 Times.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Ideal location; double, single rooms; steam heat; private baths.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Attractive double room, with alcove; nice neighborhood, adjoining 5th Av.; good home cooking; moderate.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large rooms; excellent table; private baths; steam heat; electricity; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

62D, 16 EAST.—Large double room, private bath; parlor dining; prices reasonable.

MADISON AV., 1,323.—Private house; suite of rooms or single; handsomely furnished; table supplied from own farm.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

55TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; rooms and board; table guests.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

72D, 267-308 WEST.—Desirable double room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Desirable, large, front rooms; parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests.

76TH, 287-289 WEST.—Room with bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

77TH, 801 WEST, and 344 West End Av., (Pension Luquelle.)—Handsome suite in rose, twin beds; attractive front rooms; private baths; unsurpassed table, electricity.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

78TH, 256 WEST.—Nice room in nice house for one or two nice persons at a nice price.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath, electricity; excellent table.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Sunny room; running water; plenty of heat; Southern cooking; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable home accommodations; small, medium rooms; excellent cuisine; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Medium, small rooms, small, refined boarding house. $10-$8.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single; private baths, steam, electricity; excellent table; references.

86TH, 23 W.—Richly furnished large room; private bath; meals; service; appointments of unusual excellence.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; southern exposure; best home cooking; accommodate few table guests; reference.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Beautiful, attractively furnished second floor front room; one medium size room, dressing room; one hall room; excellent table and service.

93D, 109 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, steam heat; reasonable; boarding house.

93D, 140 WEST.—Newly opened house; large, small rooms; electricity; transits; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double room with bath; separate beds; electricity; superior table; American home; $28; references.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; ideal location; excellent table; private house. Mrs. H. Aarons.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Large front room in modern private house; meals optional.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large room; beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; table boarders accommodated. Morningside 2123.

123D, 104 WEST.—Christian family has two rooms, bath; every convenience; exceptional board.

126TH, 174 WEST.—THE NORWOOD. Corner 7th Av. Family hotel. No cold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
44th, 258-260 West.—Refined family hotel; American; $11 up weekly; European, $1 day; bath suites; electricity; elevator. Tel. 6068 Bryant.

BROADWAY, 245 West 104th St.—Warm, sunny rooms, refined surroundings, good home cooking. Jantzen.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome, private corner house; elevator; steam heat; will rent handsomely furnished second floor room; also single room; single, en suite.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Desirable double room; steam heat; electricity; also single room; references; table guests.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent service.

Brooklyn.

GREENE AV., 436.—Beautiful second floor, connecting hall room; good table; reasonable.

Country Board
Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. B. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Florida.

THE INN AT MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, FLA., IS NOW OPEN.
RATES $10.00 PER WEEK AND UP.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Beautiful parlor; large, small rooms; exceptionally clean; telephone.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with bath; elevator; electricity.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 1,227, (89th.)—Two rooms, newly furnished; all conveniences; references. Bain.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with or without private bath; 'phone; electricity.

West Side.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest-class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location, adjoining Sherry's, at 5th Av.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath, electric light; single room.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Desirable rooms; modern conveniences; near subway, elevated; reference. Hammond.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath; electricity; telephone; heat; $10.

63TH, 42 WEST.—IT'S A COLD DAY! HOW ARE YOU FIXED FOR THE WINTER? ROOM COLD THAT YOU MUST GO TO A MOVIE OR SHIVER? COME HERE! BEST COMFORT AND GOOD CHEER.

68TH, 71 WEST.
Attractive rooms; perfectly kept; moderate; references.

69TH ST., 17 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large room with running water, adjoining bath; also smaller room; steam heat; continuous hot water supply; superior service.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Large parlor; medium rooms; steam heat, hot water, electricity; references; telephone.

70TH, 43 WEST.—Number of unusual rooms, substantially furnished; exclusive block; modern conveniences.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Comfortable sunny rooms, bath adjoining; continuous hot water; reference.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; all conveniences; strictly private house.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; references; telephone.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable room, in quiet, refined house; appropriate married couple.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Very well heated large, single, connecting rooms; bath adjoining.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large room, with piano; single room; running water; references.

71ST, 73 WEST.—Large room, second floor, private bath; single room; reference.

72D, 121 WEST.—Exceptionally large double room; also one smaller; southern exposure.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large and small room; private bath. M. Lutz.

73D, 103 WEST.—Room, private bath; room adjoining bath; telephone; moderate; gentlemen.

73D, 289 WEST.—Two medium-size rooms; southern exposure; bath; references. 3974 Columbus.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room with private bath; all conveniences; board; 'phone.

73D, 173 WEST.—One single and medium room; moderate.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful southern exposure; single or double room; near park; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor rooms; also other rooms; private bath; single, double.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Large well-furnished room; reference required.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Well heated, medium rooms; plenty of hot water; $5-$6; telephone.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Front parlor, with piano; connecting bedroom; other room; electricity.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, single, en suite; private baths; electricity; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, sunny back parlor, private bath, home comforts, reasonable.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, sunny rooms, comfortable, homelike, with private family; telephone; reference.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Large two-room suite with kitchenette; southern exposure; plenty heat; high-class house; references; $55.

80TH, 120 WEST.—One large room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

83D, 15 WEST.—Warm, comfortable furnished rooms; quiet, homelike; special rates permanent guests.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Handsome, newly furnished house; large room; private bath; reasonable.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—WHY PAY EXTRA COMMISSION when the opportunity presents itself to buy direct from the owner any one of the following cars:
FIAT LANDAULET, something beautiful, like new; accept $2,250.
S. G. V., handsome town car, in A1 condition; electric gear shift, wire wheels; accept $1,950.
PIERCE ARROW, 6-38, like new, used one season; $1,800.
PACKARD, 6-48, bought in 1915; can't be told from new; sacrifice $1,450.
NORWALK, small 6, undersiung; something beautiful; just for a lady; $950.
ELECTRIC BROUGHAM, like new and very classy; cost $7,000; built by Healey; sacrifice $850.
COLE, small six, 7-passenger, like new; $725.
CHALMERS, small six, used one season; asking $575.
HUDSON, small, 5 pass., used one season; $525.
STUDEBAKER, small, 7-passenger; looks and runs like new; big bargain; $475.
NATIONAL, 5 or 7 passenger; slightly used; been in storage; big sacrifice; $450.
The above cars are practically new and have every possible equipment, including self-starters. Don't let this slip you by, we will arrange that to your satisfaction.
165-167 EAST 70TH ST.

I have a first-class 5-passenger touring car which must be sold at once; the car is fully equipped and in perfect condition; a bargain for some one. Address F. J. W., P. O. Box 1,308, city.

Beautiful Renault car, 20-50; full collapsible landaulet body, built by Kellner, Paris; appearance and running condition perfect; $1,200. Berdonlay, 160 West 56th St.

National Series V-3, left drive toy tonneau; electrical equipment and extras; beautiful car at an attractive price. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Stutz 1913, speedster, special outside exhaust, &c.; very fast; bargain. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. (1914) landaulet, like new.
Fiat (1915) limousine town car, "30," Turner, St. James Hotel; phone 3247 Bryant.

Packards.—All styles; bargain prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Columbus 5078.

Great body clean-up sale; remarkable bargains! 303 West 59th, near Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Late model, seven-passenger Packard limousine, very luxurious; prices reasonable. Krinsky, 501 West 171st St. Tel. 4754 Audubon.

Renault private car, beautiful landaulet; like new. Maria Latour, 32 West 58th St.

Beautiful limousine, landaulet, Packard town car by the day, week, month. J. Zorn, 425 West 54th St. Phone Col. 8649.

Beautiful Garford Six seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly; excellent service; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Renault landaulet, nicely appointed, monthly solicited. E. Block, 218 West 63th St. 8268 Columbus.

Beautiful private limousine; month, trip; reasonable. Curran, 12 East 85th. Lenox 8176.

Packard Limousine, private car, for hire; will sell at right price. 4309 Plaza.

Pierce Arrow, 6-48, limousine, to desirable parties, $300 monthly. Columbus 8963.

Will rent S. G. V. town car to responsible party. Bader, 31 West 61st.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 223 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Class.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

SPECIAL MIDWINTER COURSE for Spring buyers and chauffeurs; visitor's pass and booklet free. Address Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

84TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms in an unusual house; every convenience.

89TH, 101 WEST.—Suite of two rooms; also one small room; cheerful, homelike surroundings; central to cars; references. Barnes.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Large, small rooms; water; $4 up; steam, electricity. telephone.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large and small rooms, private baths, electric lights, parquet floors; $5.50, $6, $10.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; $5.50-$6.50; electricity.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

95TH ST., 310 WEST.—Outside room; conveniences; gentleman; $6 weekly. Apt. 61.

98TH, 36 WEST.—Will rent second floor front; dressing room; reasonable. Riverside 9278.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Attractive room; elevator; block subway; family two; gentleman. Harris.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Eighth floor south; open view; radiator, electricity; maid; two other people in apartment. Clarke.

114TH, 600 WEST.—Unusually desirable room for permanent business gentleman. Apt. 81.

115TH, 612 WEST.—Sunny, comfortable room; river view; refined surroundings. Apt. 83.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny rooms, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable. Inquire Apartment 21.

119TH ST, 430 WEST.—Outside, sunny room, overlooking Columbia campus. Apt. 67.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Apartment 4 R E; large, sunny front rooms, beautifully furnished; also single rooms; quiet; opposite Columbia subway.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Corner rooms; electricity, telephone, shower; single, en suite. Hingerford. $3-$5.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor floor; running water; other rooms.

ALLERTON HOUSE for Bachelors, 302 West 22d St.—The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof bldg.; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

BACHELOR will share his beautiful home-like apartment; separate bedroom; near Drive and 137th St. subway, with congenial gentleman; good credentials necessary. W 30 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th.)—Well-heated room, overlooking Drive; exclusive apartment; gentleman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 244.—Attractive rooms, overlooking Hudson; gentlemen preferred; reasonable. Meek, 6B.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service, restaurant; very moderate priced.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING, (Y. M. C. A.,) located in Brooklyn's finest residential district, only 30 minutes from downtown New York. All rooms equipped with hot and cold water, electric lights, steam heat, and telephone. Use of gymnasium, shower baths and swimming pool, bowling, billiard room, elevator service. $3.50 to $4 per week. Two in room, add $1. Bedford Branch, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Situations Wanted, Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; trial balance; controlling accounts; modern methods; typist; $15. B 272 Times Downtown.

COOK, &c.—American woman; excellent cook, laundress; six years' city references. Cunningham, 441 Park Av.

DRESSMAKER. — $2.50 daily; out; suits, evening gowns; alterations. Phone Hensley, 5790 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day, $2.50; work done home. Miss Cleary, 863 Amsterdam Av.

GOVERNESS, North German, fluent French, English, long years' experience teaching, wants position; city reference. Write Governess, 160 East 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER, age 25; secretary; confidential assistant; refined, educated Christian; good speller; accurate typist; conscient

REPUBLICANS PLAN TO FORCE THE FIGHT

Leaders Practically Agree to Call Convention a Week Before Democrats Meet.

HUGHES SENTIMENT GROWS

Striking Outcome of the Gathering of National Committee—Chicago Favored as Convention City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Among the Republican politicians who are here for the meeting tomorrow of the party's National Committee, which is to select the time and place of holding the Republican National Convention of 1916, the most striking development is the strong undercurrent of sentiment in favor of the nomination of Justice Charles E. Hughes of New York for President of the United States. There was a noticeable increase today in the talk that the ex-Governor of the Empire State would make the ideal candidate to oppose President Wilson.

Another thing that became apparent to those who talked with Committeemen and the large contingent of party workers interested in the National Committee's meeting was that the party leaders had determined to make an aggressive campaign against the Democrats next year. This is the underlying reason for the desire to hold the Republican National Convention prior to the Democratic Convention. To wait until the Democrats have issued their declaration of principles, the leaders contend, would rob the Republicans of the chance to make a platform that would not be influenced by anything the Democrats might say in theirs.

A remark attributed to President Wilson at the luncheon he gave at the White House last week to the members of the Democratic National Committee is being cited as one of the main reasons for the desire of the leaders to have the Republican convention held prior to the Democratic convention. The President is quoted as having told the political managers of his party that the Democratic platform would contain a declaration on every issue of importance before the American people and that the Republicans would have nothing left for their very own except the protective tariff and the cry of the empty dinner pail.

The Republican leaders do not intend that the Democrats shall steal their thunder and they desire to hold their convention first, in order that they may be able to make prior declarations favoring national defense, the upholding of American rights on the high seas and other questions that are certain to be considered in the Democratic declaration of principles.

It has practically been decided in an informal way by some if not most of those who will be leaders in the proceedings of the National Committee that the Republican Convention shall be called for June 7, exactly one week before the time of the assembling of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. All the indications are that the platform to be adopted will be full of aggression and condemnation of the Democratic Administration. Judged by what was said today by Republican politicians here the party is in a mood for a fight, and these politicians express confidence that the party will win in 1916 if it shows political sense in the selection of a Presidential nominee and the framing of a platform.

Caution prevails to a marked degree among the Republican leaders with reference to the choice of a candidate. Many of those who are characterized as standpatters—Colonel Roosevelt has called them reactionaries—are willing to acknowledge that party success cannot be achieved with a mediocre candidate. Only a man of strong personality who will be in accord with the spirit of the times can lead the party to victory, is an opinion that appears to prevail pretty generally.

The prevalence of this spirit is responsible to a large degree for the Hughes sentiment. The ex-Governor is not popular with some of the leaders. They feel that if he were in the White House he would be entirely independent of party considerations, and that party organization would suffer. As the situation stands, a condition is presented somewhat similar to that which prevailed just prior to the renomination of President Roosevelt in 1904, when the feeling of many of the Republican leaders was expressed in the maxim, "Nobody wants him and everybody is for him."

Sentiment in favor of Elihu Root's nomination for President is very strong, but while there is a rather general acknowledgment that Mr. Root would be an ideal man in the White House, it is admitted that he might be opposed at the polls by former Progressive Party men, and even by Colonel Roosevelt, who is credited with still being resentful over the fact that Mr. Root was Chairman of the Republican convention of 1912, which gave the Colonel an exhibition of the working of the Taft steam roller.

For this and other reasons Republican leaders are not inclined to press Mr. Root's name, although they take that position reluctantly. Generally Mr. Root is the most popular man that has been suggested for the Presidential nomination.

Boomers are working for Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, all of which are in the contest for choice of the place for holding the convention. The preference for Chicago among the leaders indicates that it will be chosen.

$100,000 HANGS ON A BABY.

Dr. Valentine Mott's 50-Year-Old Trust Fund In Dispute.

Surrogate Cohalan was called upon yesterday to decide whether the fifty grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Dr. Valentine Mott, the noted surgeon, who died in April, 1865, are entitled to a $100,000 trust fund under his will, or whether the entire trust shall go to Mrs. Kate Read Blacque, widow of one of Dr. Mott's grandsons. The question came up upon an accounting of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, as trustee of the trust fund.

Under Dr. Mott's will the income from one-ninth of the estate was to be paid to Valentine A. Blacque, a grandson, and upon his death to his children; or, if he had none, to the other grandchildren. Mrs. Blacque claims the fund through a son, who lived only eight days. Mr. Blacque died on Jan. 9, and, according to Mrs. Emeline G. Read, Mrs. Blacque's stepmother, the child died on Jan. 13. The other heirs contend that the infant died before his father.

The Surrogate took the matter under advisement.

GIBSON ACCUSES POLICE.

Girl's Father Says "High Official's" Auto Killed Jeanette.

William H. Gibson, the father of Jeanette Gibson, 19 years old, who was found dying in the street in front of her home, 361 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, last Friday night, still clung yesterday to his belief that his daughter had been struck by an automobile despite the contention of Coroner Wagner, Acting Captain McCloskey of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau, and a witness that the girl had committed suicide by jumping from the roof of the four-story house. Emil Krieger of 245 Emerson Place, who said he had seen an automobile turn around just west of the spot where he found the girl and speed back to the east on the left side of the street, declared yesterday that he would tell the same story at the Coroner's inquest tomorrow.

Mr. Gibson said that he believed "some high official" had run the girl down, and that the police had tried to cover up the official by ordering the alleged witness, Dennis Deegan, to testify that he had seen the girl leap from the building.

About 100 persons attended the funeral services for Miss Gibson at the family home last night.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Last Mat. Tomorrow & Sat., 2:20. JOHN DREW Last 5 Nights Last 2 Matinees in "THE CHIEF." TUES. EVE., DEC. 21—Seats Now. MAUDE ADAMS "PETER PAN" MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Jan. 10, "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

CANDLER West 42 St. Tel. Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TOMORROW. THE HOUSE OF GLASS With Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast. A Smashing Hit! Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00. 500 Good 1st Balcony Seats, 50c, 75c & $1.00.

New Amsterdam W. 42 St. Ev. 8:15. Phone 3093 Bryant. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat., at 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT Around the Map. Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck. Seats Selling 6 Weeks in Advance. After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. Tom'w. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic farce, SADIE LOVE MARJORIE RAMBEAU

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15. Under Fire

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat., 2:15. FAIR and WARMER

HARRIS West 42d St. Evgs., 8:15. LAST 2 Mats. To'w. & Sat., 2:15. WEEKS. ROLLING STONES

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE Liberty W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15 TWICE Daily, Incl. Sun Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1 LIMITED ENGAGEMENT D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

Go Where the Crowd Goes. GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way, 43 St. CONTINUOUS 11 A. M. TO 11 P. M. Official French Government Pictures. FIGHTING FOR RANCE SEATS 25c & 50c Symphony Orchestra of 40 Conducted by DANIEL DORE

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287 Mats. Tom'w. (Pop.) & St., 2:20. Gen. M. Cohan's Great American Farce, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Tom'w. & Sat., 2:30. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his comedy "THE GREAT LOVER" TRIUMPH.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. The Boomerang

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. Common Clay

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. LAST WEEK. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN TUESDAY, DEC. 21—Seats Thursday. GABY DESLYS in "STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN."

CANDLER West 42d St. Tel. Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. POP. MAT. TOMORROW. THE HOUSE OF GLASS with Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast. Tremendous Triumph! Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00. Good 1st Balcony Seats, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

GARDEN Thea., 27th St. & Mad. Av. Phone 906 Evs., 8:15; Mat. Sat., 2:15. Greeley. Tonight—EMANUEL REICHER Presents 1st Time in "THE WEAVERS" By Gerhart Hauptmann. English Spec. Aug. Cast. Box Office Now Open to Public.

Loew's American Roof Every Eve. at 8:15. COURTENAY SISTERS, Grenda & Hill (6-Day 'Cycle Winners) ALL SEATS RESERVED Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE TONIGHT at 8:15. "Hoheit Tanzt Walzer," Wed. "Ein Volksfeind."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed. at 8, Manon. Alda; Caruso, Scotti, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 7:45, Walkuere. Matzenauer, Kurt, Ober; Sembach, Braun, Scott. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8, Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. Mat. at 1:45, Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Matzenauer, Heinrich; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Bodanzky.
Next Mon. at 8, Lohengrin. Destinn, Ober; Sembach, Weil, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sat., Dec. 18, at 8, La Boheme. Alda, Cajatti; Botta, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Fri. Aft., Dec. 17. Sun. Aft., Dec. 19.
Pablo Casals, Violoncello.
Merle Alcock, Contralto.
Unfinished Symphony, SCHUBERT; Concerto for Violoncello, D minor, LALO, and excerpts from Incidental Music to "Iphigenia in Aulis," Walter Damrosch. (First performance in New York.)
Seats at Box Office, also Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

FOURTH BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
HOTEL BILTMORE, DEC. 17, AT 11.
MME. Melba | LEOPOLD Godowsky
ROSA Olitzka | LOUIS Siegel
Res. seats, $3; Boxes, $30. Now at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues., Dec. 28, 2:15; Thurs., Dec. 30, 8:15. ORATORIO Society of N. Y. THE MESSIAH 237th Public Concert by this Society.
N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Henriette Wakefield, Lambert Murphy, Vivian Gosnell.
Seats Now at Box Office, 75c. to $2.00.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Next Thurs. Evg., 8:15. Next Friday Aft., 2:30.
FRITZ KREISLER
Smetana (Symphonic Cycle), Brahms, Wagner.
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., nr. B'way. This Afternoon at 3, and 2 more performances, Dec. 17 Aft., Dec. 19 Evg.
YVETTE Guilbert
Tickets on sale at Box Office. Knabe Piano. Direction Daniel Frohman and Cath. A. Bamman.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT CARNEGIE HALL
Musical Art Society OF N. Y. TONIGHT AT 8:30
Frank Damrosch, Cond'or.
Tickets at Box Office and Musical Art Society, 33 W. 42d St., Room 1202.

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Dec. 16, at 2:30. Song Recital } CULP —with— Coenraad V. Bos at the Piano.
Tickets on sale at Box Office & Manager's Office. M'gement Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Aft., Dec. 22, at 2:30. PADEREWSKI
Tickets $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18, at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., E. of B'way. Tomorrow Aft. at 2:30. RECITAL KATHARINE DAYTON
Tickets, $2.00. Mgt. C. P. Poore, 70 5th Avenue. Chelsea 866.

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Eve., Dec. 17, at 8:30. NEW YORK DEBUT ROMANI "The highest and most perfect tenor voice since Rubini." —Mascagni.
With Symphony Orchestra & Eminent Soloists $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c. Boxes $15, $12. Seats Now.

AEOLIAN HALL, TODAY AT 3 P. M. SONG RECITAL BY MME. BRIDEWELL
Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 50c. Management G. DEXTER RICHARDSON, New York

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Dec. 16, at 3. Song Recital } RUTH TOWNSEND
Tickets 50c. to $2 at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, THIS EVENING 8:15. RECITAL BARITONE WILLY de Sadler
Tickets 50c. to $2. Tyson and Box Office.

BEATRICE DE HOLTHOIR
French and English humorous recitations for concerts, private parties, clubs. Now booking XMAS dates and 1916. 115 WEST 71ST ST. Col. 4131.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Dec. 15, at 3. Violin Recital by MARIE CASLOVA
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Punch & Judy Theatre, this afternoon at 3 Song Recital by FRANCIS ROGERS
Isidore Luckstone at Piano. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, FRI., DEC. 17, 8:30. N. Y. CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY
Piano, String & Wind Instruments.
Caroline Beebe & Gustave Langenus, Dirs. with TEN MASTER MUSICIANS.

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